The Gazette of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 120609 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Hurree Dass Sreemaney, and last endorsed to Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KSHITIS CHANDRA SARKAR.
Residence—Ganja Post Office (Cuttack).

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 165366 of 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Bachni, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—MUSTT. BACHNI,
widow of
BISHUNATH BRAHMAN.
Residence—Village Saadbara, P.O. Kathigar,
Tahsil Dalmau, District Rae Bareli, Oudh.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1906 OF

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43 54	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	34·59	29 91	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	38 1	35 16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	..	...	27·83	24 06	30 77	27·59	...	...	..	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·78	32 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39·75	36·99	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	..	37·21	30·19	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	33 36	29·36	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·84	25 4	20·65	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pakokku	...	...	32·32	34 59	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	40	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	52·5	32 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37 5	35	43·75	30	...	...	30	16·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	60	32 5	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	90	35	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	31 25	12 19	62·5	32 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	30	...	60	27 5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	56 87	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	55	45	37·5	35	...	...	32·5	26·25		...
Central—												
Burdwan	...	...	59·06	33·75	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	..	...	46·87	27·5	36 09	30·47		...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	48·75	29·37	37·5	28·75	...	...	30	30	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	..	53·12	30	35	27 5	...	...	31·25	16·.5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	53·12	33·28	36·25	26·56	...	...	33·.8	18·12	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	26 25	21·35	40 68	36·67	32·6	33·83	40·68	39·63	26·25	22·92	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	24 22	18·59	40	38·83	30·70	30·78	34·79	34·06	23·54	22·86	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	39·06	31 98	38 39	..	...	26·25	28·75	25·42	25·78
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	27·5	28·44	32·34	32·97	21·56	17 6	...	..
Agra	26·59	25	61·56	61·56	31·35	35·16	39·01	42·08	21·93	24·06	22·55	25
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	26·67	20	...	...	29·22	28·07	...	...	20·47	19·06	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	25	20	45	36·25	31·98	31·87	42·5	37·81	23·54	20	30·73	23·75
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	22·24	47·5	42·19	32·81	31·98	...	...	24·67	23·44	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar Dal 1906	Arhar Dal 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40 76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·86	21·92	30·77	28·07		...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	31 37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	26·80	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	16·67	50·79	35 75	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	20	83·12	40 25	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34 78	38·1	57·14	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	36·25	55	47·5	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	43 75	26·25	60	26·25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38 75	25	...	...	48 75	46 25	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	22·5	60	40	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 5 to 37·5	27·5 to 32 5	52 5	42 5	48 75	47 5	Midnapur
...	47·5	...	...	...	26·25	36·25	30	52 5	47 5	51 25	48 75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	22·5	50	37·81	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	23·33	35·62	23·33	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	...	20·62	30	28·44	52·5	36·25	55	50	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	31·25	19 37	35	21·87	53·12	39·37		45	Bhagalpur
...	...	30·78	18·12	38·12	20 94	33·28	25	57·19	33·28	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	20·1	50·57	38·59	...	45·83	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·13	24·22	40	...	44·43	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	24·22	21·98	29·37	26·67	...	...	...	50	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·16	20·47	...	...	...	...	Meerut
28·25	26·67	...	...	...	...	27·13	25·21	51 61	44·43	57·13	...	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	21·04	...	...	57·13	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
[illegible]	35	...	...	[illegible]	21·61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	25	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 56	17 58	..	...
Tavoy . .	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20 [illegible]1	20 51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	18 77	18 77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	19 05	17 39	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	22 46	22 46	...	...
Bassein . . .		..	...	..	...	..	...	..	22 61	[illegible]2 61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	23 86	21 99	...	..
Toungoo . .	..	...	...		..	...	...	...	24 24	24 44	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		22 54	21 77	...	...
Pakokku . . .	..	.	...		...	...	...	...	24 71	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .	...	...				...	...	...	28 57	33 33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . .	65	56 25	...	.	425	395	75	85	21 87	21· 5	4[illegible]5	40
Dacca . . .	..		..	.	430	450	70	60	27 5	24 7	55	76 25
Central—												
Pabna . .	70	56 25	.	...	530	470	48 12	45	23 75	25	65	90
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	70	52 5	..	.	400	80	65	50	27 5	25	43 75	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara . . .	55	4[illegible] 75	...		.	..	80	72 5	...	...	..	...
Gauhati . .	55	45 62	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...		...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . .	55 and 60	42 5 and [illegible]7 5	..	...	420	385	52 5	70	[illegible]2 5 and 23 13	21·87 and 23 75	70 and 90	60 and 77 5
Calcutta	62 5	43 75	65	45	402 5	410	60	55	21 5	2[illegible]	85	80
Central—												
Bardwan . .	68 75	58 75	...	.	410	370	56 56	60	22 5	22 19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . .	62·5	43 75	51 41	51 25	419 06	380	40 31	53 12	23·12	25	55	42 5
Bihár, south—												
Patna . . .	60	52 5	62 5	61·25	[illegible]0	330	52 5	50	27·5	25	100	87·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur .	60	43 7 and [illegible]3 75	...	..	385	365	41 87	50	21·06	26 25	90	60
Muzaffarpur .		...	..	..	400	355·62	50	50	2[illegible] 50	27·5	80	80
United Provinces—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares . . .	51 27	43 12	54 27	48 91	411 67	366 67	50·57	4[illegible]·91	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . . .	55 16	43 23	..	...	355 52	3[illegible]5 52	53·33	48·23	...	...	70	70
Jhánsi . .	...	...	...	...	3[illegible]7 81	327 5	69·53	55·21	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . .	...	44 37	...	...	3[illegible]0 62	387·81	...	58·12	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	56 72	47 08	..	...	355·52	365·68	66 67	61·56	...	..	80	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur . .	57 13	55 16	...	...	3[illegible]5	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . . .	65	55		...	385	370	62 5	52·5	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	..	...	380	360	50	40	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3·75	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	30	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	12·5	11·25	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·37	5·62	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
120	105	...	7·97	10	8·02	...	20	...	...	30	30	Agra
100 and 110	80 and 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	2·5	3·12	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer . . .	16·67	28·54	...	...	35·31	36·35	...	...	23·59	26·98	30·78	25·78
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur . .	21·25	20	40	44·37	25·78	29·69	33·28	33·44	19·06	18 12	...	28·59
Central— Lahore . . .	30 78	29·63	54·22	57 13	24 79	25·65	29·63	31·09	17·55	17 19	21·04	20·52
South-eastern— Delhi . . .	...	...	47·03	44·37	29 58	32 03	36 25	37·5	23·81	21·61	21·56	22·19
Submontane— Amritsar . . .	27·08	24 22	43·23	43·28	24·63	24·22	28 07	27·6	...	...	...	19·06
Northern— Ráwalpindi . .	20	20	50	50	26 67	26·67	30 78	30·21	17 97	17 76	26·67	16·67
Western— Multan . . .	22 81	21·04	36·25	31·98	28·12	29 63	...	35·57	...	18·18	22 81	19·06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi . . .	...	...	38·75	36·87	30 63	32 5	...	...	28 75	...	...	23 12
Shikárpur . .	...	...	42·19	42 5	29·37	29·84	...	...	20·62	20	20·99	...
Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	32·5 to 35	37 5 to 40	57·19	58·75	25 to 26·25	26·25	25·94	26·87 to 27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . .	...	...	49·22	..	47·1	...	..	...	...	...	31·51	
Sholapur . . .	...	...	..		35·57	...	..	...	...	...	27 03	18 02
Poona . . .	...	...	...	40	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	25 36
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . .	...	..	...	42·13	40·21	...	...	...	..		29 11	14·73
Dhulia . . .	...	...	..	...	36 3	.	..	..	...	.	...	.
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .	33·96	30·36	51·87	...	43 23	34·58	...	...	...		31·72	26 67
Ahmadabad . .	...	...	47 5	47 5	32·6	31 06	...	...	19·37	23 75	18·23	25
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur . .	..	.	40	33	30	27	...	38 25	..	...	27	21·62
Central— Jubbulpore . .	...	...	36 25	32	29	20·62	40	36·25	...		...	...
Eastern— Raipur . . .	...	...	42	28 5	29 5	26·62	36	31·5	...	...	.	...
Berar—												
Akola . . .	...	...	50	41·25	41·62	29	50	36·5	...	...	18·75	17·25
Amraoti . . .	..	...	47 5	40 62	41 25	35	44	38	...	.	23·75	18 75
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . .	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	27·6	25·6
Salem . . .		...	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	28·5	18·5
Cuddapah . . .	25·8	30·4	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	29	24
Karnul . . .	..	...		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
East Coast, central— Nellore . .	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	29·5	27·2	50·8	49·6	.	...	...	...	...		...	...
Tanjore . . .	30·9	26·6	51	42·2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . .	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Southern— Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26·3	38 5
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	33·98	28·69	49·27	43·98	54·95	39·19	57·59	48.	...	...	29·26	21·94
Bangalore . .	33·13	15·08	51·11	39·75	46·68	33·35	66·77	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dál 1906	Arhar dál 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Rajputana—
36·56	28 54	...	...	30 78	25 78	20·37	26·2		...	72·71	53·33	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	23·44	...	...	...	19 06	21 72	20		40	...	72·66	*Southern—* Ferozpur
34·74	20·52	...	...	32 66	20 94	20 57	21·51	53 33	42·08	..	41·04	*Central—* Lahore
27·5	28 59	...	...	23 49	21 09	25	23·54	57·19	44 13	53·33	50	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	.	...	.	21 61	20	...	44·43	...	37 5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
25	20	...	..	24·17	19 53	23 18	23 91	40	36 35	54 48	38·12	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
..	24·27	...	...	...	25	23 44	21 27	...	..	..	40	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
28 75	25 94	..	...	...		25 28	27 19	..	..		...	Karáchi
...	..	...	...	...	...	26 87	25	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
.	..	...	..	28·44	32 81	..	...	12 81	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
..	...		...	...	.	49 06	28·07	51·93	...	...	...	Dharwar
.		...	...		..		..	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	33·33	...	...	...	...		31·93	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—
29 06	...	...	...	...	...	34 84	..		...	...	..	Ahmadnagar
27 75	...	...	...	...	..	...	31·04	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
33·12	30 99	...	...	...	...	...	29·53	72 08	46 82	...	...	Surat
28·54	31 98	...	..	...	...	28·54	25	45	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	.	...	...	..	34	22	41	32	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	..	27·62	33 5	44 5	33 25	43 62	42	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·5	21	40	30	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 5	27	39 5	37·5	48	41·62	Akola
..	...	...	...	...	..	35	28·75	35	32 5	47·5	43 75	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
37·2	27·4	...	...	...	...	51·5	41·7	...	..	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	26	23·8	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	..	37	28·4	..	..	...	...	Bellary
31·6	23·5	...	...	...	...	...			..	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	Karnul
...	...	27·2	24·1	...	...	...	...	30·6	20 7	..	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	..	38·5	32·3	...	.	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	26·8	25·3	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	Trichinopoly
38·9	38·9	...	...	...	...		...	...	31 5	..	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	27·43	21·6	...	...	28·78	38·59	65 83	58·97	..	...	Mysore
...	...	26·87	21·65	...	...	32·91	31·35	51·43	51·43	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	..	84 22	60·53	355·52	376 16	68 75	50	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57 19	380	375	61 56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	84·22	39·01	6 ·31	59 27	412 92	388 12	68 07	61·86	...	...	64·01	42·08
South eastern—												
Delhi	55 16	44·43	...	57 9	410	412 81	72 76	50	...	...	80	72 5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	57 13	40	70	50	...	400	60	.	...	...	30	50
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	50	86 35	50	53 75	355·47	320	69 53	57 19	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	57·19	42·16	80	53 33	...	400	...	53 33	...	...	. .	133 33
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		...	71 25	...	397 5	400	70		...	...	.	...
Shikarpur	47 5	.	...	...	402 5	392 03	62 5	50	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	..	...	...	370 and 445	380 to 400	.	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	.	...	63·06	66 98	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...		..	.	..	..	62 76	.	...		160·67	...
Poona	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	..	...	.		...	..	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	.		..	57 60	391 87		..	..	...	.	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	..		335	..	...	.	...	..	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	...	68 67	...	...	416 62	...	.	...	..	...	.
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	..	53 25	50	375	335	...	...	28 5	28·5	100	66 5
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	..	30	25	180	200
Berar—												
Akola		56 25	60 5	47 87	438	457	...	...	25	25	142 87	123 75
Amraoti	56 25	50	53·75	50	400	400	...	..	24	25	130	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	85·3	73 4	487 8	387	41 6	60 8		...		..
Salem	...	..	...	...	445 3	385 2	...		...	...	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...		476 3	340 2	55·6	71·4	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	..	...	394 7	325 9	...	..	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	74·1	74 1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	65·9	59 3	526·6	362·1	52·7	61·7	...	..	121 8	123 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 4	102·8
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	84·2	57 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	105·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	61·12	486·64	368·75	60·35	68·57	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	85·40	58·78	557·14	377·14	60	68·57	...	...	291·43*	308·57*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	6·09	8·85	5·94	7·24	5·94	7·24	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	80	3·28	3·28	5·78	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
114·27	106·67	10	11·41	6·15	7·29	...	...	150	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	114·37	...	...	5·62	7·97	16·67	7·97	75	80	120*	115	Delhi
												Submontane—
110	102·5	...	...	6·15	5·62	...	...	110	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·33	133·33	3·65	8·02	5·31	6·67	10	10	80	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
...	123·07	...	5·73	...	4·48	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	100	87	85	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	7·81*	10·62*	...	.	50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N E Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	70	.	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	40	35	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	75	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	30	25	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	85·62	...	4·5	...	.	...	10	60	60	90	90	Akola
124	100	5	6	...	.	...	10	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
102·4	80	...	...	...		4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
75·4	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†			Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·[illegible]	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
90·5	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	74·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·44†	57·81†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	4·3	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	93·5	11·4	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	7·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	102·86	7·61	7·61	8·57	6·86	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

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Calcutta, October 5, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 15	11 5	12 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 4	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	9 14	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 14	14 14	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 9	11 12	11 14	19 8	19 11	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 2	10 —	16 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 8	8 —	11 7	11 7	...	...	5 8	6 10½	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	7 3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	9 —	10 4	13 —	15 —	...	...	4 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	11 4	13 8	...	16 —	...	...	5 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 12	12 12	15 —	...	...	5 10	6 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 8	10 —	14 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 —	12 12	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 6	10 2	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 9	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	4 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	7 4	...	...	5 9	6 14	6 10	7 15	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 12	5 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	8 4	5 —	6 5	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	4 [illegible]	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	8 —	9 —	...	...	4 8	5 8	6 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5	5 —	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	..	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	..	...	11 8	11 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	.	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	..	..	...	7 14	9 14	..	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	..	.	...	10 15	10 15	Toungoo
...	..	.	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	.	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 14	17 2	17 1	Mandalay
...	..	...	..	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	.	...	...	6 3	6 3	...		4 13	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 3	16 7	28 10	28 13	9 1	9 4	16 1	16 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...		...	...		..	...	.	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 11	.	...	5 11	6 10½	14 8	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 4	..	...	6 8	7 8	14 4	14 4	Dacca
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 12	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 6	7 8	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	14 8	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 10	...	...	8 —	...	16 —	15 —	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 8	12 — to 14 —	12 — to 14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	...	...	7 6	7 3	15 —	15 4	Dinajpur
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 7	...	...	7 —	7 4	14 4	14 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	...	...	6 15	7 9	14 8	13 15	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	..	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	Manipur
...	..	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	...	7 [illegible]	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	. .	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 8	12 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 8	...	...	6 12	7 6	12 —	12 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or cumbu: Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 14	6 12	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	9 8	8 9	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	11 —	11 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	6 6	8 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 —	13 5	13 5	17 12	...	...	6 2	7 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 6	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	11 —	11 —	13 4	...	...	8 6	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 8			...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...		...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —		...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	8 8 to 9 —	8 8 to 9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 4	12 15	15 12	16 14	...	...	9 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Mongbyr	10 15	11 8	14 2	14 10	...	...	7 —	8 2	.	...		...
Gaya	11 8	11 8	15 —	14 14	...		9 4	9 8	11 —	12 9	6 —	...
Patna	10 12	12 8	13 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	6 — and 7 —	7 8 to 8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	12 12	15 —	...	...	7 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 12	11 —	11 —	12 1	...	...	8 12	8 3	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	11 4	12 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 12	11 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	.	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —
Benares	11 11	11 11	14 6	14 10	6 12	6 8	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	11 1	11 9	14 —	14 —	6 3	6 2	8 13	8 13	...	...	11 6	12 2
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	17 8	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Central—												
Bánda	11 8	11 4	14 —	13 4	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 12	13 —	12 12	...	...
Fatehpur	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	10 12	10 8	13 4	13 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 8	...
Jhansi	12 6	12 2	15 1	15 —	7 —	...	8 7	8 4	15 13	15 —	...	...
Etáwah	13 4	12 4	17 8	14 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	14 8	13 8	13 8	12 4
Farukhabad	12 12	12 8	18 —	16 —	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 9 8	7 — to 9 8	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	14 8	14 8	18 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	14 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 8	11 4	11 4
Agra	12 4	12 4	17 4	15 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 12	14 4	14 4	11 12
Muttra	13 —	12 15	18 —	17 15	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 14
Aligarh	13 12	13 8	15 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 12	14 8	20 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	11 8	12 8	14 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 4	11 8	14 —	10 —	12 —
Azamgarh	11 12	11 10	14 4	14 4	7 12	7 12	8 4	8 8	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 2	14 13	14 6	8 4	8 8	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	...
Basti	11 14	11 12	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	16 —	17 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 — to 12 —	10 8 to 12 8		...	7 —	8 —	13 12 to 14 —	13 12 to 14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 8		...	7 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...		...	12 —	11 14	...	...	7 1	7 4	18 4	17 12	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 5	10 12	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —		...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16	Bankura
...	...	...	...	10 8	12	...	...	8 —	8 4	16 —	16 —	Bardwan
...	...			10 8	10 8			6 —	6	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...			11 —	12 —	...		7 —	7 —	16	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...		...	10 8	12 —	11 —	13 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
8 —	8 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 —	14 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 —	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 15*	12 13*	...	...	11 2*	12 8	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...		...		10 —	10 —		...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...		...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	14 4	14 —	Mánbhum
22 —	24 —	...	...	9 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	Ránchi
...		...	...	12 6	14 1	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	14 10	14 10	Palámau
19 8	19 —		...	11 8	12 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Hazaribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	12 15	13 10	14 2	13 10	7 5	7 13	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
14 —	13 7	11 —	11 4	13 —	13 9	13 —		7 8	7 7	15 14	15 10	Gaya
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	14 —	7 8	8	14 —	14 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	11 6	12 12	12 12	11 6	7 8	7 10	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
12 1	13 8	...	...	9 4	11 —	...	11 —	6 9	6 9	12 1	15 6	Darbhanga
12 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	6 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	...	13 8	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	11 —	13 8		11 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	...	13 —	13 14½	13 4½	13 13	...	...	7 1	7 5	12 15	12 15	Benares
...	...	...		13 —	14 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...		15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Jaunpur
...	11 —	...	15 8	14 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Bánda
...	...	...		13 —	12 8			8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	...		...	13 4	13 4	...		8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...		...	13 4	12 12	14 —	12 4	8 4	8 4	14 —	14 —	Jalaun
...	...	17 —	17 —	14 8	14 4	17 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...		...	13 7	13 3	16 5	15 —	6 10	7 —	15 8	...	Jhansi
20 —	18 —	14 —	12 —	14 6	14 —	19 8	15 4	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 4	16 —	Farukhabad
		...	...	14 —	13 12	22 —	...	9 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	18 8	18 8	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...		14 4	14 11	15 —	13 13	7 15	7 8	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	15 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	...	15 —	15 —	13 8	14 8	16 —	15 —	* 8 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	10 8	9 —	12 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	8 8	8 12	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 11	13 4	15 —	12 —	8 6	8 10	12 8	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 4	14 6	...	9 8	8 12	9 4	14 6	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1906—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—continued												
(a) Agra—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	14 —	13 8	19 8	19 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	13 5	13 —	19 4	18 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 10	14 12	12 4	12 —
Pilibit	13 12	14 —	19 —	18 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	13 12	...	6 12
Bareli	13 12	12 8	18 —	17 12	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 4	15 8	15 —	12 —	12 —
Moradabad	13 5	13 6	18 4	18 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 4	10 —	10 —
Bijnor	14 8	13 12	22 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...	16 —	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 10	14 10	19 13	19 12	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 1	16 8	15 14	11 —	10 8
Sahåranpur	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	7 8	17 4	17 4	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dun	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	12 —	13 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	12 —	15 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	12 8	12 —	17 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 4	12 —	15 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Unao	12 4	12 4	15 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Lucknow	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	12 8	12 8	12 —
Hardoi	13 8	13 8	19 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	14 —	...	14 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	11 12	12 —	15 —	16 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	11 —	...
Gonda	12 8	12 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	12 8	13 4	16 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	15 —	17 —	...	...
Sitapur	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 8	5 —	4 12	9 —	8 8	14 —	12 8	13 —	12 8
Kheri	13 —	13 8	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Bánswara	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udáipur)	11 1	11 1	13 12	14 3	7 5	7 5	8 1	8 1	13 12	13 12	10 2	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 8	9 14	13 14	13 8	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 5	11 —	14 —	13 8	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	13 —	12 8	11 —	10 8
Kishangarh	12 8 to 13 —	12 —	15 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	14 8	14 —½	12 8 to 13 —
Bundi	16 8	16 5	19 8	19 8	7 5	7 5	8 8	8 8	24 6	24 6	...	...
Kotah	10 —	9 10	12 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 12	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	9 2	9 6	11 —	12 4	6 2	6 2	7 1	7 10	14 2	14 3	...	...
Tonk	8 12	9 10	11 14	12 10	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	12 5	12 14	...	...
Jaipur	11 11	12 —	16 7	15 9	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	14 6	14 6	13 2	13 2
Karauli	11 14	11 6	13 8	13 14	7 —	6 12	7 12	7 12	13 4	...	12 2	11 4
Dholpur	12 —	11 14½	15 8	14 7	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 4	13 8	13 5½	13 8	12 10½
Bharatpur	12 —	11 11	16 1	15 6½	5 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 13	14 2½	13 5	11 14
Alwar	12 13	12 12	16 14	16 5	6 3	6 3	8 7	8 7	15 —	14 12	14 8	12 12
Deoli	11 3	10 12	13 15	13 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	14 —	13 10	12 —	13 1
Nasirabad	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 8	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 8	10 —
Jaisalmer	10 4	10 3	...	...	5 8	5 11	7 5	7 9	13 1	11 13	12 15	10 11
Jodhpur	9 5 and 11 6	9 4 and 11 6	13 13	13 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 7	13 2	12 6 and 12 13	11 12
Bálmer	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	15 —	14 6	14 10	12 6
Erinpura	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 2	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 —	13 5	13 8
Sirohi	10 4 and 11 —	10 4 and 11 —	13 4	13 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 4
Anádra	10 8 and 11 4	10 5 and 11 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	12 8	12 5
Abu	10 12 and 11 2	10 13 and 11 1	13 5	13 5	5 8	5 8	8 2	8 2	13 14	13 10	12 14	12 7
Central India—												
Indore	10 8	10 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Nimach	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	14 8	11 12	13 —	11 4
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 12	12 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	12 —	12 8	11 —
Ferozpur	15 4	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 8	15 8	22 4	22 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 12	18 8	11 4	12 4
Gujranwála	15 8	15 8	22 12	22 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	12 8	13 8	13 8
Gujrat	16 8	16 —	22 8	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —
Jhelam	16 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	14 8	14 8

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 8	18 —	17 8	9 5	9 —	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	12 —	8 8	8 8	18 —	15 —	Pilibhit
...	...	12 8	12 8	14 12	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 6	8 2	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	14 14	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 —	15	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	6 10	6 10	15 15	15 14	Muzaffarnagar
16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	15 4	15 4	17 4	17 4	7 —	7 —	16 2	16 2	Saharanpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10	Naini Tál
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Almora
20 —	20 —	22 4	22 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
20 —	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	14 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 8	8 4	16 —	16 8	Sultanpur
20 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	16 —	14 —	8 —	7 8	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	Lucknow
...	18 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	...	14 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	13	14 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	8 4	8 4	14 8	14 8	Gonda
...	...	11 —	11 —	14 8	15 8	13 12	14 8	8 4	8 8	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
18 —	15 8	16 —	13 8	16 —	15 12	18	16 8	8 —	8 4	16 —	16 4	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	7 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	21 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Banswara
...	...	14 7	14 7	12 7	12 7	13 12	13 5	7 5	7 5	14 14	14 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	16 13	12 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 9	13 4	13 —	12 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	17 —	14 —	...	...	20 4	20 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 3	Bundi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 —	14 8	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	17 —	16 —	7 —	7 2	12 5	12 1	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 2	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	Tonk
...	...	10 8	10 8	14 10 and 14 15	14 1 and 14 10	14 15	14 10	13 12	13 12	19 7	19 7	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	Karauli
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 12	13 9½	...	...	9 —	8 11	17 4	17 4	Dholpur
...	...	10 1	8 12	13 5	13 2¼	14 10	14 15	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 11	14 10	15 8	15 8	12 —	12 —	19 4	19 4	Alwar
...	...	...	...	13 6	12 9	13 11	12 13	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	19	19 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	12 —	11 12	...	...	16 8	16 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 11	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 2	13 14	12 8	7 8	6 14	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 14	12 5	7 10 and 7 14	7 10 and 7 14	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 4	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	18 8	16 4	19 2	18 10	12 —	12 12	7 —	6 12	18 4	18 4	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	17 —	15 —	...	...	19 —	18 8	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	20 —	21 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1906—*continued* (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 2	13 2	18 12	17 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Delhi	13 4	13 4	17 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	15 —	14 —	12 —
Rohtak	14 12	14 8	19 —	18 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	15 —	14 8
Karnál	15 4	14 8	22 —	21 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	14 7	14 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	12 —	10 8
Jalandhar	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	15 8	16 —	21 10	21 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	18 —	12 —	12 —
Gurdáspur	16 8	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 —	16 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	9 —	8 12	21 8	19 —	...	...
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 2	10 9	14 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 —
Kángra	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	14 8	14 8	21 12	21 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
Attock	15 12	15 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	14 —	12 —	14 —	13 —
Jhang	15 8	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	15 8	15 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	...	...
Multan	14 —	14 —	22 8	22 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	17 —	15 8	12 8	12 —
Montgomery	16 4	15 12	20 8	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 7	13 7	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 —	13 —	19 4	19 6	4 4	4 4	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 —
Pesháwar	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 11	5 11	9 2	9 2	14 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Kohát	16 4	16 —	21 15	21 10	5 13	6 4	10 14	11 2	16 10	16 13	18 4	18 4
Bannu	18 —	17 —	23 14	22 6	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	16 4	13 12	14 6	12 8
Dera Ismail Khan	14 14	14 —	19 10	19 3	4 11	4 11	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 5	13 12	13 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 —	13 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	15 —
Quetta	11 — to 11 8	11 — to 11 8	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 15	9 7	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 14	...	...	9 4	9 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 9	9 —	9 7	9 14	...	...	9 4	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	8 5	8 7	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 12	8 4	9 4	9 4	16 8	13 8	11 —	11 —
Belgaum	9 10	9 2	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 6	8 6	13 8	11 15	11 11	11 8
Satara	8 13	8 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 11	8 11	10 12	10 9	10 7	10 1
Sholapur	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	9 —	9 —	13 14	13 14	12 15	12 15
Bijapur	9 5	8 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	16 12	12 5	17 6	12 9
Poona	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	11 12	11 12	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	13 12	12 6	13 8	11 11
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	11 8	12 1
Dhulia	10 8	9 10	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 3	16 14	13 8	14 8	12 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 15	6 8	8 5	7 14	12 5	12 6	12 5	11 14
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Kaira	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	15 —	13 —
Disa	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 4	17 8	16 —	16 8	16 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	14 —	14 —	13 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	17 10	16 2	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	9 —	13 10	...	...	...
Betul	16 5	15 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	13 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	6 4	9 6	10 —	13 13	14 7	...	...
Wardha	8 12	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 —	14 8	14 8	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	16 —	15 —	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	15 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	16 —	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
17 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	15 7	15 4	17 8	17 8	11 8	11 8	18 14	18 8	Ambala
...	...	12 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	8 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 —	17 12	17 4	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	13 8	18 4	18 8	8 12	8 —	...	...	20 4	20 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 10	12 11	10 —	12 —	6 4	6 —	12 3	12 3	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	16 12	16 8	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	13 8	14 8	...	...	18 4	18 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	20 —	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 14	16 —	16 —	7 —	7	17 —	16 8	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 5	15 8	...	...	5 10	5 10	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	13 —	13 2	13 —	14 —	6 8	6 4	15 —	15 —	Hazára
...	...	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	16 —	7 2	9 2	19 —	19 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	18 8	19 11	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	16 6	15 9	18 —	19 6	11 4	11 4	21 14	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	14 11	14 12	10 —	10 —	19 6	20 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	21	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 8	18 —	Hydorabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 3	9 2	14 3	16 —	Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 6	5 6	14 5	14 5	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4	...	...	11 4	11 4		...	8 15	8 15	14 11	14 11	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 4	17 11	Dharwar
14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 14	14 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 7	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 12	14 4	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	11 1	10 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	14 12	15 9	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	8 6	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
13 4	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	...	...	10 6	8 11	14 11	15 8	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 14	7 6	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
17 —	17 —	...	...	13 8	13 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
16 8	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	7 2	7 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 9	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 8	13 15	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	12 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 13	12 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 12	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	10 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST—*concluded* *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	.	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	.	13 12	...	...
Saugor	13 4	13 4	...	...	6	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12		...
Jubbulpur	13 4	13 4	..	.	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 13	13 14		.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...		..
Seoni	14 5	14 —			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...		...
Balaghát	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	.	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	..	..	..	...
Chanda	8 —	9 —	..		6 12	7 6	8 2	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 11	...	.	...	...
Raipur	13 2	14 —	.	...	7 8	8 8	8 12	12 6	...	.	...	..
Drug	15 12	15 12	.	..	10 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	...	...		...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 —	10 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Akola	9 2	9 2	...	..	5 13	5 14	8 —	8 —	21 6	21 6	...	...
Amráoti	9 —	9 —	..		5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 5	10 8		...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	18 8	18 8	.	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 8	7 8	12 2	12 8	5 1	5 8	8 —	7 12	12 14	12 4	14 10	14 7
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	..	..	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	..
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	..	.		..	...	7 7	7 7	14 15	11 12½	10 4½	10 4½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	..		..	6 15	6 13½	...		..	
Salem	...	.	.	...	...	...	7 1½	7 7	12 3	11 12½	11 5	10 10
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	..	..	...	8 2	8 2	15 13	13 12½	..	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	15 1½	14 —½	...	..
Cuddapah	..	..		..	...	..	8 4	8 4	14 2	3 5½	13 6¼	12 11
Karnul	..	...	...	...	..	...	8 10⅝	8 10⅝	18 4	17 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 6½	7 13½	..	...	12 1½	12 1½
Godavari	..	...		..	...	...	9 3	9 7	15 5	15 5	...	..
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	.	..	...	.	...	...	8 12⅜	8 12⅜	12 7¼	12 7⅜	..	..
Guntur	...	..	..	...	.	...	9 14½	9 14½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	..	..	...	.	...	...	11 1½	11 4½	15 9⅛	15 9¼	..	...
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	..	..	...	7 6	7 6	..	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...		...	7 5	7 5	.	...	...	...
N. Arcot	..	...	..	.	...	..	9 1½	9 1½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	.		.	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 9½	9 9¼
Tanjore	...	...	..	...		...	8 7	8 —½	...	...	12 5½	9 15
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —½	8 —½	13 2½	12 13½	11 10½	11 10½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	.	...	...	...	..	7 13½	7 13½	14 2	..	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	..	..	...	...	...	8 4	7 15⅛	11 —	10 8½	10 4½	9 9½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	5 9	7 [illegible]	7 5	8 7	8 7	18 8	18 8	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	9 —	7 7	8 —	7 7	7 8	7 7	8 —	8 —			...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	..
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	18 10	12 10	...	.
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8

* Including Bolárum

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni (or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8	8 —	11 4	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	14 7	15 5	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 14	11 4	11 2	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 14	10 11	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 5	12 5	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
17 4	17 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	13 15	13 13	12 2	11 14	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 10½	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 2	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	12 —	Nilgiris
13 5	12 9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10½	14 14	Salem
												Central—
15 8¼	13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 9½	Bellary
14 13½	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
18 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 6	Kurnul
												East Coast, north—
12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 —	Ganjam
12 6	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2½	14 6½	Vizagapatam
11 10½	13 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
14 13½	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	20 6¼	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6½	17 6½	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	S. Arcot
13 5	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 3½	Tanjore
11 2	12 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	18 2	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13½	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
12 9½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 —	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 11	16 11	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	Hassan
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14	Kadur
14 10	13 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 10	14 11	Shimoga
15 —	13 —	10 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
16 —	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 5, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the six months, April to September, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	1,61	1,46	1,36	1,22	1,38	1,59	1,39	1,91	1,72	1,71
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	95	94	95	88	1,00	1,04	1,25	1,37	1,35	1,43
Spirits and liqueurs	28,38	30,45	32,04	30,76	31,04	32,55	35,89	36,35	38,59	34,34
Wines	1,58	1,63	1,63	1,53	1,54	1,74	1,68	1,55	1,75	1,62
Opium	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
Petroleum	22,57	21,65	18,00	21,53	26,11	26,50	21,79	23,35	19,33	16,94
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	1,67	9,19	15,35	14,62	1,24	6	1	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	3,12	12	4	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	6,02	5,26	5,71	6,43	5,85	5,75	5,97	6,72	8,10	8,14
Sugar (ordinary duties)	8,24	[illegible]	6,28	11,99	12,77	11,85	12,31	13,44	11,94	23,95
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	4,90	4,92	5,26	4,79	5,54	5,49	6,53	6,21	6,74	6,94
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	20,43	22,08	24,98	21,83	24,79	26,90	24,01	26,60	31,44	32,98
" white	8,19	8,75	9,80	8,87	14,69	8,53	9,05	13,91	14,18	12,04
" coloured	6,14	8,86	12,19	9,05	11,37	10,47	13,42	15,40	15,69	15,52
Other goods	60	70	1,29	1,07	1,35	97	1,58	2,60	2,78	2,71
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	20,97	18,03	13,96	5,85	15,60	21,86	17,84	22,26	15,35	21,93
Other metals and manufactures of metals	10,11	9,61	7,50	10,05	10,90	15,09	14,40	18,24	14,93	15,11
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,31	90	64	75	85	84	47	46	56	1,17
Manufactured articles	19,98	21,69	25,[illegible]	25,48	29,17	27,63	32,51	38,42	39,45	37,97
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	4,46	3,80	2,85	4,42	4,58	4,13	4,24	5,00	5,72	5,18
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,66,40	1,67,63	1,72,40	1,75,70	2,14,20	2,20,89	2,07,14	2,33,91	2,29,60	2,39,[illegible]
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	5,09	6,55	6,5[illegible]	4,97	7,60	6,03	9,25	9,06	11,42	10,04
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	22,52	49,31	43,59	38,83	39,12	53,84	53,01	58,98	53,11	48,33
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	3,57	3,32	3,52	3,95	3,[illegible]	4,15	4,55	5,01	4,12	4,69
GRAND TOTAL	1,97,58	2,[illegible],81	2,26,01	2,23,45	2,64,88	2,86,91	2,73,65	3,00,96	2,98,31	3,03,55
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	61,64	65,04	71,14	73,95	80,72	84,14	73,78	83,90	[illegible]4,86	8[illegible],15
Bengal — Exports	2,97	8,66	8,59	10,55	6,29	6,82	6,60	8,17	10,79	5,56
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bombay — Imports	66,98	63,39	61,76	55,28	77,66	84,83	77,31	69,41	84,59	88,53
Bombay — Exports	1,15	1,08	78	1,61	1,08	1,85	1,02	1,21	82	79
Sind — Imports	10,12	10,55	11,32	16,45	21,40	20,23	16,65	18,26	19,67	23,20
Sind — Exports	32	75	54	26	1,01	62	42	75	59	1,65
Madras — Imports	15,57	13,32	14,77	15,22	18,35	17,59	19,97	19,65	19,38	18,74
Madras — Exports	4,82	2,41	3,2[illegible]	4	2,81	3,44	4,86	3,91	2,50	3,79
Burma — Imports	12,09	14,33	13,41	14,60	16,07	14,60	19,35	22,49	21,16	22,72
Burma — Exports	13,26	35,61	30,40	24,69	27,93	41,11	40,11	44,94	38,41	36,54

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 5, 1906

The Gazette of India.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th October, 1906.

No. 16.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th October, 1906.

No. 2366.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st January 1907, the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), to the Jowai sub-division of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, with the exception of the Bhoi, Nongphyllut and Narpuh circles.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th October, 1906.

No. 1197.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. E. D Maclagan, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 8th November 1906.

The 10th October, 1906.

No. 1204.—With reference to the Home Department notifications no. 395, dated the 10th April 1906, and no. 949, dated the 15th August 1906, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., returned from leave and resumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 8th October 1900.

The 12th October, 1906.

No. 1211.—The services of Babu Nagendra Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 6th October, 1906.

No. 850.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :

Captain M. Mackelvie, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain E. H. B. Stanley, I.M S.

The 12th October, 1906.

No. 862.—Major H G. Melville, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Medical College, Lahore, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 15th October 1906.

No. 863—Captain C. W. F. Melville, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Medical College, Lahore, during the absence on furlough of Major H. G. Melville, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 11th October, 1906.

No. 1834.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 5th October 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Suez for Yambo and Jeddah at Abou Saad if carrying passengers or pilgrims ; if without, forty-eight hours with disinfection and deratisation. Quarantine on arrivals from Suez in Mediterranean ports forty-eight hours. Trebizond clean.

The 12th October, 1906.

No. 1836.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmer in the Ajmer district, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding all places in Sind except the town of Karachi), the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Central India, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pushkar Fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sendra, Beáwar, Kharwa, Mangaliawás, Sarádhna, Tabíji, Ajmer, Madár, Ládpura, Akhri, Hatundi, Nasirabad, Singawal and Barl on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 15th October to the 5th November 1906 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (excluding all places in Sind except the town of Karachi), the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Central India, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pushkar Fair.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1906.

No. 1387-227—15-F.—Mr. V. Subramania Iyer, Forest Ranger, 1st grade, Madras, is appointed to be an Assistant Instructor on the staff of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 24th September 1906.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1906.

No. 143—Mr. F. J. Wood, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six weeks in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 27, dated 20th February 1906.

The 11th October, 1906.

No. 144—Mr. W. G. Wood, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer, with effect from the 10th October 1906, during the absence of Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Chief Engineer, on privilege leave.

No. 145.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 144, dated 11th October 1906, Mr. F. O. Oertel, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 6th October 1906, *vice* Mr. W. G. Wood.

No. 146.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume 1, Chapter II, paragraph 230, Mr. H. P. Judge is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1906.

No. 2388-G.—Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is placed on Settlement duty in Poonch, with effect from the 25th September, 1906.

The 9th October, 1906.

No. 2394-G B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. A. J. Flemming, as Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

The 12th October, 1906.

No. 3227-F.—The services of Lieutenant P. W. Burrowes, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

No. 2418-G.—Mr. G. W. Marshall, Registrar of the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 20th November, 1906, combined with furlough for three months and twenty-nine days, under articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2419-G.—Mr. R. W. Sanderson, a Superintendent in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Department, with effect from the 20th November, 1906, and during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Marshall, or until further orders.

No. 3232 F.—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary, is placed on temporary special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 9th October, 1906, and until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the ·oth October, 1906.

No. 5712-E.O.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :

With effect from the 1st of September 1906,
Mr. A. J. Currie to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.
With effect from the 6th of September 1906,
Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class II,
Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.
With effect from the 22nd of September 1906,
Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and
Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.
With effect from the same date,
Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to revert to class III, and
Mr. A. J. Currie to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.
With effect from the same date,
Mr. O. J. Sykes to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.
With effect from the 23rd of September 1906,
Messrs. C. F. Cowie and O. J. Sykes to revert to class V, and
Mr. A. C. Gupta to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 5713-*E.O.*—Mr. Jaigopal Bhandari is promoted substantively to class VI of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 2nd of September 1906.

No. 5724-*E.O.*—Mr. C. F. Cowie, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd of September 1906.

No. 5725-*E.O.*—Mr. B. Laville, Chief Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 22nd September 1906.

The 11th October, 1906.

No. 5749-*E.O.*—Pundit Brahm Sankar Misra, officiating Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is, with effect from the 3rd of September 1906, granted privilege leave for six days and furlough for one year, eleven months and twenty-four days in continuation.

Babu Hari Das Mukherji, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 3rd of September 1906, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th October, 1906.

No. 8062—1.—The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified :

From the 25th May 1906 to the 29th May 1906—

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Assistant Collector, Class III, officiated in Class I.

From the 30th May 1906 to the 9th July 1906—

Mr. G A. Thomas, Assistant Collector, Class II, officiated in Class I , and

Mr. W. D. R Prentice, Assistant Collector, Class III, officiated in Class II.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th October, 1906.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 516.—The leave granted to Major W. A. L. Cowie, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, in Home Department Notification No 778-Judicial, dated 24th May 1906, is extended by twelve months to be spent out of India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 517.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated 21st September 1906, page 6407.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 21st September, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieutenant Walter Young, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 21st September 1906.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 518.—Sub-Conductor Charles Bernard White, Supply and Transport Corps, 9th (Secunderabad) and 10th (Burma) Divisions, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 519.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

INDIAN ARMY.

To be brevet Colonels.

9th October 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Augustus Carleton,—12th Cavalry.

13th October 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fulford Grantham,—33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

23rd October 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Augustus Gordon,—32nd Lancers.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th August 1906.

Major Edmund Charles Thwaytes.

26th September 1906.

Major James Mann Ransom, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

3rd October 1906.

Major Harry Seymour Hazelgrove, 109th Infantry.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, BOMBAY.

Barrack Department.

No. 520.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Harris, Barrack Master, 1st class, to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Michael Joseph Flannery, Barrack Master, 1st class, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,—

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Walter Perry, retired ; with effect from the 1st October 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

9th (Secunderabad) and 10th (Burma) Divisions.

No. 521.—Sergeant Maurice John Nunan to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) J. Tocher, deceased ; with effect from the 26th July 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 522.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Mark Carroll, Military Works Services, Public Works Department, India,—7th September 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain George Gill, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—24th September 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Naval Divisions.

No. 523.—Sub-Lieutenant George Robert Neilson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 15th August 1906.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

No. 524.—Lieutenant Philip Litchfield to be Captain, *vice* Harris, resigned. Dated 31st March 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Joseph William Glynn Ouseley to be Lieutenant, *vice* Litchfield, promoted. Dated 31st March 1906.

Henry Haselfoot Haines, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ouseley, promoted. Dated 31st March 1906.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 525.—Second-Lieutenant William Stephen Cox Glover to be Lieutenant, *vice* Herbert, promoted. Dated 1st June 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Dugald Stuart Burn to be Lieutenant, *vice* Vevers, deceased. Dated 18th June 1906.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 526.—Second-Lieutenant Maurice Gaskell Sykes to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chubb, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 10th September 1906.

Colin Robert White, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sykes, promoted. Dated 10th September 1906.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps.

No. 527.—Thomas Wilson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st September 1906.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 528.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers.

Behar Light Horse.

Lieutenant William Ord Macgregor.

Lieutenant Angus Ogilvy.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 22nd September and 12th October 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).	Major George William Rawlins.	16th September 1906.	Poona . .	...	..
Unattached List (attached 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment).	2nd-Lieutenant Oliver Richard Alfred Treadwell.	26th September 1906.	Dalhousie .	...	...
59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant Archibald Malcolm Gillies.	30th September 1906.	Bannu . .	...	...
British Service	Brigadier-General Seymour Charles Hale Monro.	29th September 1906.	Ahmednagar .	...	...
26th Punjabis .	Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Frederick Horace Dillon.	29th September 1906.	At sea when proceeding to England on leave.	Will left .	...
2nd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant Guy Stuart Hutton.	4th October 1906.	Kotgarh .	...	...
Royal Engineers	Captain Malcolm Rothney Elles.	7th October 1906.	Rurki . .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st September and 12th October 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
Hugh deLancey Walters. (1)	Captain .	1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).	29th April 1906. .	Intestate.	497 14 11	11th December 1906.
Walter Hyde Hills (2)	Lieutenant .	Royal Army Medical Corps.	23rd June 1906.	Intestate .	789 8 6	11th December 1906.

(1) *Widow*—Mrs. Mary Walters.
Address—Waterloo Crescent, Dover, England.
Father—Colonel F. D. Walters
Address—Rougemont, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
(2) *Next-of-kin*—*Father*—Walter Hills, Esq
Address—28, Primrose Hill Road, London, N.W.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 12th October 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 100.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, are promoted to the first class, with effect from the dates specified :—

James Francis Fleming (Supernumerary)
Louis D'Souza
Harry Forsyth Gibson Kinsley
Arthur Victor Marshall King
George Archibald Deane
Claude Reginald Pollock
Joseph Henry Whittenbury
Francis Hubert Dean Netscher
Louis Joseph DeSouza.
Dioginho Noronha
Alexander Hepburn MacGregor
Anthony Paes
Robert William Chitts
Albert Rose
George Walter Vincent
Charles Austin Wilson Turner
} ,—14th September 1906.

William John Samuel Maine,—15th September 1906.

No. 101.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 17th September 1906 —

Reginald Henry Willock Hart

Walter Arthur Clifford Netscher.

Charles Mullins.

Donald Day Stewart.

Henry Osmond Bazely.

Hugh Norman Stewart.

Robert George Ives.

Claude Cyril Kelly.

No 102 —The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, are promoted to the 3rd class, with effect from the 27th September 1906 —

Hubert Felix DePenning.

Stanislaus George Smyth.

David Ernest Barnett.

Archibald Raymond Hastings Boyne.

Lionel Vivian O'Brien Easdon.

William Hugh Maher.

Hermann Frank Otto

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 57.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India —

Engineer T R. Wakefield, Royal Indian Marine, (m c.) for four months.

E. W. S K MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1906.

No. 208.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No 203, dated 23rd October 1905, Mr W. B. Gray, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 209.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being undertaken of a line of Railway from Auriya on the Jumna river to a convenient point on the main line of the East Indian Railway between Cawnpur and Phaphund stations.

The survey will be under the control of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

The 11th October, 1906.

No. 210.—The following promotions and reversion among Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways are ordered, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.
			1906.
Eustace, Captain F. R. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	26th April.
Eustace, Captain F. R. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	12th May.
Verrières, E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, *permanent*	14th May
Lines, A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	16th May.
Mathews, Captain W. F., R.E	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	20th May.
Barron, Captain W. E., R.E. .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	24th May.
Aserappa, R. H. . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	4th June.
Cowie, Captain H. F. C., D.S.O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *permanent*.	13th June
Janson, V. T.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	15th June.
Howard, W. H. K. . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*.	16th June.
Cleaver, H. L. . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	16th June.
Gracey, Captain T., R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	25th June.
Izat, Captain W. R., R.E. .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	12th July.
Green, H. D. . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	10th July.
Berrie, W. C.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	19th July.
Beatson, E. B.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	23rd July.
Walton, Lieutenant C., R.E. .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto	23rd July.
Arnott, H. G. .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *Supernumerary*.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, *permanent, Supernumerary*.	27th July.
Lillie, G. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, *permanent*.	27th July.
Barrie, C. B.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	27th July.
Hearn, Captain G. R., R.E. .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto .	27th July.
Lloyd, C. V.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*.	3rd August.
Russell, Captain W. K., R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *permanent*.	10th August.

The reversions to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, of Captain F. R. H. Eustace, R.E. Mr. T. Stewart, and Captain G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., in Railway Board Notification No. 149, dated 27th June 1906, are hereby cancelled.

No. 211.—Mr. T. W. Teasdale, Train Master, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 11th September 1906 and until further orders.

The 12th October, 1906.

No. 212.—Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer, is appointed as a temporary measure to act as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 1st July 1906 and until such time as he is relieved by Mr. J. N. D. LaTouche.

No. 213.—On return from privilege leave Mr. D. G. Dani, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Katihar-Godagari Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 214.—Mr. M. K. Sen, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary* rank, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Katihar-Godagari Railway.

No. 215.—Mr. J S Brown, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, is confirmed in the appointment of Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

No. 216.—Mr. R. W Egerton, Superintending Engineer, 1st class (temporary rank), is confirmed in the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

No. 217.—Mr. W. Home, Superintending Engineer, 1st class (supernumerary), State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 11th October 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Monsoon conditions were rather feebly developed during the week, and precipitation was almost entirely confined to Burma, northeast India and the interior of the Peninsula.

Burma.—Precipitation was widespread from the 5th to the 7th, but by the 8th it had diminished and was largely confined to Tenasserim. During the next two days rainfall increased and was well distributed, but on the 11th weather was dry. Skies were moderately overcast until the 10th, and after that they were clear or lightly clouded. Temperature was normal or in defect in upper Burma, and generally normal in lower Burma.

Northeast India and Orissa.—The monsoon was very weak in this division and only isolated falls occurred except in the Brahmaputra valley. In this area rainfall was fairly abundant during the first three days of the period, but during the remaining days it was very scanty. Skies were moderately overcast in Assam from the 5th to the 7th, but otherwise they were clear or lightly clouded over northeast India and Orissa. Temperature was normal or in slight excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 5th light rain was reported from Gorakhpur, Sutna, Pendra and Nagpur, and on the 11th from Bahraich and Dehra Dun. Skies were clear, and temperature was approximately normal.

Northwest India.—A thunderstorm with hail occurred at Sonemarg on the 5th and at Murree on the 11th, while on the latter date light rain was also reported from Rajkot. Skies were generally clear. Temperature was in defect in Gujarat for the first half of the week and normal for the rest of the time: in Kashmir it was in considerable excess, but elsewhere it was about normal.

The Peninsula.—In Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore the monsoon gave more than the amount of precipitation usual at the time of year, while there was also light rain in the Bombay Deccan and the rest of the Madras Presidency. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded, and temperature was normal or in excess.

The rainfall for the whole period from the 4th May to the 11th October is practically normal over the greater part of the Indian region. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Simla, Indore, Bellary and Mysore; and 20 per cent. or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind and the rainfall subdivisions of Jaipur, Ranchi and Cuttack.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

October 5th. Diamond Island 4·18″, Yamethin 1·09″ and Mandalay 2·35″.

" 6th. Minbu 0·91″, Monywa 0·83″, Tezpur 2·42″, Gauhati 2·50″ and Kurnool 1·30″.

" 7th. Cocanada 1·72″.

" 8th. Coimbatore 1·69″.

" 9th. Toungoo 2·05″ and Lashio 4·85″.

" 10th. Dinajpur 1·50″.

" 11th. Ootacamund 1·39″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th October 1906			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 11th October 1906			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·30	3·25	−1·95	86·44	90·01	− 3·57	− 4	− 2
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).		3·49	2·19	+1·30	1 6·82	140·17	− 3·35	− 2	− 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).		3·40	1·08	+2·32	53·91	53·50	+ 0·41	+ 1	− 4
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	2·74	1·20	+1·45	29·88	26·66	+ 3·22	+ 12	+ 7
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·06	1·30	−0·24	83·57	73·50	+10·07	+ 14	+ 14
	Calcutta	0·38	1·07	−0·69	56·70	54·29	+ 2·41	+ 4	+ 6
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		1·92	1·50	+0·42	124·58	113·86	+10·72	+ 9	+ 9
6 Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East	Dinajpur	0·99	0·99	0	87·79	88·24	− 0·45	− 1	− 1
	Darbhanga	0·41	1·23	−0·82	48·58	47·44	+ 1·14	+ 2	+ 4
	Bahraich	0·06	0·41	−0·35	38·25	44·57	− 6·32	− 14	− 14
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0·09	0·69	−0·60	55·20	49·26	+ 5·94	+ 12	+ 13
	Patna	0	0·82	−0·82	39·18	41·75	− 2·57	− 6	− 4
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·07	0·28	−0·21	50·73	39·38	+11·35	+ 29	+ 30
	Ludhiana	0·06	0·12	−0·06	39·78	36·43	+ 3·35	+ 9	+ 9
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·80	−0·80	31·15	31·81	− 0·66	− 2	0
	Lahore	0	0·05	−0·05	21·86	20·59	+ 1·27	+ 6	+ 6
10 N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)		0	0·01	−0·01	7·08	8·05	− 0·97	− 12	− 12
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·25	1·33	− 1·08	− 81	− 81
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·69	1·68	−0·99	30·62	28·04	+ 2·58	+ 9	+ 14
	Cuttack	0·32	1·29	−0·97	36·37	52·71	−16·34	− 31	− 30
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·13	0·65	−0·52	40·96	51·62	−10·66	− 21	20
	Raipur	0	0·46	−0·46	43·14	48·83	− 5·69	− 12	− 11
	Jubbulpore	0·01	0·36	−0·35	54·66	56·95	− 2·29	− 4	− 3
14 Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·12	0·33	−0·21	45·03	41·54	+ 3·49	+ 8	+ 9
	Jaipur	0·01	0·06	−0·05	14·11	21·24	− 7·13	− 34	− 33
	Indore	0·06	0·24	−0·18	50·43	40·30	+10·13	+ 25	+ 26
15 West Coast	Calicut	0·95	2·13	−1·18	74·84	81·02	− 6·18	− 8	− 6
	Bombay	0·11	1·08	−0·97	81·47	94·77	−13·30	− 14	− 13
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·24	−0·24	33·60	37·37	− 3·77	− 10	− 10
	Rajkot	0·09	0·05	+0·04	21·07	20·35	+ 0·72	+ 4	+ 3
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·04	0·49	−0·45	39·92	31·46	+ 8·46	+ 27	+ 29
18 Deccan	Bellary	1·44	1·11	+0·33	24·18	20·18	+ 4·00	+ 20	+ 14
	Bijapur	0·75	0·95	−0·20	23·82	26·16	− 2·34	− 9	− 8
	Hyderabad	0·54	0·51	+0·03	27·73	26·10	+ 1·63	+ 6	+ 6
19 South India	Mysore	2·69	1·75	+0·94	27·57	21·95	+ 5·62	+ 26	+ 23
	Madura	0·92	1·43	−0·51	15·61	15·34	+ 0·27	+ 2	+ 6
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·35	1·14	−0·79	13·59	14·59	− 1·00	− 7	− 2

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 11th October, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th October 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was moderate and general. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy has been completed in Kyaukse and in parts of Pakokku and is progressing elsewhere in Upper Burma. Reaping of hill side paddy has been completed in Akyab and is commencing in Katha and the Southern Shan States. Sowing of late sesamum continues; ploughing and sowing of miscellaneous crops are in progress; transplanting of paddy and sowing of millet in Yamethin are now progressing actively; plucking of cotton has commenced in the Yenmabin sub-division of Lower Chindwin; more rain is required in Thayetmyo and in the north of Tharrawaddy. The recent rain has been very beneficial and crops generally promise well. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab and Henzada and slightly in Minbu; it has fallen considerably in Mergui; elsewhere it is unchanged.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts benefitting the standing crops. Prospects of tea are good in the Surma Valley, Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Harvesting of early rice and transplanting of late rice are practically finished. The outturn of early rice is generally fair. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are generally good except in parts of Tippera, Noakhali, Sylhet, Kamrup, and Lakhimpur, where the late rice has been damaged by recent heavy rain and floods. Insects are causing slight damage to the crops in parts of Chittagong, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur. The cutting of jute is still progressing and the outturn is good. Prices of common rice:—Kohima 11; Manipur 10; Rangamati 7 to 10; Sibsagar 9; Tezpur 8; Bogra $7\frac{1}{8}$; Chittagong and Dibrugarh 7; Pabna $6\frac{3}{4}$; Faridpur $6\frac{5}{8}$; Dinajpur $6\frac{3}{8}$; Dacca, Barisal and Gauhati $6\frac{1}{2}$; Noakhali $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$; Silchar $6\frac{3}{8}$; Malda and Comilla $6\frac{1}{4}$, Jalpaiguri, Sylhet, Dhubri, and Nowgong 6; Mymensingh $5\frac{5}{16}$; Rampur Boalia $5\frac{1}{4}$; Rangpur and Aijal 5; and Shillong $4\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in seven; fallen in eight; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

The numbers of person receiving gratuitous relief are —Malda 89, Mymensingh 353, Dacca 1,355, Tippera 50, Noakhali 374; and Khasi and Jaintia Hills 400. Eleven men, 194 women, and 35 children are employed on test works in Dacca; elsewhere there are none on test works. No loans were distributed during the week. The high prices are felt by the non-agricultural more than by the agricultural population.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from most districts but the fall was generally very light except in Cooch Behar where it was over 10 inches; in Birbhum, Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas, and Palamau the fall was moderate. More rain is required for winter rice in most of the districts of Bihar as well as in Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, and the 24-Parganas. Locusts passed through Bhagalpur and Purnea but no very great damage is reported. Distress continues in the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga; the number of persons reported to be receiving gratuitous relief is as follows:—24-Parganas 10,220, Saran 1,504, Muzaffarpur 5,425; and Darbhanga 35,575, total 52,724; the number of persons attending test works is:—Saran 962 and Darbhanga 2,137. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of the 24-Parganas, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The water-supply for cattle is generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven and fallen in nine districts.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was light and extended only to a part of the Province. More rain is wanted for the late rice in the eastern districts. Early rice and other autumn crops are being gathered and cotton is being picked. Sugarcane is in good condition except in Benares where it was slightly injured by insects. Gram, peas, potatoes, linseed and in some places wheat and barley are being sown. Rain has caused some damage to the *bajra* and sesamum crops in parts of Jalaun and Hamirpur. Cholera and fever continue in a few districts. Food stocks and pasturage are ample. Prices show a tendency to rise owing to the demand for seed.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was slight rain in Banda, Jhansi and Jalaun, causing slight damage to *bajra* and sesamum, otherwise the prospects are very good. Relief operations have been closed in the Agra Division and the numbers on gratuitous relief are being reduced in Bundelkhand. The numbers on relief now are :—Allahabad Division—on works *nil*; on gratuitous relief 50,000; Gorakhpur—on works 42, on gratuitous relief 158; grand total 50,200.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Prices of food-grains are generally unchanged ; wheat is rising in Hissar and Rawalpindi and falling in Gurgaon and Ambala. Harvesting of certain autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Cotton-pickings have also commenced in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good, and the yield is expected to be good to average. Locusts appeared and did damage to certain standing crops such as *Toria* (*Brassica Campestris*) *mash* (*Phaseolus Mungo*) etc., in the Hissar, Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot districts and laid eggs in parts of Amritsar, where necessary measures for their destruction have been adopted. Cotton is being attacked by boll worm in Lyallpur and Multan, and insects are damaging maize in Amritsar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted for standing crops in the Bannu district. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated lands is good except in Swabi where it is slightly below average. Harvest prospects and probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings are in progress. Canal water, and the Kilapani supply are sufficient. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good except in Dera Ismail Khan tahsil and in the villages of the Tank and Kulachi tahsils. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 15 to 18½ ; maize 15 to 18 ; gram 16¼ to 18¾ ; and *bajra* 12 to 17½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 15 to 20, and maize 24 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. The rice crop is in good condition and is being reaped. Maize and other autumn crops have been slightly damaged for want of rain. Spring crops have been sown in some places.

Rajputana.—Rain fell in six districts of Kotah, varying from 109 to 461 cents ; Tonk reports 50 cents : and there was also slight rain in a few other places. The autumn crops are being harvested and land is being prepared for spring sowings. Prospects are favourable. The condition of cattle is good. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices have generally fallen but are still high in some places. Famine relief has been closed in Marwar.

Central India.—Rainfall general in Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopawar, and slight in Malwa and Bundelkhand. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops and reaping of autumn crops are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, and cotton

has been partially injured in parts of Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, and are slightly falling in Bhopawar and parts of Malwa.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief in Bundelkhand are .—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 1,200, total 2,200. Prices 14 to 17 seers per rupee. Works and gratuitous relief have been closed in Datia, Bijawar, and the Lughasi Jagir.

Central Provinces.—With the exception of a shower in Balaghat the week was practically rainless. The days are cloudy and warm but the mornings are cool. Preparation of land for spring sowing is in progress everywhere. Spring sowings have begun in parts of most districts. Reaping of rice has begun in Damoh, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chanda and minor crops are being cut in Damoh, Chhindwara, Mandla, Seoni, and Jubbulpore. Early rice, *kodon* (millet), and sesamum are in ear in Bhandara; sowing of linseed, gram, and second crops in rice fields continues in Chhattisgarh; *juar* is in ear and cotton in pod in Akola and Amraoti. Sesamum and cotton have been slightly damaged by September rains in Jubbulpore. Spring sowings have begun in parts of Jubbulpore, Mandla, and Seoni. The standing crops are flourishing and prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. The price of rice has slightly fallen in Mandla, Seoni, and Chhindwara but has risen slightly in Narsinghpur; gram is dearer in Chhindwara and Bhandara by 2¼ and 1¼ seers per rupee, respectively; and *juar* is slightly cheaper in Amraoti, elsewhere prices are steady and are equal to the scarcity level in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Thar and Parkar, Dharwar, Kolhapur, and Kathiawar, and slight rain in Hyderabad, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur, Palanpur, Cutch, and Mahi Kantha. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak for maturing crops and spring sowing. Slight damage to crops by locusts has occurred in parts of Karachi; by grasshoppers in Sholapur; by insects in Upper Sind Frontier; and by excessive rain in Thar and Parkar the standing crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and sowing of spring crops is progressing in parts of Broach, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and Kolhapur Cotton-picking has commenced in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, and Ahmednagar. Drinking water is adequate and water in irrigation canals, tanks, and wells and channels is sufficient. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Cutch but is generally in good condition; abundant green grass is available everywhere. Stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 20 to 47 per cent; in the Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent; and elsewhere 5 to 30 per cent. less than the normal The demand for labour in fields and on private works is increasing and provides sufficient employment. The public health is generally good. The numbers on relief are :—British districts — Deccan—on works 105, on gratuitous relief 6,637, total 6,738; Karnatak—on works 3,284, on gratuitous relief 10,080, total 13,364; Native States.—on works 681, on gratuitous relief 1,444, total 2,125.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—37 cents. Prospects are favourable. The autumn and early rice crops continue fair to good and are being weeded. Spring crops are being generally sown. Prices :—wheat 8¼, rice 7¾, and *juar* 16¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Good rain in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan and slight rain elsewhere. The standing crops are in good condition but more rain is needed in parts of Tumkur, Kadur, and Shimoga. The prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall two inches 37 cents. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain in Madras; the fall was good in Bellary, Salem, Guntur, Trichinopoly, and Nilgiris; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Vizagapatam, Bellary, South Arcot, Salem, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but require more rain in parts of Coimbatore and Tanjore. Harvests continue with outturns poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, and Anantapur. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in seven, and has slightly risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*ragi* is stationary in seven districts, has fallen in twelve, and has slightly risen in two. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in six; and has slightly risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in eight, and has slightly risen in four.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table.

Name of Province or State	Preceding week (Revised figures). Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Present week. Relief work	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	250	2,7[illegible]5	3,035	240	[illegible],621	2,861	—174
Bengal	976	6[illegible],510	[illegible]4,486	3,0[illegible]9	52,724	55,8[illegible]3	—8,603
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	34	[illegible],153	8[illegible],187	12	50,155	50,200	—3[illegible],[illegible]87
Ajmer-Merwara	1,[illegible]07	1,516	*3,0[illegible]3	† ..	†	†	—[illegible]
Bombay	4,583	18,537	23,12[illegible]	3,389	16,713	20,102	—3,[illegible]18
Total British Provinces	7,[illegible]0	17[illegible],801	182,851	6,770	1[illegible]16	1[illegible]	—5[illegible]
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	908	908	† ..	†	†...	—908
Central India States	1,300	2,010	3,300	1,000	1,200	2,200	—1,10[illegible]
Bombay Native States	650	1,507	2,157	681	1,444	2,125	—32
Total Native States	1,[illegible]	4,415	6,365	1,681	2,614	4,325	—[illegible],040
Grand Total	[illegible],000	180,216	18[illegible],216	8,451	124,805	133,311	—55,605

* [illegible] Relief measures in Ajmer have been closed.

† [illegible] closed.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 11th October, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 6th October 1906, is published for general information.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P.	43	41
		Dholera Port	B G J P	34	20
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I	8	4
		Gogo Port	B G J P	8	6
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & B G J P.	159	107
		Panch Mahals „	„ „	64	47
		Kaira District	„ „	240	164
		Broach Port	„ „	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Broach District	„ „	3	6
		Mahikantha State	„ „	94	[illegible]
		Rewakantha State	„ „	15	16
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	27	27
		Bulsar Port	„ „		2
		Surat District	„ „	[illegible]	35
		Dharampur State	„ „	14	13
		Hart Port		.	.
		Utan „	B, B & C I & B G J P	.	.
		Versova „	„ „	.	...
		Kelve „	B, B & C I	..	...
		Trombay „	G I P	...	...
		Tarapur „	B, B & C I	.	...
		Manori „	„ „		
		Mahim „	„ „	..	...
		Dhanu „	„ „	...	...
		Bhiwndi „	G. I. P.		...
		Aghashi „	B, B & C I	.	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	.	...
		Bassein „	„ „	..	...
		Kalyan „	G I. P.	...	...
		Thana „	„	5	5
		Bandra „	B, B & C I	3	3
		Umbergaon Port	B, B & C I	.	...
		Kon „		...	...
		Thana District	G I P & B, B & C I	5	1
	Central	Poona City	S. M & G I. P	1,024	924
		Poona District	„ „	490	331
		Satara „	S. M.	324	190
		Ahmednagar District	G. I P.	106	73
		Khandesh District	„ „	48	38
		Nasik „	„	.	
		Sholapur Town	„	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Sholapur District	G I. P., S. M. & Barsi	(a) 2	(a) 2

(a) Imported.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora „	G I P. & B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Ishoi „	. . . .	...	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	...
		Revdanda „	B, B. & C I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G I P & B., B. & C I	9	9
		Ratnagiri Port	S M.		.
		Vizadrug „	„	...	...
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	..	...
		Vengurla „	„	6	2
		Malwan „			
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhol „			...
		Jaigad „		...	..
		Deogad „		...	.
		Ratnagiri District	S M.	2	.
		Belgaum „	„	69	63
		Dharwar „	„	1	1
		Karwar Port	„	..	...
		Kumta „	„	...	.
		Kanara District	„	...	..
		Savantvadi State	„		
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N W.	1	1
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.		...
		Larkhana District		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N W & J B	..	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G I P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S M.	...	..
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	...	...
		Jukan „	„ „	...	...
		Cambay State	P., B & C I	...	
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	.
		Cutch State	„ „	...	...
		Savanur „	S M.	...	...
		Bhor „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	„	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	„	39	32

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges	Mahuwa Port	B. G.-J.-P.	10	7
		Jafrabad ,,	,,	..	..
		Verawal ,,	,,	4	2
		Vawania ,,	,, (Morvi See.)	.	..
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	236	151
		Kolhapur Town			
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	3[illegible]5	287
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	,, ,,	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud ,	S. M.		...
		Barimandla ,,		...	...
		Nandgaon ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagaon ,,	,,	...	...
		Rajapuri ,,	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	,,	..	...
		Velas Port			..
		Baroda City	B., P. & C. I.		
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kolhar Port	,,	5	4
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	441	368
		Satara ,,	S. M.	..	...
		Jath ,,			
		Surat	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Aden			.
			TOTAL	4,0[illegible]7	3,1[illegible]2
Madras Presidency	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.		..
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	..	...
		Salem District	Madras	9	6
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	,,	...	...
		Bellary District	,, & Madras	(a)1	(a)1
		Kurnool ,,	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot ,,	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris ,,	Madras	1	..
		Tellicherry Port	,,	4	5
		Cuddalore ,,	,,	...	...
		Mangalore ,,	,,	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar ,,	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah ,,	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B N & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S I & Madras		
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras		...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S I	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	(a)1	(a)1
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B N		...
			TOTAL	19	15
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E I, E B S & B N	9	9
		24-Parganas District.	E. B S & B C.	...	...
		Jessore District	B C	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E I	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I & B N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E I	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"		...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	13	10
		Gaya Town	E I	1	1
		Gaya District	"	10	10
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N W.		
		Darbhanga District	"	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	...	...
		Dinapore	"		...
		Patna City	"	1	1
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	...	...
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E I.	1	1

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BENGAL	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E I		..
		Gangpur State	B N	...	.
		Purulia Town	B N		
		Manbhum District	E I & B N	...	..
		Singhbhum District	B N		..
		Hazaribagh "	E I	.	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B N		
		Sambalpur District	"		.
			TOTAL	86	53
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City	N W	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O & R & E I		...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"		.
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	2	2
		Aligarh City	E I & O & R		
		Aligarh District	" "	...	
		Saharanpur City	O & R & N W	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"		...
		Roorkee Town	"		...
		Saharanpur District	" & N W		...
		Bulandshahr "	E I		...
		Dehra Dun "	O & R		..
	Agra	Etawah City	E I		...
		Etawah District	"		...
		Fatehgarh	B, B & C I		...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E I	..	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	4	4
		Mainpuri "	E I	...	...
		Agra City	B, B & C I, G I P & E I	.	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"		...
		Hathras City	" & E I	41	42
		Muttra City	" & G I P	8	
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly City	R. & K & O & R.	...	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R & B, B & C. I	15	18
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	1	1
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	3	
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I & O. & R.	2	2
		Allahabad District	„ & O & R	1	1
		Cawnpur City	E I O & R, B., B & C I. & G I P. (I M. Sec)	41	39
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	3	3
		Fatehpur „	E I	...	...
		Banda „	G I. P (I M. Sec) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G I P (I M Sec)	..	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	..	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W. & O & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E I	1	1
		Ballia „	„	24	24
		Jaunpur City	O & R	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B & N W.	...	...
		Ghazipur „	E I & B. & N W	9	6
		Mirzapur City	„	..	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O & R	...	
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	..	...
		Azamgarh District	„	3	3
		Gorakhpur City	B & N W	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	21	23
		Basti District	„	17	13
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O & R.	..	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R., & B & N W	12	10
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R K		
		Lucknow District	„ „	.	
		Hardoi „	„	4	3
		Rae Bareli „	„	...	...
		Sitapur „	R. K.	3	3
		Kheri „	„	1	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B & N. W.	...	
		Gonda „	„		...
		Partabgarh „	O & R.	11	11
		Sultanpur „	„	...	..
		Ajodhia	„ & B & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	4	3
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	..	...
			TOTAL	234	220

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	...	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P.	7	1
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	59	48
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	148	89
		Rohtak "	"	17	13
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	..	...
		Hoshiarpur "	"	1	1
		Ferozepur "	"	...	...
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	.
		Amritsar District	"	1	1
		Gurdaspur "	"	27	21
PUNJAB		Lahore City	"		...
		Lahore District	"		...
		Gujranwala District	"	..	..
		Sialkot "	"	...	
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	"	68	48
		Gujrat "	"	...	..
		Shahpur "	"		
		Attock "	"	...	
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	58	43
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	...	..
		Maler Kotla State	"	31	17
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	417	283
	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	36	37
		Hanthawaddy District	"	4	2
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	...
		Prome "	"	26	26
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	1	1
		Maubin District	"	...	...
BURMA.		Henzada "	"	2	2
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	2	2
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma		..
		Amherst District	,,	...	...
		Tavoy District	,,	..	
		Thaton ,,	,,	...	...
			,,	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina ,,	,,	.	...
		Mandalay Town	,,	1	1
		Mandalay District	,,	...	..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	,,	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	,,	...	...
		Sagaing ,,	,,	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan ,,	,,	...	...
		Yamethin ,,	,,	4	4
		Kyaukse ,,	,,	.	...
		Meiktila ,,	,,		.
			TOTAL	76	75
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.		..
		Malda District	,,	..	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	,,		.
		Mymensingh District	,,	..	
		Faridpur District	,,	...	..
			TOTAL	..	
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G I P.	(a) 3	(a) 1
		Nagpur District	,,	(b) 237	(c) 159
		Wardha Town	G I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	,,	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	..	...
		Kamptee Town	,,	245	244
		Chanda Town	G I P.	...	...
		Chanda District	,,	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Bhandara District	,,	...	...
		Balaghat Town	,,	...	...
		Balaghat District	,,	..	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	,, ,,	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	,, ,,	..	...
		Damoh Town	G I P (T M Sec)	...	...
		Damoh District	,, (,,)	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	,, (,,)	...	...
		Saugor Town	,, (,,)	...	...
		Saugor District	,, (,,)	...	...
		Chappara Town	,, (,,)	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	,,	...	...

(a) Imported. | (b) Five imported. | (c) Four imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(a) 9	(b) 8
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	..	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	(d) 1	(d) 1
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(d) 7	(d) 7
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	.
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur "	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	52	43
		Akola District	"	(c) 12	7
		Buldana Town	"		...
		Buldana District	"	33	27
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	
		Amraoti District	"	10	6
		Amraoti Town	"		...
			Total	611	505
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	24	26
		Bangalore City	" "	8	4
		Bangalore District	" "	31	15
		Mysore City	"	...	...
		Mysore District	"	...	..
		Kolar "	Madras		...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	.	
		Tumkur District	S. M.	13	8
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	62	46
		Hassan "	"	58	38
			Total	196	137

(a) Two imported. (b) Three imported.
(c) One imported. (d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1,517	(a) 1,314
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	„	43	27
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	„	...	.
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	„	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	104	86
		Nimach „	„	(b) 4	(b) 1
		Rutlam City	„	...	...
		Rutlam State	„	...	...
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	10	13
		Narsingarh State	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	„	...	...
		Rewa State	„	...	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Datia City	„	..	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Piploda District	„	...	...
		Bagli State	„	...	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	.	...
		Jaora „	„	.	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	„	...	...
		Rajgarh „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	1,678	1,438

(a) Figures for two weeks ending 6th October 1906.

(b) Figures for week ending 29th September 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer Merwara District	"	(a) 6	(a) 6
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	(a) 2	(a) 2
		Partabgarh State	"	...	..
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B	(a) 4	...
		Jaipur City	B., B & C.		...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J B	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B B., & C I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B. B & C. I.	...	..
		Sirohi "	"	...	
		Shahpura "	G I. P.	..	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	
		Banswara State	"	...	.
			TOTAL	12	8
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N W.	15	7
		Kathua District	"	..	...
			TOTAL	15	7
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N W.		...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	..	
			TOTAL	..	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	..	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	7,701	5,832

(a) Figures for week ending 29th September 1906. Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

No. 1414-I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

Simla, the 1st October, 1906.

Review of Irrigation in India in 1904-05.

Read—

Note by R. N. Burn, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1904-05.

Provincial Revenue and Administration Reports of Irrigation Works for triennium ending 1904-05.

Irrigation Works are divided into two main classes—Major and Minor Works—the former being sub-divided into (I) Productive and (II) Protective Works. Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for all Major Works, and the revenue due to them, whether directly in the form of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts, or, indirectly, on account of enhancements of land revenue due to irrigation, is shown in the Annual Finance Accounts.

A.—Major Works.

I.—Productive Works.

2. The most important irrigation works in India are those classed as Productive Works, or works the capital cost of which has been wholly or mainly provided from loan funds in the expectation that they would prove directly remunerative, and that the net revenue derived from them would fully cover all charges for interest within a reasonable time after their completion. This expectation is never likely to be realized in respect of any of the four works constructed in Bengal, of the seven in Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) and of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and Barur Tank in Madras. The capital outlay recorded against these thirteen works to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 9,81,60,200, on which the net revenue realized during the year yielded a return of 1·33 per cent. compared with 1·32, 0·81, and 0·80, the averages of the past three triennia. The interest charges to the end of the year exceeded the net revenue by Rs. 9,71,63,449, the excess for the year being Rs. 25,26,318. The area irrigated by these works during the year was 926,524 acres.

3. These unfavourable financial results are, however, more than balanced by those attained on the 28 remaining productive works now in operation, the net revenue on which during the year was equivalent to a return of 9·96 per cent. on the capital outlay. The general financial results of all the works of this class are shown separately by provinces in the following statement. The totals are brought into comparison with those of the two previous years.

Financial results of Productive Works in operation.

Province.	Number of works.	Area irrigated.	Capital outlay to end of 1904 05.	Net revenue in 1904 05.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
Irrigation.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Punjab	8	5,281,831	10,87,88,346	1,33,72,729	12·29
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5	1,909 316	8,73,54,769	66,18,918	7 58
Madras	8	2,940,599	7,18,66,138	63,15,990	8 79
Sind	8	1,201,889	2,51,82,593	13 03,352	5 17
Bombay	7	31,885	1,15,40,851	2,16,316	1 87
Bengal	3	800,2 .7	6,17,98,560	9,83,712	1·59
Do.	*1	...	26,15,151	—4,555	..
Burma	1	43 719	52,00,412	12,221	0 32
Total Imperial	41	12,209,466	37,43,46,123	2,88,18,713	7 70
Native States, Punjab ...	†	407,301	1,52,45,774	7,80.469	5 12
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND NATIVE STATES— 1904-05	41	12,616,767	38,95,91,897	2,95,99,182	7 60
1903-04	41	12,989,801	38,19,40,850	2,85,71,105	7·42
1902-03	39	11,852,669	37,58,04,788	2,78,02,602	7 10

* Hijili Tidal Canal, which is a purely navigation work.

† Part of the works in the Punjab.

Of the increase of Rs. 46,51,047 in the capital outlay as compared with 1903-04, Rs. 18,80,399 was spent in the Punjab, Rs. 11,90,152 in the United Provinces and Rs. 10,42,199 in Madras, the balance being incurred in the other Provinces.

The net revenue was the largest on record and the percentage return was the highest yet attained.

4. The irrigated area, although slightly less than that of the preceding year, exceeded that of other previous years. The steady increase of area irrigated by the Productive Works in the last three triennia, *i.e.*, 1904-05 to 1896-97, is shown in the following table in which the areas for the year under consideration are compared with those of 1903-04 and the averages of the three triennia. Taking into account the three triennia, every province shows a marked increase with the exception of the United Provinces and Bombay in which provinces a gradual decrease is noticeable, while, comparing the year under review with the preceding year, it will be seen that there was an increase in all the provinces except the United Provinces, Sind, and Bengal.

Productive Major Works.

Province.	AREA IRRIGATED				
	During 1904-05.	During 1903-04.	Average of Triennium. 1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Punjab	5,281,831	5,246,280	5,000,642	4,012,579	3,305,215
United Provinces ...	1,909,316	2,419,396	2,200,145	2,308,149	2,389,290
Madras	2,940,599	2,806,667	2,865,273	2,805,299	2,627,747
Sind	1,201,889	1,262,905	1,178,932	912,802	690,834
Bombay	31,885	20,671	25,140	26,904	30,095
Bengal	800,227	809,381	801,862	761,478	739,620
Burma ...	43,719	30,044	26,995	...	...
Total Imperial ...	12,209,466	12,625,294	12,098,989	10,827,211	9,782,801
Punjab Native States ...	407,301	364,507	387,423	385,930	424,290
Total ...	12,616,767	12,989,801	12,186,412	11,213,111	10,207,091

5. The areas irrigated by the different works in the Punjab are shown below :

Name of Canal.	AREA IRRIGATED				
	During 1904-05.	During 1903-04.	Average of Triennium. 1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Jumna, Imperial ...	700,335	607,853	619,356	561,433	677,597
Sirhind—Imperial ...	813,454	732,261	771,010	793,812	862,415
Bari Doab	955,741	926,687	928,763	825,473	764,156
Lower Chenab	1,915,675	1,952,714	1,919,186	1,643,959	762,661
Upper Sutlej Canals, including Lower Sohag and Para.	213,997	297,700	248,528	*62,220	*78,532
Sidhnai	164,589	190,311	138,564	103,892	139,823
Lower Jhelum	305,900	279,260	241,357	21,789	...
Indus Inundation Canals† ...	182,140	219,494	133,878	...	...
Total Imperial ...	5,281,831	5,246,280	5,000,642	4,012,578	3,305,214
Sirhind (Native States) ...	347,416	308,568	333,698	341,062	367,140
Western Jumna (Native States)	59,885	55,989	53,725	41,867	57,149
Total ...	5,689,132	5,610,787	5,388,065	4,398,507	3,729,508

* Lower Sohag and Para only.
† Transferred from Minor Works in 1903-04.

The percentages of net revenue on capital outlay for the year are compared in the following statement with those of 1903-04 and of the three triennia, 1904-05 to 1896-97 :

Name of Canal.	PERCENTAGE.				
	1904-05.	1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
Western Jumna, Imperial ...	10·07	8·71	9·13	9·37	10·70
Sirhind, Imperial ...	6·86	7·41	7·31	8·01	9·27
Bari Doab	12·13	12·68	12·56	12·41	12·91
Lower Chenab	24·48	23·18	23·09	14·13	7·44
Upper Sutlej Canals, including Lower Sohag and Para.	10·37	12·49	9·72	*6·17	*7·45
Sidhnai	25·88	15·31	15·08	8·69	16·62
Indus Inundation Canals† ...	10·04	11·88	10·72	...	...
Native States	5·11	5·59	5·74	5·20	6·22

* Lower Sohag and Para only.
† Transferred from Minor Works in 1903-04.

On the Lower Jhelum Canal, which was opened during 1901-02, the loss in working amounted to Rs. 19,435 against Rs 68,751 in 1903-04 and Rs. 1,12,030 in 1902-03. Excluding this canal, which is not yet complete, the net revenue of the productive works in the Punjab rose from Rs. 1,29,23,771 in 1903-04 to Rs. 1,33,92,164 in the year under review or 14·17 per cent. on the capital outlay. The highest percentage attained was on the Sidhnai Canal, which earned a net revenue of 25·88 per cent. on the capital outlay against 15·31 per cent in the previous year. The greatest amount of net revenue was however obtained on the Lower Chenab Canal which earned Rs. 68,80,159 or more than the total amount of net revenue realised on all other works in the Punjab, and the return on the Capital outlay was 24·48 per cent. This canal is still developing and the ultimate percentage of profit has not yet been reached.

6. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the areas irrigated are as below :

Name of Canal.	AREA IRRIGATED.				
	During 1904-05.	During 1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	818,551	977,652	889,355	1,030,836	966,286
Lower Ganges, including Fatehpur Branch.	627,925	906,659	794,548	732,136	871,130
Agra	185,297	259,908	227,309	238,444	241,442
Eastern Jumna	277.543	305,177	288,933	306,733	307,432
Total ...	1,909,316	2,449,396	2,200,145	2,308,149	2,389,290

The net revenue from these canals, in the year under review, represented a return of 7·58 per cent. on the capital outlay against 7·17 per cent. in 1903-04 and 7·41 per cent. in 1902-03. The relative percentages of profit compared with those of 1903-04 and the past three triennia are given in the following table:

Name of Canal.	PERCENTAGE.				
	1904-05.	1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
Ganges Canal	9·63	9·91	10·01	10·26	9·84
Lower Ganges Canal ...	4·66	3·85	4·10	3·55	5·01
Agra Canal	5·75	5·49	5·79	5·52	6·06
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	22·82	21·82	23·16	25·31	29·66

As in other years, the highest percentage was yielded by the Eastern Jumna Canal, which is the most remunerative work in the United Provinces.

7. The following statement shows the area irrigated in the Madras Presidency in 1904-05 compared with that of the previous year and the averages of the past three triennia:

Name of Canal.	AREA IRRIGATED				
	During 1904-05.	During 1903-04	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Srivaikuntam Anicut ...	44,074	43,978	44,193	43,653	41,518
Godavari	878,999	802,858	830,830	804,996	771,925
Kistna	618,247	617,042	631,046	606,311	523,094
Penner ...	129,007	162,134	151,594	153,048	148,378
Kurnool	88,919	46,306	65,126	69,302	61,066
Periyar	156,684	152,614	154,439	141,987	90,160
Barur Tank	5,493	5,561	5,460	5,354	4,587
Cauvery Delta	989,226	976,174	982,585	980,644	987,016
Total ...	2,940,599	2,806,667	2,865,273	2,805,296	2,627,744

The area irrigated in the year under review exceeded all previous records.

The percentage of net revenue on the capital outlay was 8·79 compared with 8·48 in 1903-04 and 9·27 in 1902-03.

The percentages of net revenue on capital outlay of the different systems for the year compared with the previous year and the past three triennia are—

Name of Canal.	Percentage.				
	1904-05.	1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
Godavari Delta	19·34	17·61	18·46	17·48	17·99
Kistna Delta	14·49	12·96	14·11	15·71	12 94
Cauvery Delta	25·90	27·37	27 22	31·17	41 00
Penner	0·13	4 67	3 25	4·86	5·05
Kurnool-Cuddapah ...	0·18	0·46	0·19	0·37	0·18
Barur	1·07	—23	0·76	1·54	1·47
Srivaikuntam	6 34	5·25	5 91	6 39	4 40
Periyar	4·08	8·86	8·86	3·25	...

The most unremunerative works in the province are the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Barur Tank, and it is not expected that they will ever become remunerative. A steady improvement is noticeable in the case of the Periyar Project, and it is anticipated that its return will still further improve when the distributing works are completed.

The net revenue on the Penner River Canals fell to 0·13 per cent., the decrease being due to the grant of large remissions and to a diminution in the area of second crop cultivation in 1904-05 on account of the unfavourable character in the season. The highest percentages were yielded by the Godavari and the Cauvery Delta systems which are the most remunerative works in the Madras Presidency. The accumulated net revenue of all the productive works in the province up to the end of the year under review after paying off the interest charges amounted to Rs. 8,58,41,821 against the capital outlay of Rs. 7,18,66,138 incurred on those works.

8. For the canals in Sind the figures are :

Name of Canal.	Area irrigated				
	During 1904-05.	During 1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jamrao	260,031	271,728	267,039	133,483	...
Desert	199,513	207,615	198,063	110,912	113,967
Unharwah	66,595	81,296	70,747	79,248	78,818
Begari	232,598	271,009	243,073	255,863	237,171
Eastern Nara	209,415	260,918	262,131	281,097	260,879
Dad	68,085	73,797	67,379	18,747	*Nil*
Mahiwah	28,619	44,440	27,162	3,454	*Nil*
Nasrat	77,033	52,072	43,035	*Nil*	*Nil*
Total ...	1,201,889	1,262,905	1,178,932	912,604	690,835

The total area irrigated was slightly lower than that of the previous year, but exceeded the averages of the past three triennia.

The net revenue from these canals was equivalent to a return of 5·17 per cent. compared with 5·94 per cent. in the preceding year, the decrease being due to falling off on all the canals, excepting the Desert Canal. There was a loss in working of Rs. 32,088 on the Dad Canal against a net revenue of Rs. 1,802 in the previous year. The net revenue on the Nasrat Canal was Rs. 14,471 against Rs. 54,079 in 1903-04 in which year the canal was brought into operation.

Percentage returns on capital outlay are :

Name of Canal.	PERCENTAGE.				
	1904-05.	1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
Jamrao	3·85	5·08	4·25	2·46	...
Desert	7·17	3·25	4·71	7 08	5·45
Unharwah	9·54	12·05	11·07	17·96	16 47
Begari	17 23	18·31	17 13	21·00	17·51
Eastern Nara	6·26	6·82	6·61	7 32	6 68

9. In Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) the return on the capital expenditure fell to 1·87 per cent. compared with 2 49 in 1903-04 and with 2 06, 1·84, and 1·60 for the three triennia 1904-05 to 1896-97. The works are small compared with those of other provinces; the extent of the area irrigated by them continues steady with slight variations.

10. In Bengal, the areas irrigated are as follows :

Name of Canal.	AREA IRRIGATED				
	During 1904 05.	During 1903-04	Average of Triennium.		
			1902 03 to 1904 05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sone	492,205	505,803	49 ,878	481,333	476,466
Midnapore	85,892	93,367	88,9·8	78,190	71,322
Orissa	222,070	210,161	219,[illegible]	201,955	191,832
Total ...	800,227	809,331	801,862	761,478	739,620

The percentage of net revenue on capital outlay on the Hijili Canal, which is a purely navigation channel, was —0·17 compared with 0·66 in 1903-04 and

0·22, 0·58 and 1·62, the averages of the past three triennia. The navigation receipts on the Bengal canals have suffered from the competition of the railways.

11. Irrigation on the Mandalay Canal, which was opened in 1902-03, is developing satisfactorily; the area irrigated in that year was 7,223 acres, in 1903-04 30,044 acres, and in the year under review 43,719 acres; the forecast in the project estimate being 10,000, 20,000 and 40,000 acres respectively.

12. In addition to the 41 productive works now in operation, five new works were under construction during the year, *viz.*, the Shwebo and Mon Canals in Upper Burma, the Naulakhi Canal in Sind, and the Upper Chenab and Upper Jhelum Canals in the Punjab. The total outlay on these works to the end of the year (excluding interest charges) amounted to Rs. 41,98,376, of which Rs. 10,90,792 were expended during the year. In addition, Rs. 46,51,017 were spent on works now in operation, principally on extensions or improvements which are likely to prove remunerative and to increase the efficiency of the systems. The total capital expenditure on irrigation works during the year, therefore, amounted to Rs. 57,41,839 against Rs. 82,80,763 in the previous year.

No capital expenditure was incurred during the year on navigation works.

II.—Protective Works.

13. Protective irrigation works are those which have been sanctioned in consideration of their value as famine protective works, but without any expectation of their becoming directly remunerative. The cost of their construction has been met from the famine grant. There are at present six of these works in operation, particulars of which are shown in the statement below:

Financial results of Protective Works in operation.

Name of works.	Province.	Area irrigated in 1904-05.	Capital outlay to end of 1904-05.	Net revenue in 1904-05.	Return on capital outlay.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Lower Swat River Canal	North-West Frontier Province.	159,112	41,70,702	4,04,573	9·70
Betwa Canal ...	United Provinces.	117,573	48,67,742	41,048	0·84
Rushikulya Project	Madras ...	96,274	50,01,036	37,110	0·74
Mhasvad Tank ...	Bombay ...	8,615	20,91,430	2,766	0·13
Nira Canal ...	" ...	48,822	56,99,988	45,350	0·80
Shetphal Tank ...	" ...	3,127	7,06,228	5,164	0·73
Total 1904-05 ...	...	433,823	2,25,40,178	5,36,011	2·38
" 1903-04 ...	...	383,990	2,22,45,025	7,22,340	3·25
" 1902-03 ..	...	370,021	2,20,56,312	6,21,229	2·82

The Swat River Canal, although sanctioned as a protective work, has proved a highly remunerative one. The remaining five works are not likely to prove remunerative. The Betwa Canal, which has so far only paid its working expenses in the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 in which the net revenue was Rs. 22,876 and Rs. 477, respectively, has, in 1903-04 and in the year under review, earned a net revenue of Rs. 25,568 and Rs. 41,048, respectively, a result which is due to certain improvements made in the distributary system. The construction of an additional reservoir, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1904, will provide additional storage for 1,484 million cubic feet of water, which, it is anticipated, will make the canal more remunerative. The area irrigated by this canal in the year under review was higher than that of any other year.

On the Nira Canal, notwithstanding the increase in the area irrigated from 30,638 acres in 1903-04 to 48,822 acres, the net revenue fell to Rs. 45,350 against Rs. 1,91,194 in 1903-04, the falling off being partly due to a decrease in the area of sugarcane and partly to rates for short periods only having been charged for a large area of sugarcane which was ploughed up owing to damage done by locusts.

The area irrigated during the year exceeded that of the previous year as well as the averages of the past three triennia, as is shown by the following statement:

Protective Works.

Name of work	Province.	Area irrigated				
		During 1904-05	During 1903-04	Average of Triennium		
				1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02	1896-97 to 1898-99.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lower Swat River	North-West Frontier Province.	159,412	176,346	169,843	160,655	133,801
Betwa ...	United Provinces ...	117,573	79,489	87,173	39,550	58,620
Rushikulya ...	Madras ...	96,274	92,115	93,596	83,237	71,203
Nira, Mhasvad, Shetphal ...	Bombay ...	60,564	36,040	45,332	52,586	48,089
	Total ...	433,823	383,990	395,944	336,028	311,713

14. The particulars given in the following statement relate to all Major Works (Productive and Protective) taken together:

Irrigation statistics of Productive and Protective works in operation.

Province	Area irrigated.	Estimated value of crops.	Average value of crops per acre.	Average rate of revenue assessed per acre.	Working expenses, rate per acre irrigated.	Percentage of working expenses on gross revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
North-West Frontier Province.	159,412	41,82,431	26·2	3·1	0·8	23·9
Punjab, Imperial ...	5,281,831	14,29,78,509	27·1	3·7	1·2	31·8
Punjab, Native States ...	407,301	1,04,29,690	25 6	3 6	1 6	45·5
United Provinces ...	2,026,889	6,97,76,568	34·4	4·1	1 7	33·7
Madras	3,036,873	8,05,84,407	26·5	4·2	0·9	22·0
Sind	1,201,889	2,29,10,710	19·1	2·1	0·9	42·2
Bombay	92,119	75,78 256	82·0	5·8	2·9	50·0
Bengal	800,227	2,56,39,914	32 0	2·2	1·3	50·8
Burma	43,719	10,91,135	25·0	5·3	1·8	86·4
Total 1904-05 ...	13,050,590	36,51,71,650	28·0	3 6	1·2	31·5
„ 1903-04 ...	13.373,791	35,61,70,380	26·6	3·5	1·1	30·6
„ 1902-03 ...	12,222,690	34,68,76,620	28·4	3·6	1·1	29 6

Compared with the year 1903-04 the general results are almost identical, but there are considerable variations in some of the provinces, the most important of which are noted below.

In respect of the average value of the crops, the United Provinces have increased from Rs. 31·2 per acre, owing principally to increase in the value of wheat, and Madras from Rs. 24·4 on account of increase in the price of rice, and Sind from Rs. 15·8 owing to increase in the value of the outturn. Bombay has decreased from Rs. 119·2 per acre on account of smaller prices having been obtained for sugar.

In Bombay the average assessment has decreased from Rs. 9 per acre and in the case of Burma has increased from Rs. 3·1 per acre.

Working expenses have always been rather high in Bombay, but there has been a reduction in the year under review as compared with the previous year. The working expenses in Burma have decreased from Rs. 3·2 owing to the larger area irrigated by the Mandalay Canal; as irrigation develops the rate of working expenses per acre will decrease still further.

The variations in the rates of assessed revenue and working expenses account for the variations in the percentage of working expenses on gross revenue.

15. Eleven Protective irrigation reservoirs were under construction in the Central Provinces, Rs. 11,89,353 having been spent on them to the end of the year.

B.—MINOR WORKS.

III.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

16. All expenditure incurred in the construction and development of minor irrigation works is met from revenue. These works are treated as provincial in all provinces except Sind, Bombay, Baluchistan, Rajputana, North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, in which all but a few works are Imperial. Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for 87 of the larger and more important minor works, and the financial results attained during the year under review are shown in the following statement :

Financial results of Minor Works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

Province.	Number of works.*	Area irrigated	Capital outlay to end of 1904-05.	Net revenue in 1904-05.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.	Rate of revenue assessed per acre.
Irrigation.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.
North-West Frontier Province.	1	27,843	6,31,070	90,847	14·40	3·7
Punjab	2	35,103	5,59,159	49	0 01	2·0
Madras	29	521,786	1,15,12,882	5,08,362	4·41	3·3
United Provinces ...	4	77,289	36,65,369	1,36,613	3·73	3·4
Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat).	30	40,695	86,36,900	39,517	0·46	2·9
Bombay (Sind) ...	8	798,431	45,54,478	8,87,116	19 48	2·3
Rajputana	3	20,890	31,69,936	1,06,354	3·35	5·2
Baluchistan ...	3	8,778	17,52,123	16,852	2·67	7·5
Bengal	1	...	7,14,170	—1,249	...	...
Burma (embankments) ...	...	445,860	34,29,899	9,92,820	28 95	2·7
Total Irrigation—						
1904-05 ...	81	1,976,978	3,86,25,986	28,07,281	7·27	2·8
1903-04 ...	81	2,187,292	3,69,61,607	31,26,121	8 46	2 8
1902-03 ...	77	2,256,177	3,61,68,297	29,13,461	8·05	2·6
Navigation, 1904-05.						
Madras	4	...	93,40,481	—11,438	...	...
Bengal	2	...	1,24,79,847	1,82,580	1·46	...
Total Navigation ...	6	...	2,18,20,328	1,71,142	0·78	...

* Includes works under construction.

17. The capital outlay during the year on Minor Irrigation works amounted to Rs. 17,89,489. The expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province was Rs. 1,29,829; in the United Provinces, Rs. 2,66,650; in Madras, Rs. 5,95,762; in Deccan and Gujarat, Rs. 1,14,710; and in Sind, Rs. 2,92,507.

In the other provinces the expenditure was less than Rs. 30,000 in each case, while in Burma the transfer of the Bawlo Island embankment to the class of Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept accounts for the reduction in the capital outlay to the end of the year as compared with that at the close of the preceding year.

18. Comparison of the area irrigated during the year and the preceding year and the average of three previous triennia gives:

Province.	Area irrigated				
	During 1904-05	During 1903-04.	Average of Triennium.		
			1902-03 to 1904-05.	1899-1900 to 1901-02.	1896-97 to 1898-99.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Punjab	35,103	58,541	109,677	519,448	709,833
North-West Frontier Province	27,813	29,127	19,090	...	...
United Provinces ...	77,289	121,389	112,018	134,577	118,376
Madras	521,786	599,090	568,519	532,548	540,911
Sind	798,431	855,177	816,017	831,324	801,948
Bombay	40,695	32,353	37,095	10,359	39,144
Rajputana	20,890	32,906	26,665	24,100	33,539
Baluchistan	8,778	4,686	5,468	5,345	5,038
Burma	445,860	453,123	415 571	483,271	396,906
Total ...	1,976,978	2,187,292	2,140,150	2,521,472	2,678,690
Punjab, Bikanir State ...	11,012	9,650	8,765	9,015	6,344
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,987,990	2,196,912	2,148,915	2,531,417	2,685,031

The gradual reduction in the area irrigated in the past three triennia is due mainly to the transfer of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals in 1900-01 from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept to Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, and of the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in 1902-03 and of the Indus Inundation Canals in 1903-04 to Productive Works.

The net revenue in the Punjab fell from 6·70 per cent. on the capital outlay in the preceding year to 0·01 per cent. in the year under review owing to the reduction in revenue of the Shahpur Inundation Canals and to a greater loss in working on the Ghaggar Canals.

In the case of the United Provinces the net revenue was 3·73 per cent. compared with 2·98 in 1903-04 and 3·18, 3·23, and 5·61, the averages of the three triennia, 1904-05 to 1896-97.

Rajputana gave a return of 3·35 per cent. against 1·83 in 1903-04 and 2·14, —1·37, and 3·06, averages of the three triennia, 1904-05 to 1896-97.

The Works in Bombay earned a net revenue of Rs. 39,517 against Rs. 64,557 in 1903-04 and Rs. 27,728 in 1902-03.

In Baluchistan, against a loss of Rs. 9,496 in 1902-03 and a net revenue of Rs. 20,742 in 1903-04, the net revenue in the year under review amounted to Rs. 46,852.

The working expenses exceeded the gross revenue in Bengal by Rs. 1,249.

The area shown in Burma is not under irrigation, but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments, the revenue of which is credited to the capital account of the works. This area in 1904-05 was less than that of 1903-04 by 7,263 acres.

IV.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

19. There are numerous Minor Works for which separate Capital Accounts are not kept, either because the works are too small, or because they have not been constructed by the British Government, which has simply undertaken their improvement and maintenance. For such works only Revenue Accounts are maintained; they are credited with a share of the land revenue depending on their maintenance and are debited with all expenditure incurred on construction, extension, improvements, and maintenance. Particulars for the year 1904-05 are shown by provinces in the statement below:

Financial Results of Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

Province.	Area irrigated.	Revenue receipts.	Charges	Net revenue.
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burma . .	472,804	13,51,325	10,88,617	2,62,708
Bengal	...	95,112	1,39,748	—44,636
Punjab	569,287	15,70,773	10,44,027	5,26,746
Bombay, including Sind	1,033,044	23,95,072	(a) 12,66,691	11,28,381
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	3,306	—3,306
Central Provinces ...	...	54,12,282	35,42,389	18,69,893
Total 1904-05 . .	2,075,135	1,08,24,564	70,84,778	37,39,786
„ 1903-04 ...	2,293,991	54,23,360	33,39,404	20,83,956
„ 1902-03 ...	1,846,330	37,26,471	31,08,360	6,18,111

(a) Indirect charges not included.

The improvement in net revenue is very satisfactory.

V.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

20 There is a third important class of Minor Works in the Madras Presidency for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. These include over 28,000 tanks and 6,000 irrigation channels, the improvements and repairs of which are executed by the Public Works Department, or, in the case of the smaller works, by civil officers: the expenditure during 1904-05 amounted to Rs. 27,17,568, of which about one-fifth was spent by civil officers. The areas charged as irrigated by these small works in 1904-05 aggregated 2,938,076 acres, or nearly as much as the area irrigated by all the Major Works in the Presidency taken together, compared with 3,591,696 acres in 1903-04 and 3,323,141, 3,311,902, and 3,111,652 acres, averages of the triennia 1901-05 to 1896-97. The revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 66,85,678 compared with Rs. 96,02,255 in 1903-04, the decrease being due to the unfavourable character of the season.

21 The following table summarizes the results of irrigation for all India during 1904-05 and compares them with those of the two previous years

Financial and Irrigational Results of Irrigation Works in operation in India.

Class of work	Capital outlay [illegible]	Gross revenue for the year	Net revenue [illegible]	Percentage [illegible]	Area irrigated
	R	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
I and II.—Major Works: I.—Productive; II.—Protective	41,21,62,075	4,47,14,875	3,01,3[illegible],19[illegible]	7·31	13,0[illegible],[illegible]90
III.—Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	6,04,16,514	47,72,312	29,78,125	4·9[illegible]	1,970,978
IV.—Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	1,08,21,561	77,39,780		2,975,1[illegible]5
V.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept		66,07,659	24,89,525		3,10[illegible],867
Total 1904-05 ..	47,25,78,589	6,69,19,119	3,93,12,[illegible]27	(a)7·01	20,107,510
„ 1903-04 ..	46,56,80,970	6,35,53,007	4,02,[illegible]5,830	(a)6·97	21,506,670
„ 1902-03 ...	45,50,18,458	5,94,79,805	3,68,58,307	(a)6·91	19,801,273

(a) Percentages calculated on works of classes I, II, and III.

The total area was over 20 million acres, while the value of the crops raised by the works for which capital accounts are kept is estimated at Rs. 41 3 crores, or 67 per cent. of the capital outlay expended on them.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Review, with a copy of the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Finance and Revenue and Agricultural Departments and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered, also, that the Review and the note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered, further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

E. G. STANLEY,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8073—8087—18.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 12th October, 1906.

The Government of India have received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a copy of an Act passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia to amend the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901, extracts from which were published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 10th May 1902, with Resolution No. 13—38-2, dated the 9th May 1902. The more important provisions of this law, which is entitled "The Immigration Restriction Amendment Act, 1905," are noted below for general information.

2. The portion of section 3 of the Principal Act which relates to the dictation test is as follows:

"The immigration into the Commonwealth of the persons described in any of the following paragraphs of this section (hereinafter called "prohibited immigrants") is prohibited, namely:

(*a*) Any person who when asked to do so by an officer fails to write out a dictation and sign in the presence of the officer a passage of fifty words in length in an European language directed by the officer."

This section has now been amended by section 4 of the new Act, the material provisions of which are as follows:

"4. Section 3 of the Principal Act is amended—

(*a*) by omitting the whole of paragraph (*a*), and inserting in lieu thereof the following paragraph:

"(*a*) Any person who fails to pass the dictation test: that is to say, who, when an officer dictates to him not less than 50 words in any prescribed language, fails to write them out in that language, in the presence of the officer.

No regulation prescribing any language or languages shall have any force until it has been laid before both Houses of the Parliament for thirty days and, before or after the expiration of such thirty days, both Houses of the Parliament by a resolution, of which notice has been given, have agreed to such regulation."

3. A section has been enacted which makes intermediate provision for the application of section 3, as amended, as follows:

"5. Until a regulation prescribing any language or languages under section 3 of the Principal Act as amended by this Act shall come into force, any language authorized by section 3 of the Principal Act before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be a prescribed language within the meaning of that section as so amended."

4. The following new section has been inserted:

"4-B. (1) Any person who has resided in Australia for a period or periods in the aggregate of not less than five years, and who is about to depart from the Commonwealth, may in manner prescribed apply to an officer authorized in that behalf for a certificate in the prescribed form excepting him, if he returns to the Commonwealth within the period limited in the certificate, from the provisions of paragraph (*a*) of section 3 of this Act.

"(2) The officer may in his discretion give the certificate on payment of the prescribed fee, or, without assigning any reason, withhold it.

"(3) Where the Minister is satisfied that a certificate given under this section has been obtained by any untrue statement of fact or intention, the

Minister may revoke the certificate, which shall thereupon be taken to be of no effect and shall on demand be delivered up to the Minister.

" (4) A person to whom a certificate under this section has been issued (which certificate has not been revoked) shall not, on his return to the Commonwealth within the time limited by the certificate, if he produces and delivers the certificate to an officer, be required to pass the dictation test."

5. Section 5 of the Principal Act has been amended, and now reads thus—

" (1) Any immigrant who evades an officer or who enters the Commonwealth at any place where no officer is stationed may if at any time thereafter he is found within the Commonwealth be *required to pass the dictation test*, and shall if he fails to do so be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant offending against this Act.

" (2) Any immigrant may at any time within one year after he has entered the Commonwealth be *required to pass the dictation test*, and shall if he fails to do so be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant offending against this Act.

The following sub-section has also been added :

" (3) In any prosecution under the last preceding sub-section, the averment of the prosecutor contained in the information that the defendant has entered the Commonwealth within one year before his failing to pass the dictation test shall be deemed to be proved in the absence of proof to the contrary."

6. Section 6 of the Principal Act has been amended, and now stands as follows :

" Any prohibited immigrant within the meaning of paragraph (*a*) only of section 3 may if thought fit by an officer be allowed to enter the Commonwealth or to remain within the Commonwealth upon the following conditions :

(*a*) He shall on entering the Commonwealth or on failing *to pass the dictation test* deposit with an officer the sum of one hundred pounds.

(*b*) He shall within thirty days after depositing such sum obtain from the Minister a certificate of exemption in the form of the Schedule or depart from the Commonwealth, and thereupon the deposit shall be returned; but otherwise the deposit or any part thereof may be forfeited and he *shall be deemed to be* a prohibited immigrant offending against this Act.

7. It will be observed that the most important change effected by the Amending Act is the substitution of " any prescribed language " for " an European language " in the case of the dictation test. The languages will be prescribed by the Regulations which will be framed under the Act. The Governor General in Council requests all Local Governments to take such measures as seem to them best calculated to make the provisions of the Act generally known to natives of India, more especially in places from which emigration to the Australian Colonies is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should be warned at the ports of embarkation of the difficulties they may encounter in proceeding to these Colonies.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin and to the Home and Foreign Departments for information.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the United Provinces.
" " " " the Punjab.
" " " " Burma.
" " " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" " " of Ajmer-Merwara.
" Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province.
" " " Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.

ORDERED also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
			1905.	1906.	30th September 1905.	29th September 1906.	1905.	1906.	30th September 1905.	29th September 1906.			30th September 1905.	29th September 1906.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	*Miles*	*Miles.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	3,95,097	4,37,000	200	219	49,36,216	50,63,000	1,26,784	...	1,18,75,436	1,21,67,000	2,91,564	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5,162	6,200	246	295	73,375	80,400	7,025	...	1,66,138	1,74,000	7,852	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	2,56,7.8	3,01,000	509	597	36,75,287	36,78,000	2,713	...	92,50,426	94,48,000	1,97,574	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,230	1,271	6,47,312	6,35,000	525	510	55,73,961	60,89,000	5,15,039	...	94,18,252	1,08,17,000	13,98,748	...
East Indian (including South Behar)	673	739	2,086	2,130	13,98,159	13,17,000	670	618	1,73,73,581	1,82,94,000	9,20,419	...	3,63,07,544	3,81,24,000	18,16,456	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	5,99,564	7,23,000	382	461	79,59,463	7[illegible],[illegible]8,[illegible]00	...	1,11,463	2,23,09,555	2,06,23,000	...	16,86,555
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	1[illegible]1	120	126	13,26[illegible]	26,[illegible]00	111	212	2,25,796	3,55,000	1,29,204	...	4,23,797	8,49,000	4,25,203	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	91[illegible]	1,67,057	1,52,000	183	166	16,85,544	18,4[illegible],000	1,63,450	...	37,70,236	47,37,000	9,66,764	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,63,602	2,60,000	312	318	34,79,220	34,72,000	...	7,220	68,99,327	74,29,000	5,29,673	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*a*)	...	..	...	35	..	803	...	21	...	5,[illegible]00	5,500	...	...	5,500	5,500	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,02,205	1,09,000	207	220	14,76,563	13,37,000	...	1,39,563	42,79,708	29,23,000	...	13,56,708
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5,729	5,800	95	97	73,390	60,100	...	7,290	1,72,621	1,42,000	...	30,621
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	8,50,971	8,89,000	260	254	1,37,45,060	1,53,53,000	16,07,940	...	2,94,78,882	3,17,70,000	22,91,118	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,26,814	2,3[illegible],000	183	185	33,47,085	30,78,000	...	2,69,085	75,01,975	72,11,000	...	2,90,975
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,608	5,200	175	162	72,0[illegible]9	68,300	...	3,749	1,56,518	1,66,000	9,482	...
Assam-Bengal (*b*)	96	92	775	771	85,667	89,100	111	116	9,00,[illegible]67	10,67,0[illegible]0	1,66,433	...	16,19,602	19,99,000	3,79,398	...
Burma	200	246	1,340	1,340	2,91,257	2,51,000	217	187	33,65,795	33,23,000	...	42,795	74,11,633	72,70,000	...	1,41,633
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	13,[illegible]11	15,[illegible]00	105	121	1,95,331	2,23,000	26,669	...	3,60,383	4,07,000	1,06,617	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	31,229	25,200	150	126	3,33,245	2,79,000	...	54,245	7,34,748	7,26,000	...	8,748
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,649	6,600	273	388	73,801	65,600	...	8,201	1,73,044	1,68,000	...	5,044
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	548	500	34	29	7,004	7,100	96	...	15,169	18,200	3,031	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,02,906	3,55,000	210	207	62,70,604	55,54,000	...	7,16,604	1,33,45,713	1,31,80,000	...	1,65,713
South Indian	221	222	1,124	1,131	2,42,097	2,37,000	215	209	32,65,7[illegible]2	32,56,000	...	9,762	67,07,551	68,39,000	1,31,449	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	9,829	9,700	90	98	1,55,841	1,42,000	...	13,841	3,17,16[illegible]	3,11,000	...	6,160
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,352	8,5[illegible]0	87	79	1,21,983	1,25,000	3,017	...	2,43,758	2,49,000	5,242	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gi.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,35,279	1,30,000	116	112	18,83,729	19,27,000	43,271	...	43,43,570	45,46,000	2,02,430	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	417	1,100	13	33	7,859	1[illegible],300	2,441	...	7,859	19,600	11,741	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	863	1,10[illegible]	20	26	9,[illegible]80	15,200	6,0[illegible]0	...	17,165	28,600	11,435	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	295	31,530	39,500	113	133	4,43,838	3,95,0[illegible]0	...	48,838	9,10,221	8,89,000	...	21,221
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	1,34,803	97,0[illegible]0	239	155	12,24,8[illegible]1	11,44,000	...	80,871	29,27,586	29,66,000	38,414	...
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	22,984	21,300	390	361	1,99,039	1,57,000	...	42,039	4,07,087	3,93,000	...	14,087
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*c*)	...	...	...	19	...	600	...	32	...	8,900	8,[illegible]00	...	...	18,400	18,400	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	799	700	32	27	(*d*)1,362	10,600	9,238	...	(*d*)1,362	24,600	23,238	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,684	2,100	56	70	20,444	21,100	656	...	38,423	45,100	6,677	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,341	22,787	63,67,317	64,45,[illegible]00	285	283	8,21,77,845	8,43,67,100	21,89,255	...	18,15,92,449	18,67,43,0[illegible]0	51,50,551	...

[illegible]																	
Jammu-[illegible]	94	82	16	16	1,064	1,2.0	67	75	13,676	15,100	1,424	...	28,362	34,900	6,538	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3 864	2,300	396	230	51,193	45,600	...	5,593	1 00,768	1,04,000	3,232	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	14 030	11 400	178	144	1,58 789	1,38,000	...	20 789	2,56,207	3,12,000	55,793	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	93	34	34	1 919	1,9.0	56	50	32,119	23,500	...	8 619	90,361	78,400	...	11,961
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	71,282	64,500	213	193	9 26 593	8,60 000	...	66,593	20,71,291	20,10,000	...	61,291
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	33	4,915	2,500	60	85	30 981	33,900	2 919	...	67 279	70,400	3 121	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	19 319	19 000	180	178	2 92,266	2,61 000	...	31,266	6,11,158	5,63,000	...	48,158
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	54,388	49 000	128	115	8,2 245	7 00 000	...	1,27,245	16,28,719	17,64,000	1,35,281	...
" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	883	8,000	11	58	8,425	1,.9 00	1 20,575	...	8 935	2,77 000	2,68,055	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	11 4 9	13 500	74	8,	1 33 310	1 32,0 0	...	1,310	4,26,467	4 07 000	...	19,467
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	4,5..	5 .00	203	254	66 003	73,200	7,137	...	1 61,087	1,78,000	16,913	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,7 3	1,700	53	38	18 066	20 00	1,934	...	49,098	50 400	1,302	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	2,7.0	2 ...	51	53	35 051	39 500	4 449	...	92,103	1,08,000	15,897	...
Bengal and North-Western	1.0	137	902	933	50 181	1,03 000	56	110	12 76 0.7	13 47 000	70,983	...	29,70,604	33 76,000	3 93,096	...
Bengal-Dooars	230	203	36	35	0 973	4 5..	277	1.5	1 15 5 0	86 5 0	...	29 050	1 85,038	1,70,000	...	15,038
" extensions	93	87	117	71	10 4 0	7 700	89	108	1,26 786	1,05 000	...	21,786	2,28,962	2,40,000	11,038	...
Bhavnagar Gondal Junagad-Porbandar	93	1 6	334	334	28 234	33,100	85	93	3 36 957	3,56 000	19,043	...	8,64,942	9 51,000	88 0.8	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	41	38	38	1,108	1,000	29	42	17 447	22 100	4,053	...	39,948	53,200	13,852	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	924	1 000	44	48	10 46	12 00	1,754	...	23 357	35,700	12,143	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	23 4..	19 0.0	201	244	2 4. 549	2 43,0..	...	5 649	4 79 033	4 95,000	15,967	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	5 6.5	6 5.0	42	49	91 344	92 100	756	...	2 37,587	2,61,000	23 413	...
Hyderabad Godavari Valley	113	145	29.	3.2	47 00.	37 9 0	120	97	4 71 447	4,75 000	3, 53	...	14,82,419	14,23,000	...	59,419
Jaipur (f)	..	..	...	32		800	.	.5	..	11 010	110 0	...	...	30 500	30,500	...
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	1,591	2,500	37	43	30 281	34 010	3 719	...	69,618	76,100	6,482	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	74	46	46	2 517	2 9..	55	64	39 46.	40 500	1 031	...	86,176	93 900	7,724	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	7	70.	709	53 2.8	44 5 0	75	6.	7,1 . 220	7 62 000	48 780	...	13,37,700	17,18,000	3,80,300	...
Kolhapur	103	11.	29	24	2 8..	2,900	92	100	33 97	40 70.	6 703	...	83,258	84 500	1,242	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	4 853	5,.00	54	63	67 230	69 500	2 270	...	1 49,024	1,69 000	19,376	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	5 9.8	5 720	116	112	57,160	57,600	440	...	1,00,534	1,08,000	7,466	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Co.'s sec.	134	153	66	66	19 91.	1. 80.	303	240	1 C3 0.6	1 47 000	...	16 056	3 34,046	3,32,000	...	2,046
" Bareilly Soron extension (g)	...	...	...	64	...	6 10.	.	95	..	73 0	73 800	...	...	1,08,000	1,68,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6 6.5	6 800	103	10.	84 761	90 400	5,639	...	1 89 758	1 98,000	8,242	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3 17.	3 4.0	47	5	49,026	51 000	1 074	...	1 09,014	1,23,000	13 956	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec (incldg M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7 479	6 600	112	99	91 ,04	89,900	...	1,804	2,01,105	2,23,000	18,8.5	...
Barsi	14.	173	29	4.	2 3..	2 900	81	60	42 879	41,500	921	...	1,1.,845	87,200	...	30,625
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2 4 2	5 0.0	71	147	.,087	2. 000	3,513	...	59 454	71,400	11,548	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	4,1.8	4,0.0	45	43	58,855	64 500	5,645	...	1 83,250	1 91,000	7,750	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	699	800	19	22	10,821	10,400	...	421	30,425	29 700	...	725
Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	21 389	22,0 0	419	431	2,22,0.0	2,12 000	...	10,050	4,95 841	5,11,000	15,159	...
TOTAL	124	131	5 315	5,539	5,56 204	5,59 600	104	10.	76,63 440	70,83 000	19,560	...	1,71 57 956	1,87,28,600	15 70,644	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27, 85	28 320	09 23,521	70 38,500	250	248	8,93,41 285	9,20 50 100	22,08,815	...	19 87,50 405	20 54,71,000	67,21,195	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906
(b) Includes the Noakhali (Bengal) railway purchased by the State from the 1st January 1906.
(c) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(d) From 18th September 1905.
( ) Opened from 21st September 1906
( ) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(g) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 11th October, 1906.

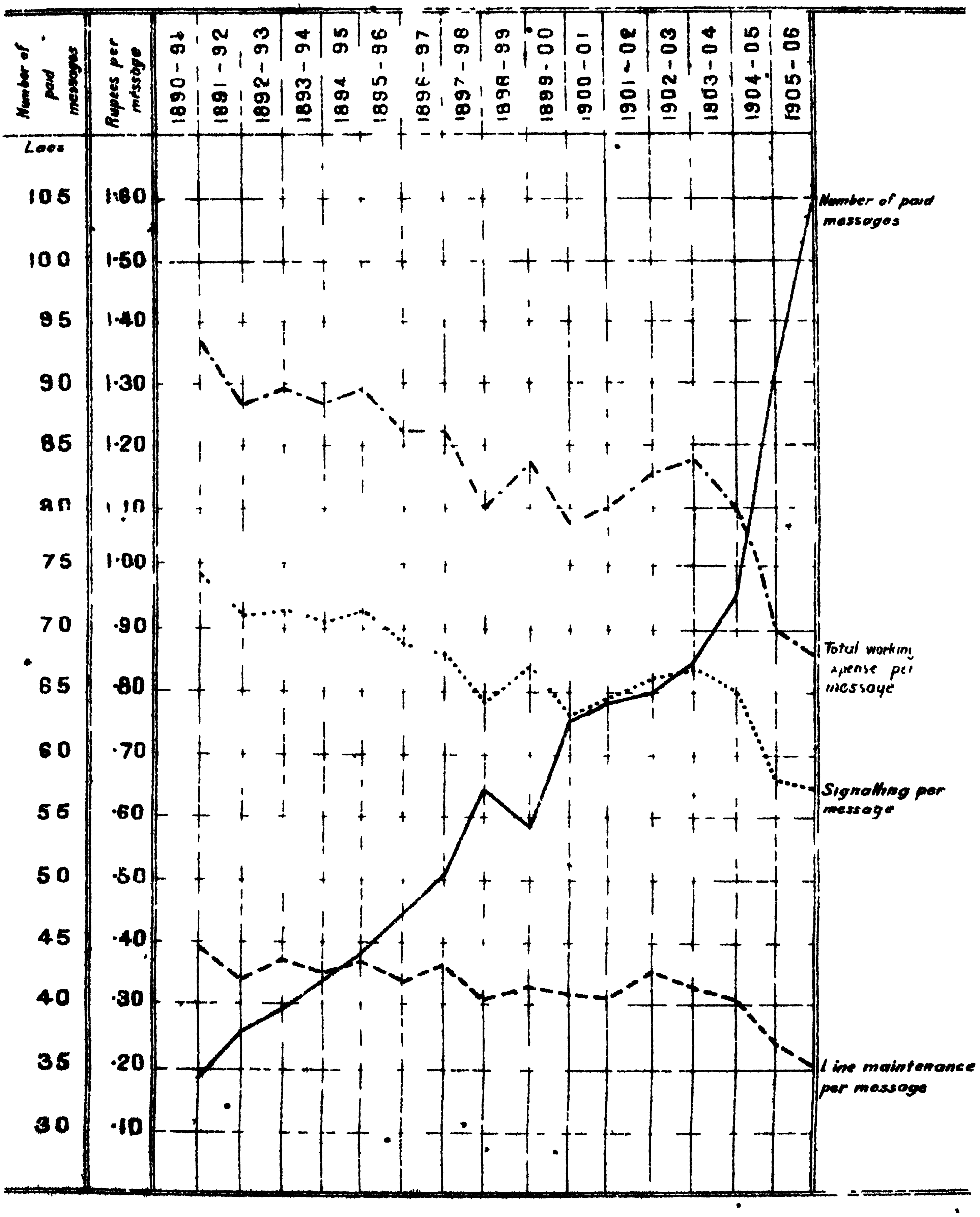
M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

DIAGRAM

SHEWING

FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1890-91 TO 1905-06, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND THE WORKING-EXPENSES PER MESSAGE (REFERRED TO IN PARA 6).



G.C.B.P. 8-12-06-1400

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th October 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4019 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th October 1906:—

No. 491 of 1906.—Charles Joseph Tagliabue, manufacturer, of 53 Fulton street, in the Borough of Manhattan, city, county and state of New York, United States of America *Improvements in safety razors.*

No. 492 of 1906.—Charles Westerland, mechanic, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah. *A safety device for preventing the unauthorized withdrawal of brass bushes from railway axle boxes.*

No. 493 of 1906.—The Pradeau Wheel Syndicate, Limited, engineers, of Finsbury House, Blomfield street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in wheels for motor cars or other vehicles.*

No. 494 of 1906.—Karl Friedrich Philipp Stendebach, engineer, of 5 Weinligstrasse, Leipzig-Gohlis, Germany. *Improvements in projectiles for smooth-bore fire-arms*

No. 495 of 1906.—T. P. Byrne, army school master, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Trimulgherry, Deccan *Rapidly, neatly and accurately ruling black boards with lines or parallelograms of any required dimensions entitled the Graduated Grip Ruler*

No. 496 of 1906—F. D. Fowler, superintending engineer, 2nd grade, P W. Department, employed as engineer-in-chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow. *Compensating the expansion and contraction, caused by variations in temperature, of metal wires used in manipulating the signals on railways or for any other similar purpose, to be known as "Fowler's Automatic Wire Compensator."*

No. 497 of 1906.—Loues Sepulchre, manufacturer, of Herstallez-liege, Belgium. *Improvements in caps or tops for lamp and other chimneys, ventilating shafts and the like.*

No. 498 of 1906. William Andrew Hardie Cameron, book-keeper, of Wellington, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia, and James Wiseman Marshall, watchmaker and jeweller, of Wellington, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Machine for washing drinking glasses.*

No. 499 of 1906.—The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Syndicate, Limited, of 6 Princes street, in the city and county of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for use in signalling by electro-magnetic waves.*

No. 500 of 1906.—Fernando Staud y Ximenez, civil engineer, of Chicago, Cook county, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for raising sunken vessels.*

No. 501 of 1906.—Josef Franz Kuhnel, engineer, c/o Henke's Tile Works, Feroke A. G, Feroke, Malabar, Southern India (at present absent from British India). *Process of manufacturing mosaic tiles.*

No. 502 of 1906.—Robert Alfred Molloy, late executive engineer, Public Works Department, India, of 51 Hereford road, Bayswater, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in gearing for transmitting motion in one plane to motion in another plane.*

No. 503 of 1906.—Geoffrey Hope Pearson, engineer, of 3 Groundwell road, Swindon, Wiltshire, England. *Improvements in apparatus for facilitating the removal of deposit in locomotive boilers.*

No. 504 of 1906.—Henry Newman Reid, refrigerating engineer, of "Donau," No. 228 Williams road, Toorak, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to ice floors for skating and the like, and which floor is usable for other purposes.*

No. 505 of 1906.—Peter Ross, captain and signal engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, India. *Mechanically locking signal or other levers in a cabin or frames and slotting signals operated from such cabins from one or more other cabins or frames, to be known as "Ross' Combined Lever Lock and Signal Slot."*

No. 506 of 1906.—John Vernon Griffin, executive engineer, Indian Public Works Department, Strand Hotel, Rangoon. *Connecting and disconnecting a single punkah, or other member, of a series in motion.*

No. 507 of 1906.—The Incandescent Heat Company, Limited, designers and manufacturers of furnace systems, and Alfred Smallwood, metallurgist, both of 24 Coleman street, London, E.C., in the county of Middlesex, England, formerly of 34 Old Broad street, London. *Improvements in furnaces for smelting, crucible, heating and annealing, and which is applicable to kilns for burning, glazing and for other like purposes.*

No. 508 of 1906.—Robert Harben Whitelegg, locomotive engineer, of Stuart House, Upton lane, Forest Gate, in the county of Essex, England. *An improved variable blast pipe arrangement for locomotive engines*

No. 509 of 1906.—Peter McKay, blacksmith, of Day Dawn, Western Australia. *An improved drill chuck.*

No. 4020 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 584 of 1905.—Paul Gredt, engineer, at Luxembourg, Boulvard de la Coire (No. No.) Grand Duche of Luxembourg. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of ores* (Specification filed 21 September 1906)

No. 208 of 1906.—Wilhelm Johannes Mennes, music teacher, of 10 2e Sweelinckstraat, Amsterdam, kingdom of the Netherlands. *An improved method of and apparatus for stretching the fingers in order to facilitate pianoforte playing and similar operations.* (Specification filed 14 September 1906.)

No. 251 of 1906.—William Bottomley and James Alfred Bottomley, cotton doublers, both of Bank Mill, Roaches, Mossley, near Manchester Lancashire, England *Improvements in and connected with yarn warping machines.* (Specification filed 21 September 1906.)

No. 275 of 1906.—Arthur Kempster Leslie, partner in the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, residing at Altamont Lodge, Altamont road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. *An improved means of preserving and packing cops.* (Specification filed 13 September 1906.)

No. 363 of 1906.—Chandra Mohan Roy, civil engineer, now residing in Lucknow. *Improved brick burning in a trench or over-ground kiln.* (Specification filed 4 October 1906.)

No. 409 of 1906.—John Charles Fredell, manufacturer, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 754 Arthur Ave, Pocatello, county of Bannock, and state of Idaho, U.S.A. *Improvements in electrically controlled optical appliance* (Specification filed 21 September 1906.)

No. 410 of 1906.—The Imperial Automatic Light, Limited, manufacturers, of 23/27 Station Buildings, Haggerston, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in acetylene storm lamps* (Specification filed 21 September 1906.)

No. 411 of 1906.—Andrew Murray Anderson, engineer, of Invercargill, in the Colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in the control cocks of Westinghouse brake couplings.* (Specification filed 21 September 1906.)

No. 417 of 1906.—Thomas Alexander Stephen Wood, engineer, of 4 St. Thomas road, Craven Park road, Harlesden London, England. *Improved construction of apparatus for cleaning, dyeing, or otherwise treating wool, hair, cotton and other animal or vegetable fibrous or textile material.* (Specification filed 20 September 1906.)

No. 4021 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 128 of 1896.—Michael Kirshner. *Improvements in machines for making continuous cigarettes with crimped lamp.* (From 8 October 1906 to 8 October 1907.)

No. 115 of 1897.—Walter Scott Wilkinson *Improvements in the manufacture of paving blocks, tiles and the like* (From 27 September 1906 to 27 September 1907.)

No. 96 of 1898 —Samuel Edward Haskin. *Improvements in apparatus for use in treating wood* (From 3 October 1906 to 3 October 1907.)

No. 139 of 1898.—Ernest Harry Archer *Improvements in or connected with the attachment together of boards of built up veneer for the formation of boxes.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 376 of 1898 —Fredrick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugarcane mills.* (From 23 November 1906 to 23 November 1907.)

No. 274 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvement in systems of electrical distribution and regulation.* (From 6 October 1906 to 6 October 1907.)

No. 228 of 1900.—Walter Frederic Perman. *An improved tea-leaf rolling machine to be known as "Perman's Express Tea Roller."* (From 24 September 1906 to 24 September 1907.)

No 296 of 1900.—Thomas Henry Pearse. *Improvements in cotton gins and wool burrers.* (From 12 March 1907 to 12 March 1908.)

No. 96 of 1901.—George Henry Oatway and John Henry Gartside. *Improvements in automatic fire alarms.* (From 2 October 1906 to 2 October 1907.)

No. 218 of 1901.—Howard Darling Colman. *Improvements in knot-tying implements.* (From 11 October 1906 to 11 October 1907.)

No. 271 of 1901.—John Steen. *An improved method of fabric softening.* (From 9 October 1906 to 9 October 1907)

No. 206 of 1902.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for filtering, humidifying and cooling air.* (From 18 October 1906 to 18 October 1907.)

No. 4022 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased —

No. 392 of 1901.—Amidhar Ranchhodji Desai. *The teaching of arithmetical numeration and notation as well as the first four rules of arithmetic.* (Specification filed 28 June 1902.)

No. 404 of 1901.—The American By-Products Company *Manufacture of oil adapted for sulphonating from cotton seeds.* (Specification filed 24 June 1902.)

No. 405 of 1901.—The American By Products Company. *Manufacture of dyestuff from cotton seeds.* (Specification filed 24 June 1902.)

No. 430 of 1901.—Gavin Jones. *Improvements in apparatus for ventilating and cooling especially applicable to railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 24 June 1902.)

No. 458 of 1901.—James Tait Williams *Improvements in mechanism for sounding bells or other sonorous bodies.* (Specification filed 24 June 1902.)

No. 461 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in windings for electrical machines.* (Specification filed 5 July 1902.)

No. 123 of 1902.—Donald Barns Morison. *Improvements in mortar boxes for stamp mills.* (Specification filed 24 June 1902.)

No. 124 of 1902.—Actiengesellschaft "Magneta" (Electrische Uhren ohne Batterie und ohne Contacte). *Improvements in or relating to armatures for electric clocks.* (Specification filed 24 June 1902.)

No. 133 of 1902.—Leon Joseph Bisson. *Improved manufacture of photo-mechanical printing plates.* (Specification filed 5 July 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions

No. 180 of 1900.—Tracy Barbour Hatch *Electric propelling mechanism for boats, etc.* (Specification filed 28 June 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 449 of 1898.—John Dey and Alexander Dey. *Improvements in time recorders.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 101 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of compressed pellets, tabloids, or blocks of dried vegetable or other substances.* (Specification filed 27 June 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th October 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,08,67,362	5	10	1,97,91,695	14	4
Public Deposits at Branches	89,24,333	8	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				13,75,38,780	12	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				13,75,956	15	7
Sundries				21,34,924	5	0
RUPEES				19,53,41,357	15	2

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				83,23,216	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54,55,123	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,83,30,160	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				3,71,82,991	5	5
Bills discounted and purchased				3,59,27,885	8	0
Balances with other Banks				13,55,340	10	1
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock				18,35,656	14	2
Stamps				11,288	10	11
Sundries				6,16,601	15	5
				12,90,38,264	14	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*4,11,33,450	11	9	6,63,03,093	0	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,51,69,642	5	1			
RUPEES				19,53,41,357	15	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 3,33,960 0 0
† Do. do. do. R 6,63,172 8 0
R 9,97,132 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 11th October 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 41·22.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th October 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th October 1906.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	1,13,50,000	18,03,76,080	19,17,26,080	2,62,15,029	*2,36,43,390	39,80,426	6,37,50,000	...	...	31,89,000	(a)9,99,99,046	(b) 2,00,00,000	24,07,77,791	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	1,91,85,840	1,91,85,840	1,63,98,736	20,53,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,51,741	(b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	3,29,51,655	3,29,51,655	2,64,60,385	61,96,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,26,56,390	
Bombay	1,10,26,830	10,31,63,680	11,41,90,510	6,33,88,656	1,62,25,241	57,63,035	...	...	...	23,85,000	...	...	8,83,61,933	
Karachi	...	1,20,74,450	1,20,74,450	30,40,555	94,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,34,860	
Madras	3,41,035	4,43,88,260	4,47,29,295	1,04,11,905	14,94,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,06,355	
Calicut	...	34,18,030	34,18,030	23,33,880	38,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,72,325	
Rangoon	...	2,30,99,700	2,30,99,700	4,18,29,305	7,90,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,19,505	
	2,27,17,865	41,86,57,695	44,13,75,560	19,00,78,451	5,05,35,041	97,43,462	6,37,50,000	...	...	61,74,000	9,99,99,046	2,00,00,000	44,02,80,900	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			10,94,660	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil*	
Total Circulation R			44,02,80,900	Total Reserve R									44,02,80,900	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th October 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 149 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th October 1906 to 351 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

C. N. BAKER, Major,
Pay Examiner, Secunderabad Division.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD DIVISION, MADRAS;
The 2nd October 1906.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH OCTOBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	168	42*	23	4	245	...	...	...
Bombay	15	1	...	16	16	...	16	4	183	75†	15	12	289	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 43 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 11th October 1906.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th October 1906.

No. 29.—Under the authority of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 848-T.E , dated the 22nd of July 1902, the following officiating promotion in the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the date specified, *vice* Mr. E. G. Wood, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, granted furlough

Name.	From.	To.	Date.
J. Owen . .	Telegraph Master, 1st grade.	Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent.	10th May 1906.

This cancels Notification No. 11, dated the 1st of June 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 8th October 1906.

No. 30.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 6th October 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Morsi	Central Provinces	1st October . .	Opened.
Todgarh . . .	Rajputana	5th October . .	Closed.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 4th October 1906.

No. 4455.—The following is substituted for the form prescribed by Rule 1 of the Rules published under the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 4775, dated the 22nd July 1891 :—

By order,
A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

FORM OF BREWERY LICENSE.

LICENSE TO WORK A BREWERY UNDER SECTION 5 OF ACT XII OF 1896.

License to work a brewery for the manufacture of malt liquors of any description according to the European method at in the district of is hereby granted to subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules made by the Chief Revenue Authority, under sections 8 and 55 of Act XXII of 1881 as amended

by Act XIII of 1890 (corresponding to sections 9 and 65 of the Excise Act, XII of 1896) regarding the time and manner of the issue and return of liquor from and to a brewery and the payment or refund of Excise duty, to such other rules for the security of the public revenue as may be hereafter made and issued under the same authority and to the conditions hereinafter specified, the infraction of any of which rules or conditions shall entail forfeiture of license.

1. No attempt shall be made to extract spirits from the grain or refuse of the brewery unless the brewer also holds a license to possess and work a distillery.

2. No wholesale vend of malt liquor shall be made at the brewery without a wholesale license or retail vend without a retail license.

3. No malt liquor shall be sold or given from the brewery to European soldiers or non-commissioned officers, whether with their regiments or on staff or civil employ, without written permission of the Officer Commanding or other official superior.

4. The brewer shall deposit any sum not exceeding R5,000 that may be required by the Collector, under the orders of the Chief Revenue Authority, as security for abstention from any attempt to defraud the revenue by removing from the brewery liquor liable to duty on which duty has not been paid, or by rendering false returns of the outturn issues and receipts of liquors or from any act involving forfeiture of license and the whole or such portion of the above sum as the Chief Revenue Authority may determine shall be liable to forfeiture in the event of any attempt to defraud the revenue or of the intentional commission of any act involving forfeiture of the license being proved. On the license expiring otherwise than by forfeiture, the sum so deposited shall be returned by the Collector.

5. Such deposit shall further be at the disposal of the Collector for the discharge of all payments, whether of Excise duty or of fines or forfeitures, to which the brewer may be liable by law, by these rules, or by the conditions of this license.

6. The brewer shall provide suitable accommodation within the brewery for any Excise Officer or Officers who may be there stationed to check the outturn, issues and receipts of fermented liquors, and to see that the provisions of the Excise Act and of the rules framed under it are duly complied with.

7. The Excise Officer or Officers stationed at a brewery shall be allowed free access at any time of the day, and if specially authorised by the Collector or other officer in charge of the brewery at any time during the night, to every part of the brewery premises, for purposes of inspection or for the performance of Excise duties. The Collector or other officer placed by him in charge of the brewery shall be allowed free access to every part of the premises at any hour of the day or night.

8. The brewer shall provide and maintain sufficient and just liquid Imperial measures and other necessary and reasonable appliances to enable the officers to take account of or check by gauge or measure all casks, jars, bottles or other vessels issuing from the brewery, and must render all reasonable assistance to the officers in the gauging, measuring or check of such vessels.

9. The brewer shall maintain the following books :—

(*a*) A book showing the quantity of fermented liquor manufactured and issued from the brewery, with a detail of the places to which liquor issued has been consigned and the names of the consignees.

(*b*) A book showing returns of fermented liquor, made at the brewery or receipts of liquor, whether imported or Baluchistan brewed, with a detail of the persons and places by whom and from which liquor has been returned or received. This book should show in a separate column any imported beer received at the brewery on which duty has been paid at the port of landing and on which duty is not again chargeable under these rules.

10. With the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, payments and refunds of duty in any licensed brewery may be made by book credit in any account kept for the purpose by the Excise Officer in charge of or the Excise Officer stationed at the brewery, on the understanding that the account thus maintained be settled quarterly and that any sum found to be due by the brewer be paid into the nearest Government Treasury within one week of the expiration of the quarter.

11. A quarterly account shall be prepared by every brewer and shall be forwarded by him to the Collector of the district on or before the 15th day of each of the months of January, April, July and October. Such account shall show the total quantity of liquor issued during the preceding quarter, the quantity on which duty was payable, the amount of duty paid either in cash or by book credit, the quantity of liquor returned unsold to the brewery, and the amount received as a refund of duty actually paid. Any other returns regarding the outturn and receipts of liquor at the brewery or the payment or refund of Excise duty that may from time to time be prescribed or required under the orders of the Chief Revenue Authority shall be promptly and punctually furnished.

DISTRICT

Dated

Political Agent.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 8th October 1906.

No. 102.—Captain W. P. Allardice is granted leave for 12 months out of India, with effect from the 29th October 1906, or date of departure.

By order,

PIERCE MOORE,

Offg. First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Mount Abu, the 5th October 1906.

No. 1159.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara having accepted the resignation tendered by Khwaja Saad-ud-din Mahmud of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer, the powers conferred upon him by Notification No. 275-269, dated the 24th March 1890, are hereby withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

No. 1160.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Ali Mirza to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class to be exercised within the Municipal limits of the City of Ajmer.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th October 1906.

No. 146-*II*.—Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., Curator, Indian Museum, Industrial Section, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 27th September 1906.

I. HENRY BURKILL,

Secretary to the Trustees, Indian Museum, Industrial Section.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1906.

No. 4958.—In consequence of the return of Mr. T. H. Holland, Director Geological Survey of India, from leave on the 29th September 1906, Messrs. T. D. LaTouche and P. N. Datta revert to their substantive appointments as Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent (now Assistant Superintendent) but Mr. P. N. Datta continues to officiate in the grade of Superintendent, *vice* Mr. C. S. Middlemiss on leave, and consequently Mr. E. Vredenburg reverts to his substantive appointment.

T. H. HOLLAND,

Director, Geological Survey of India.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 5th October 1906.

No. 9.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, Loco. Superintendent in class I, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, 5, days' furlough in extension of the leave granted in Railway Board's Notification No. 51, dated 28th February 1906.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th October 1906.

No. 28.—Mr. C. E. Stanley, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted under Articles 233, 246, and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 9th August 1906.

C. H. COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of the Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H-101 of 1906-07	TA-29—87061 . . .	100	T. Narayanasami Mudaliar, Merchant trading in cloth, twist and jaggery, Linganna Chetty Street, Kamatchiammenpettai, Gudiyatam.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN,
Assistant Accountant-General,
in charge of Paper Currency Department

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accountant-General's Office,
Paper Currency Department;
The 5th October 1906.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 2nd October 1906

No. 131.—The services of Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th September 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 6th October 1906.

No. 132.—Consequent on the grant of 90 days' privilege leave to Lieutenant A. G. Shea, I.A., Adjutant and Quarter Master, the following promotion is ordered in the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th September 1906:—

Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie, I.A., Reserve Officer, to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 5th October 1906.

No. 4261.—In supersession of bye-law No. 50 published with Punjab Gazette Notification No. 6, dated 26th September 1892, the following bye-law framed by Municipal Committee of Kohat, under section 25 (i) of Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab Municipal Act), has been approved, and is hereby published for information, and it will come into force within the Kohat Municipality six weeks from the date of publication of this notification.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner (Treasury Officer), Kohat, or the gazetted officer for the time being in charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Kohat, to hold the office of Vice-President, Kohat Municipal Committee, by virtue of office.

By order, etc.,

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major,

Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd September 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births: Males.	Births: Females.	Births: Total	Deaths: Total.	Deaths: Males.	Deaths: Females.	Cause of Death: Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males.	Females.	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	2	..	2		...		.	..	..	...	...	..	.		...	...	...	31	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	7	7	7	2	5	..	...		3	...	2		2	...	1	1	89	89	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	7	1	8	12	5	7	...	.	.	12	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	59	89	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	2	6	10	2	8	...	...		7	.	1		2	...	3	3	56	93	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	26	30	56	32	19	13		2		19	1	3	...	7	6	1	7	40	23	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	1	8	5	4	1		.		4	..	...	...	1	2	...	2	23	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	4	8	3	2	1	..	.	.	3	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	41	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	5	7	2	1	1	..			1	...	...	...	1	.		.	70	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	18,287	12	9	21	15	7	8	...	..	.	12	...	1	...	2	2	2	4	39	28	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,128	1	2	3	3	1	2	..	...		2	1	...	...		1	1	2	17	17	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	..	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	65	61	126	90	43	47	...	2	.	64	2	7	...	15	14	9	23	39	28	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd September 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 126 births were registered (65 males and 61 females), giving a birth-rate of 39 *per mille* of population; 90 deaths were registered (43 males and 47 females), giving a death-rate of 28 *per mille* of population.

Peshwar, the 6th October 1906

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October 1906.

No. 2114-*S-Ap.*—Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the 31st August 1906, and until further orders, *vice* Mr G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Superintendent for the Hindu Hostel of the Sibpur Engineering College. Salary Rs. 45 with prospects Security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 will be required. Apply, stating age, by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials before October 20th.

P. BRUHL,

Professor in charge, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The 20th September 1906.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 ,, ,,	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 ,, ,,	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 ,, ,,	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 ,, ,,	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following 78 memorial monuments in the Meerut Cemetery are so damaged as not to admit of repair and it is proposed to dismantle them in accordance with the orders contained in the Government of India, Home Department (Ecclesiastical) letter No 247, dated the 7th June 1901. Any person wishing to make a representation in respect of one or more of them should do so to the Chaplain of Meerut :—

LIST OF TOMBS TO BE DISMANTLED IN THE MEERUT CEMETERY.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Date.	REMARKS.
1	Thomas Holmes, Corporal, 16th Lancers	2nd November 1827.	
2	John Mitchell, Private, 3rd Buffs	26th December 1837.	
3	Juliet Maria Shaw, daughter of Lieutenant D. Shaw, 54th N. I.	26th August 1838.	
4	James Baker, Private, 3rd Buffs	8th January 1838.	
5	Paul McCaul, Gunner, R. H. A	3rd June 1838.	
6	Thomas Downs, Private, 3rd Buffs	24th April 1838.	
7	Sarah Boyle, wife of Gunner Boyle, R. F. A.	5th May 1840.	
8	William Nugent	12th June 1840	Inscription not decipherable.
9	William Lineham	8th April 1841	Ditto
10	Kathleen Mack	23rd April 1841	Ditto.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Date.	REMARKS.
11	Harriet May Prole, daughter of Captain Prole, 27th B. L.	29th June 1842.	
12	Mary MacAshney, daughter of Private MacAshney,—th Foot.	24th July 1842.	
13	Anne Jones, daughter of Sergeant Jones, 31st Foot.	8th August 1842.	
14	Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Sergeant Jones .	15th August 1842.	
15	Louisa Anne King, infant daughter of Captain King, 31st Foot.	19th October 1842.	
16	William Brandish	8th September 1842.	
17	George Wilford Ellis, infant son of Captain Ellis	7th June 1843.	
18	Anne Furniful	17th April 1844.	
19	Thomas Furniful	20th April 1844.	
20	Sarah Ann Cross	17th March 1844.	
21	Henry Bottle Bould, infant son of Sergeant Bould, 16th Lancers.	24th March 1845.	
22	William Sheen	3rd September 1845 .	Inscription not decipherable.
23	Mary Ann Magee	23rd September 1845 .	Ditto.
24	Michael Halloran	18th June 1845.	Ditto.
25	Margaret Halloran	31st August 1845.	
26	Joseph Bould, son of Sergeant Bould, 16th Lancers.	21st September 1845.	
27	William F. W. Athey, Lieutenant, 31st Foot .	8th March 1846.	
28	James Cox, Sergeant, 9th Foot	13th July 1846.	
29	Charlotte Slater, wife of Lieutenant Slater, 31st Foot.	11th January 1846.	
30	Catherine Mary Marshall, infant daughter of Apothecary Marshall.	10th August 1846.	
31	Edward Seddon Barr, infant son of Captain Barr, R. H. A.	25th February 1846.	
32	Charles Hunley, infant son of Apothecary Hunley	27th April 1847.	
33	James Winnietnun, Colonel, 30th Foot . .	2nd January 1847.	
34	Mariah Kerby, woman, 9th Lancers . .	24th November 1847.	
35	William George Lamb, son of Revd. R. M. Lamb, C. M. S.	16th September 1848.	
36	Louisa Francis Edwards, daughter of Captain Edwards.	30th March 1850.	
37	David Charde, late Postmaster of Meerut .	17th March 1850.	
38	Mary Halloran	9th November 1850 .	Ditto.
39	James Curran	18th December 1850 .	Ditto.
40	Charles Robertson, Private, 14th Dragoons .	29th August 1851.	
41	Fred. Stanhope Fasson, son of Lieutenant Fasson, 14th Dragoons.	14th June 1851.	
42	Cuthbert James Robertson, Private, 1st E. B. Fusiliers.	27th July 1851.	
43	Francis Martin, Sergeant, Sappers and Miners	3rd August 1845.	
44	William Thompson	19th January 1854 .	Ditto.
45	Mary Ann	1845 . . .	Ditto.
46	Susan Miller	19th November 1855 .	Ditto.
47	Charles Gillan	24th November 1855 .	Ditto.
48	Edith Constance Mackenzie, daughter of Colonel Murray Mackenzie	6th August 1856	
49	Thomas Shallis	18th July 1856 . .	Ditto.
50	James Vaughan	8th August 1856 .	Ditto.
51	James Bell, Clerk on Allahabad Magazine .	14th November 1857.	
52	James Bould	2nd November 1857.	
53	James Hart, infant son of apothecary Hart .	31st January 1859.	
54	Mary Shaw	20th May 1860.	
55	John Owens	30th December 1860 .	Ditto.
56	Ann D'Costa	24th May 1860 .	Ditto.
57	......	24th September 1861.	
58	Anna Brown . } wife and children of rough rider Brown, 4th Infantry Brigade.	21st July 1861.	
59	Alfred Brown . }	21st July 1861.	
60	William Brown . }	13th July 1861.	
61	John Woulds, 18th Dragoons	16th April 1861.	
62	Michael Keatinge, Corporal	29th May 1861.	
63	Catherine O'Brien, 8th K. R. I. Hussars . .	25th July 1861.	
64	Elizabeth Duncan, ditto . .	25th July 1861.	
65	......	......	
66	John Phillips, Fife Major	11th July 1863.	
67	Joseph Crompton, 8th Hussars . . .	29th October 1863.	
68	......	......	
69	Patrick Doyle, 19th Hussars	19th June 1864.	
70	John Henry Fitzpatrick, 19th Hussars . .	4th March 1865.	
71	Clara Indus Crowthers, 3rd Buffs . . .	1865.	
72	Mary Lubbock, widow	20th May 1868.	
73	Fred. Maguire	1st September 1866 .	Ditto.
74	John B. Butler	24th June 1866 .	Ditto.
75	Samuel Charles Turner, V. C., Hotelkeeper .	13th June 1868.	
76	Peter Maguire	21st February 1867 .	Ditto.
77	Absalom Cole	9th April 1868 .	Ditto.
78	John D'Cruze	19th September 1867 .	Ditto.

S. G. DE C. IRELAND,
Under-Secretary.

NAINI TAL;
The 26th September 1906.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
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Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859, (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. as 4 (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal Full cloth R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a.*)

Occasional Reports. No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. as 10 or 1*s.* (2*a.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1906 and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

RAILWAY BOARD

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (4*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2a. (1a.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6a or 6d. (1a.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a.)

Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905. In Urdu. 7a 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 4a. (1a.)

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 10a or 11d. (2a.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu. 3p. (9p.)

Ditto In Hindi. 3p. (9p.)

" List No. 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906, of Addenda et Corregenda to General Rules and orders." 3p. (1a.)

The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), in Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 9p. (1a.)

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act 1 of 1872,) as modified up to 1st September 1906. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India for the year 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 4d. (4a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

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The Gazette of India.

No. 41.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906

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RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER.

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	44 44	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	37·65	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	44 14	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon		...	27 12	28·88	30·77	27 59	...	...	..	...	...	...
Maubin	..	...	36 78	32 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	41 03	36 99	...	...			...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	41·03	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	35 16	31 22	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37 21	31·84	25·4	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	38 33	36 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	..	...	44 44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	50	37 5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	66 25	40	50	30	...	..	40	16·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	57 5	35·31	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	71·25	40	45	32 5	...		...		...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	37 5	13 12	77·5	38·75	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	32·5	12·5	55	35	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	50	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	49 37	47 .	37·5	35	...	...	30	26·25	..	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	50 78	31·25	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	.	...	38 12	30·47	36·09	3..54		. .	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	44·37	28·75	31 87	28·75	...	..	29·37	20·62	...	..
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..		53·12	30	36 25	27 5	..	...	31·25	17 5	...	...
Muzaffarpur		. .	61 56	33 28	36 25	26 56	.	...	30	18 12	...	
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·13	21 35	44 43	30·67	33 33	34·27	41·93	40 68	26·67	23·44	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	21·04	22 24	40	35 57	30 31	31 35	34·79	35·57	22·86	24·22	...	...
Jhánsi	...		45·78	38·44	30·94	34·58	.	...	22 66	25·42	23·59	27·19
Western—												
Meerut	...	.	50	50	26·56	3. 41	30·78	35·78	20·94	22·08	...	...
Agra	28·59	25	61·56	66 67	30·78	36·35	39·01	44·13	21·93	25·78	22·55	28·54
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	17·4	22·19	...	...	29·22	28 59	...	...	21·04	21·61	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	23·75	17·5	45	36·25	28·54	36 33	32·29	41·25	30	21·87	20·73	25
Northern—												
Fyzabad	27·5	22·24	47·5	42·19	34·06	33·33	...	...	25·78	25	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40 76	50	50	..	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	.	...	...	22 22	31·92	30·48	28·07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	..	...	47·06	31 37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	..	...	42 11	26 89	46 72	45·71		...	Henzada
...	...	...	..	..	...	41 03	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	..	...	34·97	16 67	50 79	35 75	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	.	...	60 38	20	50·26	40 25	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	..	...	...	..	...	34 78	38 1	57·14	50	..	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	.	...	50	37 5	65	50	...	.	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	..	42 5	26 25	62 5	26 25	.	.	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38 75	20·25	...	.	48 75	45	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	22 5	60	42 5	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...		...	32 5 to 37 5	27 5 to 32 5	52 5	45	48 75	47 5	Midnapur
...	45	...	...	...	26·25	36·25	30	52 5	47 5	51·25	57 5	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 75	25	48 44	38·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 33	23 33	35·62	27 66	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	37·5	...	28 12	21 87	28 75	25	51·87	37 5	52·5	47 5	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	..	...	30	19·37	33·12	23·75	53·12	40	50	45	Bhágalpur
...	...	30·78	18·12	32·97	22·19	31 87	25	53·12	34·28	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	29·37	25 31	50 57	40 68	.	45 53	Benares
												Central—
...	...			...	..	27 13	26 25	39 01		44 43	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	22 81	24 06	27 19	28 28	.	...	...	49 22	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	..	...	...	20	...	24 37	25 47	...	..	..	.	Meerut
26·87	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	28·54	51 61	50	57 13	..	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	24·22	...	...	50	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
16·25	25·31	...	...	28·59	22·19	42·5	25·62	42·5	31·25	65	41·25	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·91	25·78	...	...	...	..	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til or jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	17·58	...	...
Tavoy	..	...		...	...	. .	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...		..	..	...	...		...	18 77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	19·05	17·89	...	...
Manbin	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	22 46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	..			.	...	...	..	22·61	22 61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	23 36	21·99	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	24 24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	...	...		...	...		22 69	21·84	...	...
Pakôkku	...	..	...		..	..	...	..	22 61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...				...	...	...	28 57	33 33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	63·75	60	...	.	420	400	80	90	25	22 5	40	45
Dacca	..		. .	. .	430	450	72 5	62 5	26·25	24·37	55	76 25
Central—												
Pabna	70	56 25	.	.	530	480	48 12	45	23 75	25	65	90
Northern—												
Rangpur	57 5	52 5	...		400	400	65	60	27 5	25	43·75	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	57·5	45	...	..	..	..	80	75	...	.	..	...
Gauhati	55	45·62		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55 and 65	42 5 and 57 5	.	...	420	390	52·5	72 5	22 5 and 23 12	21·87 and 28 75	70 and 90	60 and 77·5
Calcutta	62·5	43 75	65	45	402 5	410	60	55	21 25	25	85	80
Central—												
Bardwan	60	55	..	. .	410	370	53 75	60	22·5	22·19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62 5	45	51 41	51·25	419·06	380	40·31	53 12	22 5	22·5	55	42·5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	60	58 12	61 25	67·5	370	340	45	50	22·5	25	25	37·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	60	43 75 and 51 87	..	..	410	400	45	60	24·22	25 62	80	50
Muzaffarpur		...	...	...	400	355·62	50	50	23·59	27·5	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	56 41	43 12	.	48 91	411·67	360·67	50·57	50·57	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	55 16	43·23	...	..	376 46	355·52	53 33	44 13	..	...	72·5	65
Jhánsi	..	49·06	...	...	376 25	327 5	59 22	57 19	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	..			..	3 0 62	393 75	...	57·19	...	...	...	...
Agra	55 21	47 [illegible]	.	.	3[illegible] 73	376 [illegible]	64 01	61· 6	..	.	80	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	55	...	..	[illegible]	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	55		.	3[illegible]0	355	62 5	52·5	...	...	70	70.
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	.	...	380	350	50	40	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3·75	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...		...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
120	105	...	...	10	6·87	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
90 and 110	90 and 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, east—* Shahjahanpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued.

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	28 54	..	...	33·19	36·35	...	...	24·53	28·96	28·59	28·54
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	21·25	20	40	44·37	25·78	26·72	38·28	33 44	19·06	21·09	...	23·44
Central— Lahore	30·78	27·6	54 22	53·33	25	28·59	29·63	31·35	15·83	19·53	20	20·53
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	47·03	47·03	27·5	31·98	35	38·12	20	27·55	20	24·23
Submontane— Amritsar	25·78	21·04	45·73	42·08	23·75	27·6	28·07	31·35	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	20	55 78	50	25 42	26·67	30·21	31·98	17·19	18·18	20	19·06
Western— Multan	22·81	19·06	38·12	31·98	28·59	31·98	...	37·19	17·81	19·06	...	19·06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	40·62	...	31·25	33·75	...	...	25	...	23·12	23·12
Shikarpur	...	...	40·62	...	27·34	28·85	...	...	20·47	..	20	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	31·87 to 33·75	39·37 to 42·5	57·19	58·75	25 to 26·25	30	25	26·87 to 27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	48 40	...	40·62	...	...	...	...	...	25·42	...
Poona	...	...	46 25	.	42·08	.	...	.	..	...	31·2	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	42·71	36·2	31·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	35·68	..	...	...	...	...	19·11	...
Gujarat— Surat	33 96	30·26	54·06	...	44·69	34·58	...	...	...	...	30·26	25·94
Ahmadabad	...	...	48·75	47 5	31·98	34·06	...	...	19·37	23·75	20	22·81
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur	..	.	44	33	30	27	...	36·25	...	...	27	21·63
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	36 25	33 25	29	30·75	40	38	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	36	28 5	29	26·62	35	31	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	50	41 25	41·62	29	50	36·5	...	...	18·75	17 25
Amraoti	.	...	47 5	40 62	41·25	35	44	38	...	...	23·75	18·75
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	30·8	25·6
Salem	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	17·1
Cuddapah	29 5	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	29	22·9
Karnul	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	29·8	28·3	50·3	47 1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Tanjore	30·9	26 6	51	42·2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	26·3	23·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	28·69	49 37	43·88	54 85	39·13	57·59	48	...	...	21·94	20·11
Bangalore	32·43	18·08	51·11	39·75	46 68	33·35	66·77	46·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	25	27·92	25	28·54	...	...	72·71	53·33	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	23·44	...	...	...	19·06	21·72	23·44	...	40	...	72·66	Ferozpur
												Central—
33·66	25·78	...	...	27·6	28·59	20·62	22·86	54·22	42·08	41·08	42·08	Lahore
												South-eastern—
25·76	...	...	...	21·04	...	23·54	27·55	57·19	44·43	53·33	50	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·52	23 18	...	44 43	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
20·31	24 53	...	...	21·04	21·04	22·5	25	44·43	33 33	51·56	40	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	24·27	...	...	25·78	27·6	23·41	24·27	...	..	..	40	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
25·62	...	...	...	...	...	29·06	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
23·44	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	...	..	Shikárpur
...	...	..	..	25·94	32·81	..	...	70	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·15	...	..	...	...	Dharwar
29·84	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	37·08	...	43·65	..	Sholapur
37·97	33·33	...	..	...	...		32·97	46·35	...	...	.	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	27·34	...	...	...	...	34 84	..	...	30 68	...	..	Ahmadnagar
25·26	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
31·72	30·99	...	...	.	...	44·69	30·26	..	46 82	...	...	Surat
27·4	29·58	...	..	...	..	25 83	25 83	47·5	...	...	..	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	..	...	...	...	34	23	42	32	...	...	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	..	...	...	27	24	47	33 25	43·25	44	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
..	...	...	...	..	...	30·5	21·5	39	30	..	...	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	27	37 5	37 5	41 62	41 62	Akola
...	...	...	...	..		35	31 25	38 75	32·5	47·5	43 75	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
37·8	27·4	...	...	...	...	51·5	41 7	.	...	..	...	Coimbatore
...	...	26	23·3	..	...	...	..	..	29 6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26·4	...	...	...	...	Bellary
31·6	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·2	24·1	...	...	...	...	34·9	20·7	..	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·8	34·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·2	25·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
[illegible]	32·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	27·43	28·51	...	...	28·78	33·59	65·83	58·97	...	...	Mysore
...	...	[illegible]	20·57	...	...	31·34	31·35	54·85	51·43	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—concluded

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer . . .	...	..	69·53	69·53	376·25	400	68·75	55·62	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur . . .	...	40	...	57·19	380	445	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore . . .	55·16	42·08	64·01	59·27	412·92	388·12	68·07	66·67	...	...	64·01	42·08
South-eastern—												
Delhi	55·16	45·78	...	...	400	412·81	72·76	50	...	...	80	72·5
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . .	64·01	42·08	70	53·38	...	407·5	56·25	.	...	...	30	50
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi . .	51·56	30·35	50	50	355·47	320	59·53	60·67	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan . . .	...	42·05	84·22	53·33	...	400	66·56	53·33	...	...	...	160
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . .	..	...	...	...	395	407·5	73 75	.	...	...	.	...
Shikárpur . . .	52 5		...	...	412·5	397·5	58 75	52·19	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . .	...	..	...	...	370 to 445	395 to 425	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...		...	...	417 19	...	61·72	...	...	..	166·93	...
Poona . . .		...	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . .	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .	..		67 76	57·66	400		59·48	...	...		...	...
Ahmadabad . .	...	...	..	...	50	330	...	55	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . .	..	...	68 87	...	...	416·62	...	...	...	..	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . .	...	...	53·25	50	375	340	...	...	28·5	29·62	100	66·02
Eastern—												
Raipur . . .	...	...	..	...	390	375	...	...	30	25	180	200
Berar—												
Akola . . .		56·25	60·5	47·87	438	457	...	...	25	25	142·87	123·75
Amráoti . . .	62·5	50	53·75	52·5	400	400	...	...	24	25	130	200
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . .	...	...	82·8	73·4	457·3	387	41·6	60·8	..	...		...
Salem . . .	...	..	...	...	428·6	385·2	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary . . .	..	...	...	...	476·3	380 9	55·6	63	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . .	...	...	...	...	394 7	328 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . .	.		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .		...	65·9	56·8	526·6	362·1	52·7	61·7	...	..	121·8	123·4
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·4	108·8
Southern—												
Madura . . .	..	...	84·2	57·1	...	...	...	...	..	...	106·8	105·9
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	...	...	75·25	61·12	486·04	383·41	60·85	68·57	...	...	280·2	280·2*
Bangalore . . .	...	...	85·49	58·78	565·71	402·85	60	68·57	...	...	291·43*	300*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	5·47	10	4·69	8·85	5	8·85	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	80	3·28	3·28	5·78	5	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
114·27	106·67	10	11·41	6·93	8·54	...	...	150	150	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	114·37	...	...	5·16	10	16·67	10	75	75	120	115	Delhi
												Submontane—
115	102·5	...	...	6·15	7·03	...	...	115	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
107·19	133·33	3·33	10	5	7·29	..	10	80	80	70	70	Rávalpindi
												Western—
...	123·07	...	5	..	5	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	84	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	7·19*	11·25*	...	.	50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
118·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	40	35	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
90	80	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	30	25	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	85·62	...	4·5	...		...	10	60	60	90	85	Akola
124	100	5	3	...	...	...	...	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
95·8	80	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
78·8	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·3	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
84·3	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	80·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·44†	57·81†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	..	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	41	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	93·5	11·4	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	6·5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	94·29	7·61	7·61	8·57	6·86	...	...	100	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 12, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.		...	.			8 2	8 14	...	.	.	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 8	10 7	11 5	.		.	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	.	7 9	9 1	8 5	9 12	...	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu				...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	..
Rangoon	12	12 —	..	...	12 8	12 —	13 8	13 2	...	..	.	
Maubin	...	...		...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	.	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	..	...	8 8	9 1	9 7	9 11	.	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	.	...	..	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	..	..	...	...
Henzada	.	...	...	...	7 12	8 5	9 4	10 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	..		.	...	...	...	7 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
Toungoo		...	...	...	9 6	9 11	11 3	11 7	...	...	...	..
Thayetmyo	...	.	.		6 4	8 12	8 10	9 14	..	...		
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 14	14 14	...	..	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	..	...	...	..
Bamo	...	...	...	..	10 7	10 7	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	..	.	..	...	7 14	8 13	10 2	11 13	.	..	...	..
Meiktila	...	...	.	...	10 4	10 6	11 10	11 13	19 4	19 8		..
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	.	..	...	14 —	13 2	15 9	16 2	...	...	...	.
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	.	..	...	...
Akyab	.	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	..	...	...	
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	...	..	...	...		7 8	7 8	...	..	..	...
Noakhali	...	...		...	...	..	6 5	7 5	..	...	.	...
Backerganj	...		...	..	...	..	6 4	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	5 5⅓	8 6	10 —	11 7	..	...	5 11	5 8	...	...		...
Tippera	..	...	..	...	..	...	5 13⅓	6 1	..		.	...
Dacca	8 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	11 5	11 4	10	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna		...		...	.	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	.	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9	12 -	12 12	...	...	4 14	5 10			.	...
Malda	9 —	9 8		14 —	...	...	6 4	7 —	..	..	...	...
Bogra	11 —	11 —	.	..	...	...	5 10	6 -	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8		..	.	...	6 8	6 8	...	..	...	...
Dinajpur	8 14	8 6		..		...	6 3	6 14		.		...
Rangpur		4 8		..	...	...	5 -	4 —	...	..	..	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	.	..	.	...	4 —	4 8	6 —	5 12	.	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —		..	5 5 to 6 15	5 9	6 6	6 10	..	.	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	..	4 —	4 8	5 -	5 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	..	12 8	13 -	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	..	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Lushai Hills	..	...	..	...	...	8 8	...	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10 8	11 —	.	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 12	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	.	...	..	.	5 —	5 -	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	.	..	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Nagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	11 12	11 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	..	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	..	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	..	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...		...	9 14	7 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	..	..	9 6	10 8	...	...	...	..	11 6	10 15	Toungoo
...	...	. .	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 12	4 13	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 3	28 14	28 10	9 —	9 1	16 2	16 1	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	..	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	. .	..	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 5½	5 11	13 14	14 8	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 6	6 8	14 8	14 4	Dacca
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	5 6	6 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	.	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	13 8	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	14 8	Malda
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	9 12	8 —	15 12	16 —	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 — to 14 —	12 — to 14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 10	...	...	7 —	7 6	14 8	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	...	...	6 10 to 7 4	6 15	14 8	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	9 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	8	...	...	4 10	5 4	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	...	4 8	...	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	12 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	5 11	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	6 8	..	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 —	12 4	11 8	..	...	7 10	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	6 11	6 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 13	12 —	16 —	13 5	..	...	6 15	6 2	...	.	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 —	6 6	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	.	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	8 —	..	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 .	7 —	...	...	...	..
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	7 7	8 6	.	..	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	.	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...		...	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	...		10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	...	10 —	8 4	...	...	..	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	11 —	...	.	..	..	9 —	8 8	...		..	...
Mánbhum	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	.	...
Ránchi	9 — to 9 8	8 8 to 9 —	14 —	13 —	.	...	10 4	10 —	..	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	11 4	14 10	15 12	...	...	8 5	9 —	...	...	.	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Behár, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	10 15	14 8	14 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	.	.	...	.
Gaya	11 12	11 8	15 6	15 —	...	...	8 12	9 4	12 5	11 —	...	6 —
Patna	12 8	10 12	13 12	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	.	...
Shahabad	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Behár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	6 4 to 7 —	6 — to 7 —	.	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 2	11 6	12 12	12 12	...	~	7 8	7 8	...		...	...
Darbhanga	9 —	8 12	12 1	11 —	...	...	7 11	8 12	.	..	..	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	..	.	6 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Sáran	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	..	8 8	9 —	..	...	...	...
Champáran	10 10½	10 12	12 8	11 4	...	..	9 —	8 8	...		...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 8	13 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	12 —	8 8	12 —	12 —
Benares	11 11	11 11	14 1½	14 6	6 12	6 12	8 6	9 3	...	...	.	
Ghazipur	10 13	11 1	14 —	14 —	6 3	6 3	8 13	8 13	...	..	11 6	11 6
Jaunpur	11 —	12 8	15 —	17 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	.	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Central—												
Bánda	11 3	11 8	15 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	14 4	13 —	...	...
Fatehpur	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	8	7 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 —	10 12	12 8	13 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 4	12 —	11 8	11 —	10 —
Jalaun	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	, —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 12	12 8	17 —	16 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	...		14 8	14 8
Jhansi	12 12	12 6	15 10	15 1	7 4	7 —	8 5	8 7	16 12	15 13		...
Etáwah	12 4	13 4	16 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8
Farukhabad	13 —	12 12	16 —	18 —	5 — to 5 4	5 — to 5 4	7 — to 9 —	7 — to 9 8	.	...	...	...
Mainpuri	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 -	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Etah	13 8	14 8	17 —	18 8	4 —	5 -	8 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	14 8	14 —	18 8	17 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	19 —	12 —	11 4
Agra	12 8	12 4	17 4	17 4	6 4	6 -	8 4	8 —	16 12	16 12	13 4	14 4
Muttra	13 —	13 —	18 1	18 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	8 8	17 2	16 —	15 2	14 —
Aligarh	13 12	13 12	15 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 12	14 12	20 —	20 8	5 8	5 —	7 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 4	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 -
Azamgarh	11 7	11 12	13 14	14 4	7 14	7 12	9 —	8 4	12 8	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	11 4	12 2	14 6	11 13	7 10	8 4	8 9	9 3	...	...	...	...
Basti	11 14	11 14	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 — to 12 --	10 — to 12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 12 to 14 —	13 12 to 14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 —	...	...	6 15	7 1	16 —	18 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10	10 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	11	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	22 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
7 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	10 4	12 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 13	...	...	7 14	7 14	17 8	16 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 2*	11 13*	...	...	11 2	11 2	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 4	Mánbhum
23 —	22 —	...	...	10 4	9 8	12 —	14 —	6 10	6 —	12 8	12 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	14 10	14 10	Paláman
21 —	19 8	...	...	12 —	11 8	21 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 15	14 2	14 2	7 5	7 5	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
17 7	14 —	11 4	11 —	12 12	13 —	15 6	18 —	7 12	7 8	15 4	15 14	Gaya
14 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	14 —	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	14 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	14 8	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 6	13 4	12 12	7 8	7 8	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
13 11	12 1	...	...	10 6	9 4	11 —	...	6 9	6 9	12 9	12 1	Darbhanga
12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarpur
13 —	...	...	10 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
12 —	...	...	...	13 4	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	10 8	13 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 11	13 4½	...	...	7 1	7 1	12 15	12 15	Benares
...	...	...	...	12 4	13 ..	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	...	19 —	...	12 4	13 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 —	14 —	8 8	8 4	14 —	14 —	Jalaun
...	...	17 8	17 —	14 4	14 8	21 —	17 —	10 —	9 8	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	19 —	16 5	6 12	6 10	16 —	15 8	Jhansi
25 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	19 8	19 8	8 —	9 —	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 —	...	7 8	8 —	16 4	16 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	23 —	22 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	15 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	20 —	23 —	9 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 4	19 —	18 8	6 12	7 —	17 —	16 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	14 5	14 4	20 —	15 —	8 8	7 15	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	15 —	14 8	13 8	21 —	16 —	11 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	12 8	11 —	13 —	7 —	8 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	12 6	13 11	15 —	15 —	7 12	8 6	12 8	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	...	8 —	12 13	13 4	...	...	8 —	8 12	14 —	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	7 8	7 4	13 12	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906—*continued (The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 12	14 —	19 —	19 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8		...		..
Budaun	13 6	13 5	19 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 10	12 8	12 4
Pilibit	13 —	13 12	19	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10	.	...		
Bareli	13 —	12 12	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	9 —	8 8	16 4	15 8	12 —	12 —
Moradabad	13 5	13 5	18 4	18 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 4	10 —	10 —
Bijnor	14 —	14 8	22 8	22 —	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	15 6	14 10	20 14	19 13	8 8	8 4	9 5	9 1	18 11	16 8	12 1¼	11 —
Sahåranpur	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	17 4	17 4	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dun	12 14	12 8	18 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	6 14	6 12	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	9 —	8 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwål	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 8	..	...	...	.
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partåbgarh	12 —	11 8	16 —	15 8	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 8	.	..	...	..
Sultanpur	12 4	12 8	16 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	...	.	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 4	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Unao	12 8	12 4	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Lucknow	12 8	12 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	6 8	8 6	13 6	13 —	13 —	12 8
Hardoi	13 8	13 8	17 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	...		...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 12	12 —	15 8	16 8	...		8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	11 8	11 12	14 —	15 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	9 —			11 —	11 —
Gonda	12 —	12 8	16 4	16 4	.	.	8 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	12 —	12 8	16	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	14 —	15 —	..	
Sitapur	13 4	13 4	17 8	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Kheri	12 12	13 —	18 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	13 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	8	23 8	20 —	...	...
Bánswara	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 6	7 8		.		...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	11 1	14 7	13 12	7 5	7 5	8 1	8 1	14 7	13 12	10 2	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 14	3 12	3 8	6 8	6 8		.	...	...
Ajmer	12 7	11 5	16 5	14 —	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	17 —	13 —	12 8	11 —
Kishangarh	13 — to 13 8	12 8 to 13 —	17 4	15 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 — to 20 —	18 —	16 — to 18 —	14 —
Bundi	16 3	16 3	19 8	19 8	7 9	7 5	8 8	8 8	24 6	24 6	...	...
Kotah	10 3	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 6	14 12	13 8	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	9 5	9 2	10 5	11 —	6 3	6 2	7 10	7 1	15 14	14 2	...	...
Tonk	9 11	8 12	14 11	11 14	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	14 11	12 5	...	...
Jaipur	12 9	11 11	18 4	16 7	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	18 4	14 6	16 2	13 2
Karauli	12 —	11 14	14 12	13 8	7 8	7 —	8 4	7 12	15 4	13 4	12 10	12 2
Dholpur	12 4½	12 —	16 6	15 8	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	14 4	13 8	13 6	13 8
Bharatpur	12	12 —	16 6	16 1	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	14 12	15 13	13 1	13 5
Alwar	13 3	12 13	17 15	16 14	6 3	6 3	8 3	8 7	15 —	15 —	15 9	14 8
Deoli	12 2	11 3	16 2	13 15	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 12	14 —	16 —	12 —
Nasirabad	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	14 —	11 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	13 —	12 4	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	12 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	12 8	10 8
Jaisalmer	10 4	10 4	..	...	5 11	5 8	7 6	7 5	12 6	13 1	11 12	12 15
Jodhpur	9 6 and 12 2	9 5 and 11 6	14 13	13 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 0	17 4	14 7	13 13 and 14 11	12 6 and 12 13
Bálmer	10 5	10 5	...	..	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	16 —	15 —	14 10	14 10
Erinpura	11 12	11 —	15 12	13 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	14 4	15 8	13 5
Sirohi	10 4 and 11 —	10 4 and 11 —	13 4	13 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	11 8	11 4
Anádra	10 13 and 11 11	10 8 and 11 4	9 12	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	13 3	12 8
Abu	11 6 and 11 11	10 12 and 11 2	10 —	13 5	5 8	5 8	8 2	8 2	14 8	13 14	12 14	12 14
Central India—												
Indore	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Nimach	12 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	18 8	15 —	11 —	11 —
Gwalior	11 —	10 12	13 8	13 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 8	13 8	13 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	13 4	12 12	21 —	16 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 8	15 8	15 —	12 8
Ferozpur	15 4	15 4	20 —	20 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 —	15 8	25 4	22 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	18 12	12 4	11 4
Gujranwála	16 —	15 8	23 8	22 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Gujrat	17 —	16 8	24 —	22 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Jhelam	17 —	16 —	23 —	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	14 8	14 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	24 —		15 —	15 —	20 —		8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	18 —	..	14 10	14 14	20 —	18 —	9 -	9 5	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	..	..		14 8	14 8			8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	20 —	12 8	14 8	14 12	17 8	16 -	7 —	8 6	15 —	15	Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 2	14 4	17 8	...	10 4	10 4	15 -	15 —	Moradabad
...	...	.	.	15 4	16		.	6 12	6 12	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...			15 15	15 6	...	...	7 2	6 10	16 8	15 15	Muzaffarnagar
17 4	16 2	17 4	16 2	15 4	15 4	19 6	17 4	9 12	7 —	16 8	16 2	Saháranpur
16 -	16 —	...		14 8	14 —	18 -	16 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	..	...	..	9 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	6 4	6 —	11 —	10 8	Almora
21 —	20 —	22 —	22 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh —
												Southern—
20 —	20 —	14 —	...	15 8	15 8	...		8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...		14 8	15 8	...		8 8	8 8	16 —	16 -	Sultanpur
19 —	20 —	18 -	10 —	15 —	14 8	16 -	16 -	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
.	...	18 —	10 -	13 8	14 —	17 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
..	...	20	14 8	14 4	14 4	25 —	15 —	8	8 -	14 —	14 —	Lucknow
...	.	25 —	12 -	15 —	15 —	25 —	..	8 —	8 -	15 —	15 --	Hardoi
												Northern—
.	.	13 —	12 —	13 12	14 —	.		8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...		..		12 8	13	...	...	8 —	8 —		16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	13 4	14 4	13 4	14 4	8 4	8 4	13 8	14 8	Gonda
..		11 —	11 —	13 —	14 [illegible]	13 8	13 12	8 —	8 4	15 -	15 —	Bahraich
22 —	18 —	22 —	16 —	16 -	16 —	18 —	16	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
18 -	18 —	8 -	18 —	15 8	16	14 12	15 -	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern —
...	...	...	..	12 —	13 -	24 8	22 —	7 8	7 8	12 12	14 —	Partábgarh
...	...			16 —	15 —	24 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	12	12 -	Bánswara
...		14 7	14 7	12 7	12 7	14 3	13 12	7 5	7 5	14 14	14 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
.	...		...	13 4	13 —	17 1	16 13	...	...	12 12	13 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...		10 —	9 8	16 —	13 9	16 —	13	..	...	17 —	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	16 — to 17 12	15 8	19 — to 19 4	17 —	...	..	20 —	20 4	Kishangarh
...	...	...	..	16 3	16 3					13 3	13 2	Bundi
...	..	.	...	10 12	10 8	16 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	.	..	..	10	9 12	17 7	17 —	7 -	7 —	12 5	12 5	Jhalawar
...		...	...	13 13	12 —		...	...	...	16 —	15 7	Tonk
..	...	10 8	10 8	16 2 and 19 2	14 10 and 14 15	18 8	14 15	14 6	13 12	19 2	19 7	Jaipur
...	...	21 4		15 4	13 4	16 —	13 4	11 —	...	16 12	16 12	Karauli
...	...	16 —	12 —	14 5	13 12			9 8	9 —	17 4	17 4	Dholpur
...	...	11 2	10 1	13 12	13 5	15 10	14 10	7 12	7 12	17 8	17 4	Bharatpur
...	...	12 -	12	15 10	14 11	15 8	15 8	12 —	12 -	19 3	19 4	Alwar
...	...		.	15 6	13 6	17 4	13 11	6 10	7 —	17 4	16 8	Deoli
..	...	...	...	15 8	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 -	Nasirabad
...	...	.	...	13 4	12 12	12 8	12 —	...		16 8	16 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	.	15 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	.	10 4	10 6	...	..	..	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 —	1[illegible] 13	13 14	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...			..	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...		.		19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	11 4	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 -	Sirohi
...	...	...	.	12 —	11 8	11 7	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 11	13 8	12 14	7 8 and 7 12	7 10 and 7 14	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	..	16 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	..	...	8 -	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	12 10	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	21 —	16 8	.	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	..	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 -	18 —	18 —	Férozpur
												Central—
...	...	13 —	13 8	19 4	19 2	14 8	12 —	7 2	7 —	18 8	18 4	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	20 —	19 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gújranwála
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	19 —	Gujrat
	...	...	...	20 —	19 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 12	18 2	20 4	19 12	.		7 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	15 —
Delhi	14 4	13 4	19 —	17 —	.		8	8 —	19 —	18 —	15 —	14 —
Rohtak	15 —	14 12	19 —	19 —		.	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Karnál	15 8	15 4	24 —	22 —		...	9 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 4	14 7	16 8	16 8			9 8	9 8	19 8	14 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	16 —	15 8	22 —	20 8		.	6 8	8 —	18	17 —	14 —	12 —
Jalandhar	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 —	.		10 —	10 —	20 —	17 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	16 —	15 6	22 —	21 10			9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	16 8	21 —	21 —	.		6 —	8 —	16 —	16	...	...
Amritsar	16 8	16 —	23	22 8		...	8 6	9 —	21 —	21 8	9 8	
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	...		10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	9 2	14 —	14 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	*11 —	9 8
Kángra	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	.	...	10 —	10 —		...		...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	15 4	14 8	22 8	21 12			7 12	7 12	19 8	14 8	16 8	15 8
Attock	15 8	15 12	20 12	20 8			8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	..		6 6	7 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	15 8	15 8	22 —	22 —			10 —	10 —	18 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	15 8	15 8	21 —	21 —		...	7 8	7 8		16 12		.
Multan	13 12	14 —	22 —	22 8	.	..	10 4	10 12	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	16 4	16 4	23 —	20 8	...	..	9 —	9 —				...
Muzaffargarh	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —		..	8 4	8 4	17 —	17 —	14 —	14
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 10	13 7	17 8	17 8		...	10 10	10 10	15 5	13 12	14 6	13 12
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 4	13 —	19 8	19 4	4 4	4 4	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 8
Peshávar	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 6	5 11	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Kohát	16 5	16 4	22 14	21 15	5 13	5 13	11 8	10 14	16 10	16 10	18 4	18 4
Bannu	18 2	18 4	23 12	23 14	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	16 4	16 4	14 6	14 6
Dera Ismail Khan	14 2	14 14	20 4	19 10	4 11	4 11	6 4	6 4	17 —	17 8	14 12	13 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	..		8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	11 —	11 —			7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	14 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	.	.	15 —	15 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	9	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 —		.	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	19 —	17 —	18 —	16 —
Quetta	11 10 to 12 2	11 — to 11 8	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	13 8	14 —	12 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 12	7 11			8 15	8 15	8 10	9 2			.	.
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12			7 4	7 4	7 13	8 9			9 15	9 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	.		8 2	8 9	9	9 7			9 4	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	..		7 10	7 10	8 7	8 7	11 10	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	..	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	..		10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8		...	8 4	8 12	9 4	9 4	15 5	16 3	11 15	11 —
Belgaum	11 2	9 10		...	8 6	7 14	8 15	8 6	13 8	13 8	12 3	11 11
Satara	8 13	8 13		.	5 14	5 14	8	8 11	10 9	10 12	10 6	10 7
Sholapur	9 13	9 13	.		6 15	6 15	9 —	9 —	15 12	13 14	12 15	12 15
Bijapur	8 14	9 5	..		8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	15 14	16 12	17 6	17 6
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	..	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	11 12	11 12	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	..	.	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	15 2	13 12	13 3	13 3
Násik	11 14	11 14			7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15		..	12 3	11 8
Dhulia	10 8	10 8		..	6 6	7 5	7 6	8 7	16 14	16 14	14 8	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 —	6 15	6 5	8 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5
Broach	9 —	9 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 6	11 8
Kaira	10 8	10 8	.	.	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8	..		8 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	13 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	.		6 8	6 4	8 8	9 4		.	15 —	15 —
Disa	13 —	12 12	.	.	6 12	7	7 12	8 —	18 —	17 8	16 12	16 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 8	13 8	14 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 6	11 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	18 9	17 10	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —	..		6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	13 10	13 10	...	...
Betul	16 5	16 5	..	...	...		8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	...	..
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	..	6 5	6 5	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	..	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	...	..	6 4	7 8	8 12	9 6	13 13	13 13	..	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12	...		5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	14 8	14 8	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi: Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report	Kangni: Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report	Gram: Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report	Maize: Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Half-month of report	Arhar: Previous half-month	Salt: Half-month of report	Salt: Previous half-month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 14	15 4	17 —	16 —	6 —	5 8	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	18 8	16 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
19 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	15 12	15 7	18 8	17 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	18 14	Ambala
...	...	14 —	12 —	18 8	17 —	18 8	18 —	9 —	8 —	18	18 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 8	17 12	19 —	18 8	...		19 8	19 —	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	18 8	19 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 4	...	8 12	...	...	20 8	20 4	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	20	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 10	11 4	10 —	6 —	6 4	12 8	12 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —		...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	17 4	16 12	18 8	16 —	8 12	9 8	20 4	20 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 8	13 8	16 12	16 12	15 —	13 8	...	...	18 4	18 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 11	15 5	...	...	5 10	5 10	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 8	14 12	15 —	Hazára
...	...	11 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	7 13	7 2	19 —	19 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 6	19 3	18 8	...	...	21 2	21 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	16 14	16 6	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	22 8	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 —	15 —	14 11	15 —	10 —	19 6	19 6	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —		...	7 —	7 8	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	18 8	18 8	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8			6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	12 8	6 —	7 —	12 12	13 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 8	14 8	Karwar
9 6	10 [illegible]	...	...	8 15	8 15		...	5 6	5 6	13 —	14 5	Ratnagiri
...	...	...		10 3	10 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4		...	11 4	11 4	...		8 15	8 15	14 11	14 11	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 3		...	8 —	8 —	16 4	16 4	Dharwar
15 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	14 14	14 14	Belgaum
...	...		...	9 9	9 9	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4		...	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 1		...	9 10	9 10	14 15	14 12	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 1	8 10	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	8 6	8 6	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
14 8	13 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 11	10 6	14 11	14 11	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4		...	7 14	7 14	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Broach
17 —	17 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —		...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
19 —	18 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 2	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...		6 12	6 8	30 —	30 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 9		...	8 9	9 —	14 8	14 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —			8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 7	9 7	12 —	12 13	Betul
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 4	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	..	7 —	7	8 13	8 13	.		...	...
Saugor	13 4	13 4		.	6 —	6	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 4	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	.
Jubbulpur	13 4	13 4			6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	.	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	..	.	8 —	8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	
Seoni	15 —	14 8			8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Bálághát	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 4	10 —	.	...	.	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	.	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	..	..		...
Chánda	8 —	8 —			7 6	6 12	8 2	8 2	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...		8 —	8 —	11 11	11 11		...	...	..
Raipur	13 12	13 2		..	8 —	7 8	11 —	8 12	.		...	.
Drug	15 12	15 12	.	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	..
Berar—												
Buldána	10 —	10 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	20 —	..	...
Akola	9 2	9 2	.		5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	21 6	21 6	.	...
Amráoti	9 —	9 —			5 —	5	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	.	...
Yeotmal	10 8	10 8		..	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 8	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 8	7 8	12 3	12 2	5 2	5 1	8 —	8 —	13 3	12 14	16 6	14 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	...	...		7 11	7 11	...		...	...
S. Canara	..	..	.	...	...	...	8 13	8 7	...		...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore		.			...		7 7	7 7	13 5¾	14 15	10 15¼	10 4¾
Nilgiris	...	...	...	.	..		7 —	6 15	..	...	.	...
Salem	..	...	..	...	..	..	7 13½	7 1½	12 3	12 3	12 5½	11 5
Central—												
Bellary	..	.	..	...	...		8 2	8 2	15 13	15 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	.	...	...		...	8 13	8 13	16 2	15 1½	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...		...		...	6 4	8 4	14 15	14 2	15 10½	13
Karnul	...	..	..	..	...		9 1½	8 10½	20 —½	18 4	..	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...		..		.	7 3	8 —	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam	...	.			..		7 11	8 6½	.	.	14 14	12 1½
Godávari	...			..	.	.	8 10½	9 3	15 5	15 5	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	.	.	...	..	..	8 12½	8 12½	13 4	12 7½	...	...
Guntur	...	...		...	...	...	9 1½	9 14½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...		...	...	...	11 4½	11 4½	15 1½	15 9½	...	..
East coast, south—												
Madras		...	..	...	...	...	7 4	7 6	...	..	..	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	..	.	7 5	7 5	...		...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	..	9 1½	9 1½	..	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	...		...	...	.	8 4	8 4	..	...	12 5½	9 9½
Tanjore	...	...		..	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 15½	12 5½
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —½	8 —½	12 15	13 2½	11 10½	11 10½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly		.	.	...	...	...	8 4	7 13½	14 2	14 2	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	...	..	..	..	...	7 13½	8 4	11 —	11 —	10 4½	10 4½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	5 9	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	18 —	13 8	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 14	6 9	7 7	7 7	..	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —		...	..	.
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	..	...
Hassan	7 7	9 —	7 7	8 —	7 7	7 8	8 —	8 —		..	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	8	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 8	7 6	.	...	7 6	7 6	6 8	8 6	14 —	13 10	.	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 8	6 12	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	11 3	11 3

* Including Bolárum

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13			7 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 4	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 8	13 8	Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 9	11 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	Raipur
...	...			12 —	12 3		...	9 2	9 —	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...		...	...	9 5	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 5	12 —	13 5	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...		10 —	10 —	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	...	...	10 8	11 8	13 —	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
17 14	17 4	...	...	10 15	10 15		...	14 —	13 15	11 12	12 2	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...		...	...	...	...	...		...		15 12	15 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15½	15 10	S Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11¼	11 2¼	Nilgiris
13 5	13 5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	14 6¼	14 10¼	Salem
												Central—
...	15 8½	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	16 —	15 12	Bellary
15 13½	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5¼	17 13	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
19 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 14½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 4	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	15 3	Ganjam
13 2	12 6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	11 11½	15 2¾	Vizagapatam
12 10	11 10½	...	...	...		...	...	...		19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
15 2	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 6½	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	20 5	Madras
11 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...		...		18 1	17 6½	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	18 5	S Arcot
11 13½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12½ and 18 10	18 10	Tanjore
13 5	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 6½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	16 4	16 13	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
13 [illegible]	14 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 —	7 12	16 11	16 11	Bangalore
14 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	Hassan
14 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kadur
14 10	14 10	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 —	13 10	Shimoga
15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 12, 1906

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th October, 1906.

No 17—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr T Gordon Walker, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1906.

No. 1219.—The Honourable Sir Arundel Tagg Arundel, K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 15th October 1906.

No. 1220.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Arundel Tagg Arundel, K.C.S.I., His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Sir Harvey Adamson has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

MEDICAL.

The 19th October, 1906.

No. 884.—The services of Major W. D. Hayward, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PORT BLAIR.

The 19th October, 1906.

No. 957.—Mr. W. H. Brookes, 5th (officiating 4th) Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th September 1906.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th October, 1906.

No. 1390-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice Fox, Barrister-at-Law, officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to be Chief Judge, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Honourable Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the same Act, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice Hartnoll of the Indian Civil Service, at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Fox.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th October, 1906

No. 475.—The services of the Reverend I. R. Fraser, junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 17th October, 1906.

No 2283—275 4.—Mr. James Wilson, C S I, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, under Articles 246 and 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th November 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No 2284—275-4.—The Honourable Mr. E. D Maclagan, I.C.S, of the Punjab Commission, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, during the absence of Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., I.C.S., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

L. ROBERTSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

FORESTS.

The 15th October, 1906.

No. 1427—199-13-*F*.—Mr. A. L. McIntire, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, on return from the leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 803-F., dated the 3rd July 1906, resumed charge of the Bengal Forest Circle, relieving Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, officiating Conservator of Forests, on the forenoon of the 2nd October 1906.

From the same date, Mr. Lovegrove reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests on the United Provinces List.

The 16th October, 1906.

No. 1446—335-3-*F*.—The services of Mr. R. C Thompson, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 6th September 1905.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1906.

No. 147.—Mr. J. P. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of articles 635 and 641 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October 1906.

The 18th October, 1906.

No. 148.—The following is published for general information:

No. 1140-E., dated Simla, the 15th October 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Revised rates of pay to be drawn by Royal Engineer Officers in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department.

Read—

(1) Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1101-E, dated the 25th August 1905.

(2) Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 146, dated the 3rd May 1906.

(3) Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 40-P. W., dated the 29th June 1906.

Read also—

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 471-E., dated the 30th April 1906.

RESOLUTION.—In consequence of the improvement in the pay of Civil Engineers in the administrative grades of the Public Works Department, under the orders contained in the Resolution of the 25th August 1905, quoted in the preamble, the Governor General in Council has decided, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to introduce the following changes in connection with the rates of pay of Royal Engineer Officers in the Public Works Department, who, under existing rules, draw either consolidated salary *plus* military pay proper, or staff salary with the military pay and allowances of their rank.

(1) *As regards future entrants.*—

(*a*) All future entrants to the Public Works Department will come on to the staff scale of pay laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraph 10, and will continue on that scale through the Assistant and Executive grades.

(*b*) On promotion to the administrative grades, whether officiating or permanent, they will be brought on to the civil scale of pay sanctioned in the resolution of the 25th August 1905, and be subject to the conditions specified in the resolution of the 30th April 1906, that is, they will cease to draw exchange compensation allowance when they rise to these grades.

(2) *As regards Officers already in the Department.*—

(*a*) Officers who are already on the permanent strength of the Department, but who have not yet reached the administrative grades, will continue on the scale of pay now drawn until they receive promotion to the rank of Superintending Engineer, whether officiating or permanent, when they will be allowed the option of electing to continue to draw the staff or consolidated scale of pay, or the new civil rates.

(*b*) Those already in the administrative grades, whether officiating or permanent, will have the option of continuing on the staff or consolidated scale of pay, or of electing the new civil rates. Such election will take effect from the 21st August 1905, the date on which the new civil scale was introduced, or from the date of actual promotion to the administrative grades if subsequent to that date.

(*c*) All officers already on the permanent strength of the department will be eligible for exchange compensation allowance in the administrative grades.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing resolution be communicated to Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Secretary, Railway Board.
The Director General, Military Works Services

ORDERED also that a copy be communicated to the Finance Department.

No. 149.—It is hereby notified that subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Department Resolution No. 139-A E., dated 17th June 1899, published in Notification No. 278, dated 29th June 1899, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

Applications for nominations should be addressed to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the rules referred to, not later than the 15th January 1907.

The 19th October, 1906.

No. 150.—Mr. Sunder Lal, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 22nd September 1906, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 151.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 115, dated 31st August 1906, Mr. J. E. Lacey, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, officiated in Class III of Examiners from 15th August 1906 to 16th October 1906 inclusive.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1906.

No. 2461-*G*.—Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., a Political Agent of the 4th class is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th October 1906, combined with furlough for one year and three months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2462-*G*.—Major A. F. Bruce, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Gilgit.

No. 2465-*G*.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Pandit Balkishen Kaul are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, on the termination of his deputation to the Kashmir State, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th October, 1906.

No. 4327-*I.C*.—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs, under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904, for three months and four days, reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first sixty days being privilege leave, and the remaining period, leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:

Major D. H. Cameron, 39th (Prince of Wales's Own) Central India Horse, Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Pension service—19th year, commenced 23rd July, 1905. (Foreign Department notification No. 2625-I.C., dated the 28th June, 1906, is hereby cancelled.)

The 18th October, 1906.

No. 2477-*G*.—Captain W. G. Hutchinson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

The 19th October, 1906.

No. 2491-*G*.—The services of Maulavi Mahammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, a Deputy Commissioner in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Bhopal State.

No. 2493-*G*.—Lieutenant T. H. St. G. Tucker, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for eleven months, with effect from the 25th September, 1906, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2496-*G*.—Mr. E. B. Howell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th September, 1906, combined with furlough on medical certificate for four months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2497-*G.*—Lieutenant F. H. Humphrys, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary in addition to his own duties as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th September, 1906, and until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1906.

No 5861-*E O*—Mr. K. Datta, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from the 4th of October 1906.

Babu Upendra Lal Banerjee, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. Datta, or until further orders.

No 5863-*E O.*—Mr. G. F Buckley, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 2nd of October 1906.

Mr. P. C. Scott O'Connor, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. F. Buckley, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1906.

No. 8294.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company shall be liable to pay from the 20th October 1906 in aid of the funds of the Giddalur Union, under the Markapur Taluk Board, in the Kurnool District, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Board's Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th October, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 529—The services of Major A. B. Sangster, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for employment as Cantonment Magistrate at Jullundur, with effect from the 1st December 1906, or such later date as he may join there from leave.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 530.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the dates of joining :

5th Cavalry.

Gur Partab Singh to be a Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Manta Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

29th Punjabis.

Piar Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

54th Camel Corps.

No. 531.—Shiv Ram, appointed Risaldar on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 10th September 1905.

No. 532.—Zabar Khan, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 10th September 1905.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 533.—Major-General A W. L. Bayly, C B., D.S.O., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, is granted leave on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, for six months in continuation of sixty days' privilege leave.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 534.—The following extract is published for general information :

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 25th September 1906, page 6493.*

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 25th September, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley G. D. Smith, Indian Ordnance Department, to be Colonel. Dated 14th July 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 535.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

INDIAN ARMY.

Captain to be Major.

19th October 1906.

Arthur Ward, 30th Punjabis

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 536.—The following promotions are made :

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Risaldar Gopal Singh to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Buddha Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

Kot-Dafadar Peshawra Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, discharged , with effect from the 4th July 1906.

Ressaidar Abdul Aziz Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Dilawar Khan, deceased; with effect from the 15th August 1906.

Dafadar Azmatullah Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1906.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Jemadar Har Phul to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar-Major Badan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmad Khan, promoted; with effect from the 1st August 1906.

24th Punjabis.

Havildar Hukmdad Khan, seconded for service with the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th January 1906.

28th Punjabis.

Havildar Hasan Muhammad, seconded for service with the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st January 1906.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Havildar-Major Khiyali Sing Negi to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhawan Sing Kawar, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th September 1906.

The 101st Grenadiers.

Subadar Hamid Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Siwa Modak, *Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1906.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Colour-Havildar Durjin Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kureh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 22nd August 1906.

107th Pioneers.

Havildar Khan Zaman to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnaz Khan, resigned; with effect from the 7th July 1906.

Meywar Bhil Corps

Jemadar Nathia to be Subadar and Havildar Dana to be Jemadar, *vice* Kana, deceased, with effect from the 21st August 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 537—No 936, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Shafi has been permitted to resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 538.—Lieutenant Claude Evelyn Buckley resigns his commission. Dated 19th September 1906.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No 539.—Thomas Robert Todd, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hocking, promoted. Dated 15th September 1906.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 540—Second-Lieutenant Joseph Coates to be Lieutenant, *vice* Margary, deceased. Dated 14th April 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Hince to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 14th April 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Duncan Louis McPherson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 14th April 1906.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 541.—Major Reginald Woolcombe (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 30th September 1906.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers

No. 542.—Second-Lieutenant David Bogie to be Lieutenant, *vice* Anderson, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 6th September 1906.

Harry Hartland, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Bogie, promoted. Dated 6th September 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th October, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 13th and 19th October 1906

Corps.	Rank and names	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon John Francis de Rozario	10th October 1906.	Madras .	. .	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and 19th October 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs a p	
James North . .	Conductor .	Supply and Transport Corps.	1st June 1906	Intestate	63 8 4	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal

Widow—Mrs Agnes Madeline North.
Address—C/o Mr. Smith, Church Missionary Buildings, Lucknow.
Mother—Mrs. Emma North.
Address—Pickwick, near Corsham, Wiltshire, England

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 10th October 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 103.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 5th September 1906

No. 907, Behari Lal (E).

(E) Passed in English

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 58—Lieutenant D. F. Vines, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator, Port of Madras, with effect from the 6th October 1906.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October, 1906.

No. 218—Mr George Wright Norton Rose has been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and is posted to the Katihar-Godagari Railway.

The 18th October, 1906.

No. 219.—Mr A C Crighton, District Locomotive Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as second Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1906, *vice* Mr R K. Biernacki granted leave.

No. 220.—Mr H. S. Harington, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for one month in extension of the combined leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 346, dated 7th November 1904

No. 221.—Mr. B Stanley, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary (supernumerary), and Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months and four days, under Articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th November 1906, or subsequent date.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 18th October, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 13th October 1906, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I. & G. I. P.	38	25
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	22	20
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C. I.	(a) 10	(a) 6
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P	10	4
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & B G-J P.	188	126
		Panch Mahals	" "	102	64
		Kaira District	" "	233	158
		Broach Port	" "	.	
		Broach District	" "	10	9
		Mahikantha State	" "	56	32
		Rewakantha State	" "	16	16
		Surat Town and Port	" "	40	40
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	.
		Surat District	" "	61	50
		Palanpur State	" "	8	4
		Jhara Port		...	.
		Utan "	B, B & C I & B G.-J. P.	...	...
		Versova "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B, B & C I	...	...
		Trombay "	G I P	...	...
		Tarapur "	B, B & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	..	
		Mahim "	" "	..	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	..
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.		...
		Agashi "	B, B & C. I	...	..
		Shirgaon "	" "	..	..
		Bassein "	" "	1	1
		Kalyan "	G I. P.		.
		Thana "	"	3	2
		Bandra "	B, B & C. I	1	1
		Umbergaon Port	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolh "		...	..
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	3
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	989	865
		Poona District	" "	664	459
		Satara "	S. M.	350	234
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	93	77
		Khandesh District	"	59	40
		Nasik "	"	...	..
		Sholapur Town	"	(a)1	(a)1
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi „		...	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	...
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	..	
		Vijaydrug „	„	...	...
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	...	...
		Vengurla „	„	1	1
		Malwan „		3	3
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhol „		...	...
		Jaigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	..
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	16	9
		Belgaum „	„	...	.
		Dharwar „	„	3	2
		Karwar Port	„	.	...
		Kumta „	„	...	...
		Kanara District	„	...	...
		Savantvadi State	„		...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.		...
		Larkhana District		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	...	...
		Jukan „	„ „	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	..
		Cutch State	„ „	...	...
		Savanur „	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mangrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	„	35	24

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	16	10
		Jafrabad „	„	1	.
		Verawal „	„	3	3
		Vawania „	„ (Morvi Sec.)	...	.
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	284	162
		Kolhapur Town	...	..	..
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	551	398
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	„ „	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	...
		Murud „	S. M.		...
		Barimandla „	..	...	...
		Nandgaon „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan „	„	...	...
		Rajapuri „	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	..	...
		Janjira State	„	...	...
		Velan Port	...		...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	..	...
		Kodinar Port	„	10	7
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	553	407
		Satara „	S. M.	...	...
		Jath „	„		
		Surat „	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Aden	...		...
			TOTAL	4,439	3,267
Madras Presidency	..	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	.	.
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	(a) 1	...
		Salem District	Madras	(a) 17	(b) 7
		Bellary Town	S. M.		..
		Bellary Cantonment	„	.	..
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	(a) 1	
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	.	.
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	...	..
		Nilgiris „	Madras	1	
		Tellicherry Port	„	3	1
		Cuddalore „	„	...	.
		Mangalore „	„	1	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	..
		Malabar „	Madras	..	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	..

(a) Imported.
(b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras.	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	.	...
		Irmala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	.	...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras		...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	..
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	..
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.		...
			TOTAL	23	10
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	11	11
		Jessore District	B. C.	.	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	..	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	..
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	19	18
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Darbhanga District	"	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	6	5
		Dinapore	"	..	...
		Patna City	"	1	1
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	5	3
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	43	34
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	12	12
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	...	1
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.		...
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	R., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	3	3
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	R., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	59	58
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	2	...
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	...
		Budaun District	O. & R. & R., B. & C. I.	47	44
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	...	...
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	2	1
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Allahabad District . . .	,, & O. & R	3	3
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	59	55
		Cawnpur District	,, ,, ,, ,, .	...	...
		Fatehpur ,, . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Banda ,, . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	,, ,, . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . .	...	...
		Hamirpur ,, ...	,, (,,) . . .	...	...
		Jalaun ,, ...	,, (,,) . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	,, ,, ,, . .	1	1
		Benares District . . .	,, ,, ,, & E. I. .	5	4
		Ballia ,, ...	,, ...	37	35
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	..	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	,, & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur ,, . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	8	3
		Mirzapur City . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	,, & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	,, ...	16	13
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	,, ...	1	1
		Basti District	,, ...	11	8
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	,, ...	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	7	3
		Lucknow City	,, ,, & R. K.	...	...
		Lucknow District . . .	,, ,, ...	...	..
		Hardoi ,, ...	,, ...	6	5
		Rae Bareli ,, . . .	,, ...	4	2
		Sitapur ,, . . .	R. K.	4	3
		Kheri ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	1	1
		Gonda ,, ...	,, ...	...	...
		Partabgarh ,, ...	O. & R.	10	10
		Sultanpur ,, ...	,, ...	...	.
		Ajodhia	,, & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City	,, ...	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	,, ...	3	3
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . .	,, & O. & R. . .	3	3
			TOTAL .	304	289

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
	Delhi	Hissar District	B, B. & C I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E I.	.	..
		Simla "	S K.	...	..
		Delhi "	E. I., N. W, O & R & G I P.	7	7
		Ambala "	N W & E I.	34	25
		Ludhiana "	N W	181	106
		Rohtak "	"	10	10
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	"	14	6
		Hoshiarpur "	"	..	...
		Ferozepur "	"	10	5
		Kangra "	"	..	..
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	
		Amritsar District	"		.
		Gurdaspur "	"	18	13
		Lahore City	"		...
		Lahore District	"		...
		Gujranwala District	"	(b) 3	(b) 1
		Sialkot "	"	3	3
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	105	73
		Gujrat "	"	10	5
		Shahpur "	"	2	.
		Jhelum "	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Attock "	"	..	
	Multan.	Mianwali District	"		...
		Lyallpur "	"	(a) 9	(a) 4
		Muzaffargarh District	"		...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W Ry)	2	1
		Patiala State	N. W, E I., B., B & C I & J B	28	17
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	24	13
		Maler Kotla State	"	5	8
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	.	...
		Nabha "	"	...	
			TOTAL	466	298
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	25	22
		Hanthawaddy District	"	4	2
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	...
		Prome "	"	26	21
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	4	4
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	...	...
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	1	1
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

(a) Figures for week ending 6th October 1906.
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	...	...
		Amherst District . . .	„	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	„	...	...
		Thaton „ . . .	„	...	...
			„	...	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina „	„	...	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	„	...	...
		Mandalay District . . .	„	1	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	„	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District . .	„	...	...
		Sagaing „ . .	„	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan „ . .	„	...	...
		Yamethin „ . .	„	4	3
		Kyaukse „ . .	„	...	...
		Meiktila „ . .	„	...	...
			TOTAL .	65	56
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S	...	...
		Malda District	„	...	...
	Dacca .	Dacca Town	„	...	...
		Mymensingh District . .	„	...	...
		Faridpur District . .	„	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City . . .	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 5	(a) 5
		Nagpur District . . .	„	(b) 138	(c) 119
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District . . .	„	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town . . .	„	387	374
		Chanda Town . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	„	...	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District . . .	„	...	...
		Balaghat Town . . .	„	...	...
		Balaghat District . . .	„	(a) 1	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	„ „	...	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	„ „	...	...
		Damoh Town . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	...	...
		Damoh District . . .	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment . .	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Saugor Town	„ („) . .	...	...
		Saugor District. . . .	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Chhapara Town	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District . . .	„	...	...

(a) Imported. | (b) Four imported. | (c) Two imported.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G I P	...	..
		Nimar District	G I P & B, B & C I	1	(a) 4
		Pachmarhi	,,		
		Hoshangabad Town	,,		
		Hoshangabad District	,,	..	
		Narsinghpur Town	,,		
		Narsinghpur District	,,		
		Betul District	,,		
		Chhindwara Town	,,		
		Chhindwara District	B N		
	Chhattisgarh	Khandwa Town	B B & C I & G I P	(b) 9	(b) 7
		Drug Town	B N		
		Bilaspur Town	,,		
		Bilaspur District	,,		
		Raipur Town	,,		
		Raipur District	,,		
	Berar	Akola Town	G I P	53	44
		Akola District	,,	(a) 19	(a) 10
		Buldana Town	,,		
		Buldana District	,,	22	16
		Yeotmal Town	,,		
		Amraoti Town	,,	(d) 3	(d) 3
		Amraoti District	,,	(c) 18	(a) 15
			TOTAL	656	597
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S M & Madras	29	27
		Bangalore City	,, ,,	4	5
		Bangalore District	,, ,,	23	15
		Mysore City	,,	12	6
		Mysore District	,,	3	1
		Kolar ,,	Madras		..
		Kolar Gold Fields	,,		
		Tumkur District	S M	24	17
		Shimoga ,,	,,		
		Chitaldrug ,,	,,	1	1
		Kadur ,,	,,	104	84
		Hassan ,,	,,	66	52
			TOTAL	265	208

(a) One imported.
(b) Three imported.
(c) Two imported.
(d) Imported.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P. . .		
		Indore Residency - .	„	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B, B. & C. I. & G. I P. . .	...	...
		Dhar „	G I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari „	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Malwa Agency . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City -	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency . . .	„	...	
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	„	...	...
		Maksudangarh State . .	G. I P. (I. M. Sec) . . .	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment . . .	B, B & C I (Rajputana-Malwa	..	...
		Nimach „ . . .	„	.	...
		Rutlam City . . .	„		...
		Rutlam State	„	...	...
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I P.	..	...
		Narsingarh State . . .	„	.	...
(a) CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	„	..	...
		Rewa State	„	..	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Datia City	„	...	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B, B. & C. I	..	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Piploda District . . .	„	...	...
		Bagli State	„	...	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	.	...
		Jaora State	„	..	...
		Agar Military Station .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	„	...	...
		Rajgarh „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Lashkar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL .	...	...

(a) Central India figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA	..	Bharatpur State	B. B. & C. I.	.	...
		Ajmer City	,,	.	
		Ajmer District	,,	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Ajmer Merwara District	,,	...	...
		Abu Road	,,		...
		Mewar State	,,	1	1
		Partabgarh State	,,		..
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	,,		..
		Tonk State	,,	.	..
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B	1	..
		Jaipur City	B. B. & C.		..
		Jaipur State	,,		.
		Kishengarh Town	,,	.	..
		Bikanir State	J B	..	...
		Jhallawar ,,	G I P. & B B, & C I		.
		Kotah ,,	B. B & C. I.		..
		Sirohi ,,	,,	(a) 3	(a) 2
		Shahpura ,,	G I P.		...
		Dholpur State	,,		.
		Alwar City	B. B & C. I		..
		Alwar State	,,		
		Beawar	,,		
		Karauli State	,,	..	..
		Banswara Town	,,	.	
		Banswara State	,,	...	.
			TOTAL	9	4
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N W.	8	6
		Kathua District	,,		...
			TOTAL	8	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	..	Abbottabad Town	N. W.		...
		Hazara District	,,	..	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	,,	...	...
		Peshawar Town	,,	...	...
		Peshawar District	,,	...	
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	..	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	,,	...	...
		Sibi	,,	...	...
		Las Bela State	,,	..	...
			TOTAL	...	..
			GRAND TOTAL	6,278	4,760

(a) Figures for week ending 6th October 1906. Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 18th October 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather of the week was characterized by a further weakening of monsoon conditions in northeast India and Burma, and the appearance of an area of low pressure in the extreme southwest of the Bay on the 16th. This disturbance gave widespread rain over the southern half of the Peninsula on the 18th

Burma.—Only a few isolated falls of rain occurred in the period, and during the first half of the week skies were lightly overcast, throughout the latter part however they were almost clear. Both day and night temperatures were normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—On the 12th light to moderately heavy rain fell locally except in Bihar, but by the following morning it had diminished considerably and was chiefly confined to Bengal and west Bihar. During the remainder of the period only occasional scattered falls occurred except on the 10th when precipitation was fairly general in Chota Nagpur. Skies were generally clear or lightly clouded, and temperature was normal

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain was reported from Raipur on the 12th and 15th, and from Chakrata on the 16th Skies remained clear and temperature about normal

Northwest India.—In Gujrat there were a few light falls of rain during the week, but elsewhere weather was dry and skies generally clear The nights were hotter than usual except in Gujrat and the day temperatures were approximately normal.

The Peninsula.—The monsoon was fairly active in the southern half of the Peninsula, and for the first four days precipitation was generally light and chiefly confined to the interior. On the 16th however an area of low pressure appeared off the east coast of Ceylon and rainfall increased rapidly, extending over nearly the whole of the southern half of the Peninsula by the 18th, it was heavy on the south of the Madras coast, and light to moderate elsewhere. Skies were clear or lightly overcast until the disturbance began to affect the weather when they clouded over, and at the end of the week they were heavily overcast in the southern half and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature was normal except on the 18th when the maximum was in defect in the greater part of the Madras presidency owing to the rain.

The total rainfall for the whole period from the 4th May to the 18th October is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind and the rainfall subdivisions of Jaipur, Ranchi and Cuttack, and practically normal in other parts of the Indian region, except the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Simla, Indore and Mysore where it is 20 per cent. or more in excess.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

October 12th. Bassein 2·15", Bogra 2·55", Burdwan 2·14", False Point 1·57" and Bhuj 1·20".

" 13th. Jessore 1·55".

" 14th. Mergui 1·60".

" 15th. Cuddapah 1·06", Trichinopoly 1·02" and Tinnevelly 1·16".

" 16th. Gaya 1·65" and Madura 1·34".

" 17th. Pamban 3·52".

" 18th. Negapatam 3·50" and Pamban 3·94".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 18TH OCTOBER 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 18TH OCTOBER 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·06	2·26	—1·20	87·50	92·27	—4·77	—5	—4
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0·80	2·16	—1·36	137·62	142·33	—4·71	—3	—2
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	0·78	1·18	—0·40	54·69	54·68	+0·01	0	+1
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·15	1·05	—0·90	30·03	27·71	+2·32	+8	+12
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·07	1·31	—1·24	83·64	74·81	+8·83	+12	+14
	Calcutta	1·10	1·98	—0·88	57·80	56·27	+1·53	+3	+4
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·45	1·46	—1·01	125·04	115·32	+9·72	+8	+9
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0·38	1·25	—0·87	88·17	89·49	—1·32	—1	—1
	Darbhanga	0	0·91	—0·91	48·58	48·35	+0·23	0	+2
	Bahraich	0·04	0·21	—0·17	38·29	44·78	—6·49	—14	—14
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	2·91	1·21	+1·70	58·11	50·47	+7·64	+15	+12
	Patna	0·64	0·69	—0·05	39·82	42·44	—2·62	—6	—6
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0·06	0·16	—0·10	50·79	39·54	+11·25	+28	+29
	Ludhiana	0	0·29	—0·29	39·78	36·72	+3·06	+8	+9
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·17	—0·17	31·15	31·98	—0·83	—3	—2
	Lahore	0	0·01	—0·01	21·86	20·60	+1·26	+6	+6
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·01	—0·01	7·08	8·06	—0·98	—12	—12
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·02	—0·02	0·25	1·35	—1·10	—81	—81
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·30	2·96	—2·66	30·92	31·00	—0·08	0	+9
	Cuttack	0·54	2·65	—2·11	36·91	55·36	—18·45	—33	—31
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·60	0·73	—0·13	41·56	52·35	—10·79	—21	21
	Raipur	0·21	0·38	—0·17	43·35	49·21	—5·86	—12	—12
	Jubbulpore	0	0·36	—0·36	54·66	57·31	—2·65	—5	—4
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·24	—0·24	45·03	41·78	+3·25	+8	+8
	Jaipur	0	0·01	—0·01	14·11	21·25	—7·14	—34	—34
	Indore	0·01	0·06	—0·05	50·44	40·36	+10·08	+25	+25
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·10	2·92	—0·82	76·94	83·94	—7·00	—8	—8
	Bombay	0·14	1·23	—1·09	81·61	96·00	—14·39	—15	—14
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·06	0·06	0	33·66	37·43	—3·77	—10	—10
	Rajkot	0·56	0·03	+0·53	21·63	20·38	+1·25	+6	+4
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·42	—0·42	39·92	31·88	+8·04	+25	+27
18. Deccan	Bellary	1·09	1·12	—0·03	25·27	21·30	+3·97	+19	+20
	Bijapur	0·09	0·81	—0·72	23·91	26·97	—3·06	—11	—9
	Hyderabad	0·14	0·87	—0·73	27·87	26·97	+0·90	+3	+6
19. South India	Mysore	1·47	1·36	+0·11	29·04	23·31	+5·73	+25	+26
	Madura	1·83	1·85	—0·02	17·44	17·19	+0·25	+1	+2
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	3·42	2·29	+1·13	17·01	16·88	+0·13	+1	—7

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 18th October, 1906.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th October 1906.

Burma.—Light to moderate rain has fallen everywhere. Reaping of hill side paddy has commenced in Toungoo, is completed in Kyaukpyu, and continues in several centres. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is still in progress in parts of Upper Burma. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy is completed in Meiktila and the Northern Shan States. Reaping of early sesamum is completed in Magwe and the Northern Shan States; gathering of ground-nuts has commenced in Magwe township of Magwe; plucking of cotton has commenced in Meiktila and is progressing elsewhere; ploughing for and sowing of *juar*, late sesamum, and beans are completed in Myingyan; cultivation of dry crops continues in most places. More rain is wanted in Thayetmyo and in parts of Bassein and Meiktila. Some damage to crops has been done by floods in parts of Mandalay, Shwebo, and Lower Chindwin and by insects in portions of the Southern Shan States; cotton has been damaged in parts of Sagaing by heavy rain; the state of the standing crops is on whole good and prospects are favourable. The price of paddy is considerably above normal everywhere, it has risen very largely in Prome, considerably in Mergui and slightly in two districts, it has fallen slightly in four districts, elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except the Chittagong hill tracts More rain is wanted for transplanted rice in Rajshahi. The outturn of tea is good in the Surma Valley, Darrang, and Nowgong, and fair elsewhere. Ploughing of land for mustard has commenced. Sowing of pulses is in progress. Harvesting of early rice and transplantation of late rice are practically finished. The outturn of early rice is generally fair. The prospects of winter rice and of other standing crops are moderate except in places where damage was caused by floods. Insects are causing slight damage to paddy in parts of Sylhet and Lakhimpur. Cutting of jute is still in progress, and the outturn is good. Prices of common rice:—Kohima 11; Manipur 10; Rangamati 7 to 10; Sibsagar 9; Chittagong and Tezpur 8, Dinajpur $7\frac{3}{16}$; Gauhati and Dibrugarh 7; Pabna 6¼; Faridpur 6¼ to 6¾; Noakhali 6 to 6½; Comilla and Silchar 6⅜; Dacca and Barisal 6¼, Malda, Sylhet, Dhubri, and Nowgong 6; Mymensingh 5⅞; Rangpur 5¾; Jalpaiguri 5½; Rampur Boalia 5⅜; Tura 5; and Shillong 4¾ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in three; fallen in eight; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts.

The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in Noakhali is 401. There are 213 persons on test works in Dacca and about 50 persons on gratuitous relief in Comilla. The high prices are felt by the non-agricultural more than by the agricultural population. Rupees 359 have been distributed in agricultural loans in Chittagong.

Bengal.—There was good rainfall in Birbhum, Bankura, Nadia, Jessore, Cooch Bihar, and in some sub-divisions of Burdwan and the 24-Parganas, but there was no rain in Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Cuttack, and Palamau; in other districts the rainfall was very light. More rain is wanted in many districts, especially in most parts of Bihar. Damage to *aman* paddy by floods is reported from Jessore. Locusts passed through the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Purnea. Distress continues in the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief are:—24-Parganas 12,007, Saran 1,171, Muzaffarpur 5,534, Darbhanga 32,872, total 51,584; the number of persons attending test works are.—Saran 2,146, Darbhanga 3,256 Fodder is reported to be insufficient in four districts. The water-supply is generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eleven and fallen in seven districts.

United Provinces.—There was a slight sprinkling of rain in fourteen districts. Rain is urgently needed in the south-eastern and eastern submontane districts where the late rice is suffering. The standing crops elsewhere are doing well and are being harvested. Ploughing for and sowings of spring crops are in progress Cholera and fever still continue in a few districts. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but show a tendency to rise in seven districts, and to fall in five.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Twenty-one cents rain in Banda, and 114 cents in Gorakhpur, more rain is required in latter district for late rice which is suffering. Prospects in Bundelkhand are excellent. Prices have fallen there but are still high in Gorakhpur. Numbers on relief are now:—Allahabad Division—on works *nil*; on gratuitous relief 33,000; Gorakhpur—on works 41, on gratuitous relief 207; grand total 33,248.

Punjab.—There was slight rainfall at Murree in the Rawalpindi district during the week. There have been slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains; wheat is rising in Delhi, and falling in Gurgaon, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali, and warning rates prevail in Shahpur. Harvesting of the autumn and sowings of the spring crops continue. The condition and expected yield of the standing crops are generally good to average; outturn of cotton is poor in Amritsar. Locusts appeared and damaged the standing crops slightly in Gurgaon, Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Shahpur, the *toria* (*Brassica Campestris*) crop is reported to have been badly damaged by locusts in Lahore; locusts laid eggs in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Amritsar, and prompt measures have been taken for their destruction; cotton is still being damaged by insects or boll-worm in Multan, and Lyallpur and maize in Amritsar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain during the week. Rain is wanted for unirrigated tracts in the Bannu district. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in Swabi where it is slightly below average. Harvest prospects and probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings are in progress. The canal water and the Kilapani supply is sufficient. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. A flight of locusts passed southward on the 14th in the Dera Ismail Khan district and slightly damaged the standing crops. The condition of cattle is good except in the Tank and Kulachi tahsils. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 15 to $18\frac{1}{2}$; maize 15 to $20\frac{5}{16}$; gram $17\frac{1}{16}$ to 19; and *bajra* 13 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 11 to 20 and maize 12 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Scarcity exists in Kishtwar owing to failure of the spring crops.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue and also sowings for spring crops. Prospects are favourable. The condition of cattle is good. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in Karauli, but have fallen or are steady elsewhere; prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—Rainfall good in Gwalior; partial in Bhopal; none in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Malwa, and slight in Bhopawar. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, and cotton has been partially injured in parts of Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; normal in Bhopal; steady in Bundelkhand; fallen slightly in parts of Malwa; and are stationary in Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief in Bundelkhand are:—on works 270, on gratuitous relief 440, total 710. Prices—14 seers per rupee. Works and gratuitous relief have been closed in Ajaigarh, Bhilsa, and Garauli.

Central Provinces.—There was no rain during the week except a few showers in Raipur. The days are clear and warm but nights and mornings are cool. Spring sowings are in progress everywhere but a shower of rain is needed to accelerate them in Chanda, Wardha, and Raipur. In Akola some rain is desirable for *juar* in inferior soil. *Juar* is in ear and cotton in pod in Akola, Amraoti and Buldana; in Mandla and Balaghat the germination of spring crops is satisfactory, harvesting of rice and other minor crops is in progress everywhere except in Wardha, Nagpur, and the Berar districts. Locusts passed over Etawah (Saugor) towards the Bhopal State but caused no damage. *Juar* is suffering from disease in Wardha and in Ramtek tahsil (Nagpur) from insects: some damage from grasshoppers is also reported in the Mehkar taluk (Buldana); cotton is stunted owing to excessive moisture and consequent delay in weeding in Nagpur. The standing crops are otherwise generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient throughout. The price of rice has slightly fallen in Narsinghpur and of gram in Chhindwara; in Damoh gram is dearer by 1 seer per rupee: prices elsewhere are stationary and are equal to the scarcity level in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur, and Kathiawar, and slight rain in the remaining Native States and in Gujarat, Thana, the Deccan, and Bijapur. More rain is needed for maturing crops and for spring sowings in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi and Cutch; by grasshoppers in Sholapur; by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Khandesh; and by rats and rust in Karachi; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is progressing in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar Ahmedabad, and Ahmednagar. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes is adequate. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Cutch. Cattle are generally in good condition. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of

grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 18 to 47 per cent; in the Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent; and elsewhere 5 to 30 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields and on private works. The public health is generally good. The numbers on relief are:—British districts:—Deccan—on works 81, on gratuitous relief 1,363, total 1,444; Karnatak—on works 2,130, on gratuitous relief 5,275, total 7,405; Native States:—on works 246, on gratuitous relief 965, total 1,211.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—42 cents. Prospects continue favourable. The autumn harvest has commenced in parts. The standing autumn and early rice crops are fair to good. Spring sowings continue. Prices:—wheat 8½, rice 7½, and *juar* 17 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Rain good generally throughout the State. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and, fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall one inch 89 cents. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain in Madras; the fall was good in Nilgiris, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Salem, Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, and Tinnevelly; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, South Arcot, Salem, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some require more rain in parts of Godavari and Tanjore, and some are diseased in parts of Bellary and Anantapur. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in nine; and has slightly risen in two. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in ten; and has slightly risen in three. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in nine; and has slightly risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in nine, and has slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	240	2,621	2,861	213	451	664	−2,197
Bengal	3,099	52,724	55,823	5,402	51,584	56,986	+1,163
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	42	50,158	50,200	41	33,207	33,248	−16,952
Bombay	3,389	16,713	20,102	2,211	6,638	8,849	−11,253
Total British Provinces .	6,770	122,216	128,986	7,867	91,880	99,747	−29,239
Native States.							
Central India States . .	1,000	1,200	2,200	270	440	710	−1,490
Bombay Native States . .	681	1,444	2,125	246	965	1,211	−914
Total Native States .	1,681	2,644	4,325	516	1,405	1,921	−2,404
GRAND TOTAL .	8,451	124,860	133,311	8,383	93,285	101,668	−31,643

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. $\frac{31\text{—F.}}{166\text{-}4}$.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1906.

RESOLUTION.

In connection with the raising of the status of the Forest School at Dehra Dun to that of Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, the Government of India have had under consideration the questions of the system of recruitment for the Provincial Forest Service, and of the training both for that Service and for the Subordinate Executive Service. After consulting Local Governments, they have arrived at the following conclusions, which are based upon the general principle that it is sufficient for them to prescribe maximum limits of expenditure and minimum limits of qualifications and training, and to leave each Local Government within those limits to draw up rules for its own Forest Service.

2. While the Government of India attach great importance to the efficient training of Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Guards, they consider that the training of these subordinate officials should now be left to Local Governments. They have accordingly decided that the Vernacular class hitherto maintained at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, shall be abolished. They trust that all Local Governments will make satisfactory arrangements for the training of the Subordinate Executive Service below the rank of Ranger, and will be glad if each Local Government will in due course inform them as to the system which it has adopted with this object.

3. In future the education to be given at the Imperial Forest College will be conducted entirely in English, and will be designed for the training of candidates for the post of Ranger and for the Provincial Service. The ordinary course will last for two years, its main object being to give such an education as will fit a candidate for appointment as Ranger. At the close of this period of two years an examination will be held, on the results of which three classes of certificate will be issued, known respectively as the Honours, Higher Standard and Lower Standard certificates. Candidates will be admitted to this course in accordance with the College rules.

4. In addition to the ordinary course of two years, arrangements will now be made at the Forest College to give a third year's training, both theoretical and practical, designed to fit the student for early appointment to the Provincial Forest Service. Ordinarily no student will be admitted to this third year course unless he has obtained the Higher Standard certificate at the close of the two years' course, and unless his Local Government or Native State desires that he should remain at the College for a third year. Should however a Local Government or Native State desire that any particular student should undergo only a selected portion of the College training, or that any selected Ranger should be given the third year's course, without having passed by the Higher Standard, or some years after he has so passed, the Principal may arrange to give him the required training, provided that he is satisfied that the student's qualifications are such as to enable him to benefit from the course of instruction desired, and that there is room for him at the College. He may also, on the same conditions, admit any private student who is prepared to defray his own expenses.

5. The Government of India are prepared in future to leave it to Local Governments to draw up their own rules regarding appointments to the post of Ranger, subject to the following conditions. The rules should provide for the appointment as Rangers of subordinate officials of long service and

tried ability and probity, in order to encourage efficiency among the Deputy Rangers and Foresters. In such cases selection may be made by the Local Government without restrictions as to the special training the officers may have undergone or the educational certificates they may have obtained; but it may sometimes be advisable to require a selected subordinate to undergo a special course of training or to pass specified examinations before his permanent appointment to the class of Ranger. Direct appointments to this class however should only be given to trained candidates who have obtained the Higher Standard certificate at the Forest College, and have satisfied such other conditions as the Local Government may think fit to impose. It will in future be left to Local Governments to give what weight they choose to the Honours and Lower Standard certificates of the Forest College. It will also be for them, subject to the rules of the College, to draw up their own rules as to the selection of candidates to be admitted to the ordinary College course; and they may grant to such selected candidates, whether already in the service or not, a stipend not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem for the two years' course.

6. The Government of India have learned from the reports submitted by Local Governments that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing standard of qualifications of the members of the Provincial Service. This inferiority of standard appears to be to some extent due to the present practice of appointing to the lowest grade of Extra-Assistant Conservator men who have served for a considerable period as Rangers, so that a candidate who looks forward to an appointment in the Provincial Service cannot expect to attain to it until he is somewhat advanced in years, and has poor prospects of reaching the higher grades of that Service The Government of India think it of great importance, in order to maintain a high standard of efficiency among the Ranger class, that officers of that class should remain eligible for promotion to the Provincial Service, and are accordingly pleased to rule that in future a Local Government may appoint to the lowest grade of Extra-Assistant Conservator any selected Ranger of long service and of tried ability and probity, irrespective of the educational certificates he may hold, but subject to any special training or examination which the Local Government may see fit to prescribe in each case. In order however to encourage men of good education and good social standing to enter the Provincial Service, they consider it desirable to introduce a system under which a Local Government may select candidates for direct appointment to that service; and in order that such specially selected candidates may acquire the higher qualifications necessary to fit them for the duties of the Provincial Service, they have, as already explained, resolved to arrange for a third year's course at the Forest College. Such candidates may be selected by the Local Government either before or after completion of the ordinary two years' curriculum, but before being allowed to take up the third year's course, they must have obtained the Higher Standard certificate of the College; and before appointment to the Provincial Service they must have obtained a certificate from the Principal that they have satisfactorily completed the third year's training. Candidates who are specially selected by the Local Government for direct appointment to the Provincial Service may be granted a stipend not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem during the course of three years' training, or such portion of it as the Local Government may prescribe. When such a candidate has satisfactorily completed the third year's training at the College, he may be posted to the Forest Service either as a Ranger or as a probationary Extra-Assistant Conservator, but may not be permanently appointed to the Provincial Service until he has completed at least three years' satisfactory service. It will rest with the Local Government to decide whether the probationary period should be longer than three years, and how the candidate should be employed until he is given a permanent appointment in the Provincial Service; and until he can be absorbed in the permanent staff, he may be given such salary as the Local Government thinks proper, not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem for the first three years, or thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem. It will be for the Local Government to decide when such a candidate should be given a permanent appointment, and whether any proportion of vacancies in the Provincial Service should be guaranteed to candidates of this class. If any Local Government

considers it necessary to compensate the existing staff of Rangers for their diminished prospects of promotion owing to the introduction of this new class of selected candidates for direct appointments in the Provincial Service, the Government of India will be prepared to consider any definite proposals which it may desire to make with this object.

7. In order to meet the peculiar circumstances of Burma, which already possesses a Forest School of its own, the Government of India are pleased to approve of the following modifications in the scheme described above in its application to that Province. Pending the establishment of an English course at the Burma Forest School, Conservators may make direct appointments as probationary Rangers of natives of Burma with a knowledge of English on a pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. Men so appointed will be on probation for two years, during which time their removal or dismissal will rest with the Conservator. After two years' approved service they may be confirmed in their appointment by the Local Government, but will not be eligible for an appointment on more than Rs. 100 per mensem until they have obtained a Higher Standard certificate in the English course at the Burma Forest School or at the Forest College. Candidates selected for direct appointment to the Burma Provincial Service, though they may undergo their first two years' training at the Burma Forest School, must complete the third year's course at the Imperial Forest College, and must thereafter remain on probation for at least three years, during which time they may be given such salary as the Local Government may prescribe, not exceeding Rs. 175 per mensem for the first three years, or thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem.

8. The attention of Local Governments is invited to the changes which have been made in the Forest Department Code and in the rules of the Forest College; and they are desired to submit for the information of the Government of India any rules they may draw up to carry out the objects of this Resolution.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
United Provinces.
Punjab.
Burma.
Eastern-Bengal and Assam.
Central Provinces.

Coorg.
Ajmer.
Baluchistan.
North-West Frontier Province.
Superintendent, Port Blair.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and the Inspector-General of Forests.

ORDERED also that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd half of 1905	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06	Results of working during 2nd half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1905	Mean mileage worked: 1906	Total earnings for week ending: 7th October 1905	Total earnings for week ending: 6th October 1906	Earnings per mile open for week: 1905	Earnings per mile open for week: 1906	Total earnings from 1st July to: 7th October 1905	Total earnings from 1st July to: 6th October 1906	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to: 7th October 1905	Total earnings from 1st April to: 6th October 1906	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal Nagpur (incldg. I. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	4[illegible]	1 070	1 096	3 50 [illegible]	4,9[illegible] 000	107	247	53 25 876	55 81 000	2,55 124	.	1 22 65 096	1,26 86 000	4,20 904	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	314	21	21	5 140	[illegible]	245	310	78,[illegible] 24	[illegible]	7 [illegible]		1 71 287	1 80 000	8 713	...
Bombay Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	[illegible]	3 13 000	[illegible]	[illegible]21	40,0[illegible] 03	39 81 000		25 603	9[illegible] 81 742	97 [illegible]0,000	1 68,258	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 0")	404	370	1 230	1 271	5 02 646	6 44 000	458	507	61 30 907	67 [illegible] 000	6 20 003		99 81 198	1,14 95 000	15 13,802	...
East Indian (including South Behar)	673	739	2 086	2 130	12,43 972	13 40 000	644	629	1 87 17,553	1 96 02 000	8 84 447		3 70 51 516	3 [illegible]	17 80 484	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1 569	1 570	6 43 111	7 76 000	410	49[illegible]	[illegible]6 02 574	86 25 000	22 426		2 [illegible]9 52 766	2,14 00 000		15,52,666
„ Agra Delhi chord	170	1[illegible]1	[illegible]	126	1 277	27 400	111	217	2 90 73	3 70 [illegible]0	1 36 927		4 37,074	8 70 000	4 32 926	...
„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1 40 444	1 59 000	153	174	18 25 9[illegible]8	20 [illegible]0 000	2,04 012		39 10 680	49 18,000	10 07,320	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,31 480	2 61 000	274	315	37 10 700	37 40 000	20 300		71,20,807	76 97 000	5 66 193	...
„ Azhikal-Mangalore (*a*)	...		.	49		1 200		24		6 800	6 800		...	6 800	6,800	...
„ North-East line	241	204	494	405	98 241	1 03 070	109	208	15 74 804	14 43 000	...	1,31,804	43 77 049	30,29,000	..	13 48,949
„ West Coast extension (Calicut Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	5 577	8 4[illegible]	93	140	78 91[illegible]	75 000		3,967	1 78 198	1 [illegible]1 000		27,198
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Dargai 2' 6")	317	330	3 312	3 409	8 75 637	9 00 000	264	26[illegible]	1,46 20 [illegible]07	1 63 43,000	17 22 203		3 03 54 519	3 27 61,000	24,06 481	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1 288	2,61 [illegible]	2 74 000	211	213	30 08 647	33 31 000		2 77,647	77 63 [illegible]	74 65 000	.	2,98 537
„ Hardwar Dehra	189	192	32	32	6 217	5 200	1[illegible]4	162	78 2[illegible]0	77 600	.	650	1 62 735	1,70 000	13,265	..
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal (including Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	83 677	1 12 000	1[illegible]3	145	9 84 244	11 81 000	1 96 756		17 03 279	21,13 000	4 09 721	...
Burma	200	2[illegible]6	1 340	1,340	2 6[illegible] 5	2,20 000	106	164	36 28 46[illegible]	35 45,000		83 460	76 74 [illegible]	74,91 000	...	1,83,298
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	12 [illegible]21	12 800	[illegible]7	103	2 08 3[illegible]2	2 36 000	27 648		3 72 404	4 80 000	1,07,596	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	22 030	22 400	11	112	3 55 [illegible]4	3 00 000	...	55 884	7 57 3[illegible]7	7 50 000	...	7,387
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	5 088	6 [illegible]00	290	388	78 889	71 400	..	7 489	1 78 132	1 74 000	...	4,132
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	651	700	3[illegible]	41	7 655	7,000	...	55	15,820	18 700	2,880	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4 46 695	3 97,000	233	2[illegible]5	67 17 299	59 68 000		7,49 299	1 37 92,403	1,35,95,000	.	1,97,408
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2 40 453	2 48 0[illegible]0	214	219	35 06 215	35 05 000	..	1,215	69 48 004	70 98 000	1,49,996	...
„ Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	10 [illegible]	10 500	[illegible]	105	1 65 996	1,54 000	...	11,996	3 27 315	3,22 000	..	5 315
„ Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,644	7 8[illegible]0	80	72	1 30 627	1,34 000	3 373	..	2 52 402	2 58,000	5 598	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1 165	1 23 486	1 36,000	106	117	20 07 215	20 53 000	45,785	...	44 67 056	46 73,000	2,05 944	...
„ Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	477	1 200	14	36	8 336	11,600	3 264	..	8 336	20 900	12,564	...
„ Hospet-Kottur	19	19	41	43	7 [illegible]3	1 10[illegible]	17	26	9 9[illegible]3	15 900	5,987		17 898	29 300	11 402	...
„ Mysore section	119	121	295	295	49 [illegible]	3[illegible] 700	168	124	4 03 539	4 31,000	..	62 539	9 59 922	9 25 000		34,922
Tirhoot State	196	215	555	615	82 807	1 06 000	147	17[illegible]	13,07 6[illegible]8	12,57 000		50 678	30 10 393	30 79 000	* 68,607	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	21,099	24 800	358	420	2 20 138	1,83 000	...	37,138	4 28,186	4 18 000	...	10,186
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*b*)	..	.	...	19		700	...	37	...	9,600	9 600	...		19,100	19,100	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	711	800	27	31	(*c*)2,073	11,400	9 327	...	(*c*)2 073	25 400	23,327	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,456	1 500	48	50	21,900	22,600	700	...	39,879	46,600	6 721	...
Total	313	337	22,341	22,801	62,81,747	67 53,300	281	296	8,84,59 592	9,11,60,700	27 01,108	...	18,78,74,196	19,35,52,800	56,78,604	...

Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	2 962	3,400	296	340	54,155	49,900	...	4,255	1,03,730	1,09,000	5,270	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	9,455	10,700	120	135	1,68,244	1,48,000	...	20,244	2,65,662	3,23,000	57,338	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	2 320	2 000	69	59	34,469	25,400	...	9 069	92,711	80,300	...	12,411
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	63,864	68 500	191	205	9 90 457	9 31,000	...	59,457	21,35,155	20,81,000	...	54,155
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	1 981	4,200	62	124	32,962	38,300	5,338	...	89 260	94,800	5,540	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	16 330	16,100	153	150	3 08 596	2,77,000	...	31,596	6,27,488	5 79,000	...	48,488
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	56 011	51 000	132	120	8,83 256	7,51 000	...	1,32,256	16,84 730	18,15,000	1,30,270	...
„ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	1 674	9 400	22	61	10 009	1,38 000	1 27,901	...	10 009	2,86 000	2,75,391	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	12 326	16 000	79	103	1,45 630	1 53,000	7,364	...	4 38 793	4 28,000	.	10,793
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	6,539	6 700	247	305	72 602	79 900	7 298	...	1 67,626	1,84,000	16,374	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	33	34	1,608	1 300	48	38	20 574	22,500	1,926	...	50,706	52 100	1,394	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	3,159	2 700	57	53	38 210	42 500	4 290	..	95,262	1,11,000	15,738	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	85 205	1,30 000	95	1 9	13 61 252	14 58 000	1,26 718	...	30,62,169	35,16 000	4,53,831	...
Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	9 665	6100	216	183	1 25 215	93 200	...	32 015	1,94,703	1,77,000	...	17,703
„ extensions	93	87	117	71	11 521	8 400	98	118	1,76 307	1,13 000	..	25 307	2 40 483	2,48,000	7,517	(d)
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	27 621	30 300	83	100	3 64 578	3,05 000	30,422	...	8,92 563	9 92,000	99,437	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,382	2,000	31	53	18 829	24,900	6 071	..	41,330	56 600	15,270	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	613	1 200	47	57	11 459	13 400	1,941	...	24 470	36 900	12,430	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	16 118	20 000	207	256	2 64 767	2,63,000	...	1,767	4 95 151	5 15,000	19,849	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	5 28	7 500	44	55	97 272	1 00 000	2 728	...	2 43 515	2,69,000	25 485	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	33 884	38 300	80	98	5 05 331	5 17 000	11,669	...	15,16,303	14,65,000		...
Jaipur (e)	...	..	...	32		000		25	...	12 400	12,400	...	...	31,800	31 800	51,303
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,407	3 000	46	61	32 778	37,500	4 722	...	72 115	79,500	7 385	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2 715	3 000	60	65	42 234	43 400	1,165	...	88,941	96 900	7,959	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	75	709	709	43 552	42 700	61	60	7,56,802	8 03 000	46,198	...	13,81,252	17 59,000	3 77,718	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	[illegible]	3 200	95	110	36 747	43 900	7,153	...	86 008	87 800	1,792	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	6 028	4 500	77	50	72 298	74,200	912	...	1 55,682	1 74 000	18,318	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	4 847	6 400	95	126	62 007	63 700	1,693	.	1,05,381	1,14,000	8,619	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	15 479	13 400	235	203	1,78 535	1,60,000	...	18 535	3,49,525	3 44 000	...	5,525
„ Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	..	...	64	..	7 000	...	114	.	80 500	80,500	...	...	1,75,000	1,75 000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6 6 8	6 900	103	105	91 450	97 000	5 541	..	1 96 456	2 04,000	7,544	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3 2 0	4 200	45	63	53,176	53 800	624	...	1 12,264	1 25,000	13,736	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron sec (incldg M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	10 253	6 600	152	97	1,01 887	95,700	...	6,187	2,14,288	2 30 000	15,712	...
Barsi	143	173	29	45	1 752	3 100	60	65	44 631	46 000	2,269	...	1 19,577	90,200	..	29,377
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2 851	2 900	85	85	28,968	32,700	3,732	...	62 333	74,500	12,167	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	4,179	7 000	44	74	63 024	72,900	9,866	...	1 87,429	2,00,000	12,571	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	6 1	800	18	22	11 492	11,300	...	192	31 096	30,600	...	496
gauge. Darjeeling-Himalayan	360	368	51	51	18 221	20,000	357	392	2 40,281	2 32,000	.	8,281	5,14 062	5,31,000	16 938	...
TOTAL	124	131	5 344	5 540	5,49 022	6 33 900	103	114	82,12 462	83 36 500	1 24,038	...	1,77 06 978	1 93,83,400	16 76,422	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,085	28,341	68,30 760	73 87 200	247	261	9,66 72 054	9 94,97 200	28 25,146	..	20 55 91 174	21 29 36,200	73 55,026	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906
(c) From 18th September 1905.

(d) Opened from 21st September 1905
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 18th October, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1906.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 15th October, 1906.

No. 1219.

The Honourable SIR ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 15th October 1906.

No. 1220.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable SIR ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, K.C.S.I., His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, Kt., C.S I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable SIR HARVEY ADAMSON has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th October 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4138 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th October 1906:—

No. 510 of 1906.—J. N. De, photographer and artist, 35 Nil Komol Kundoo's lane, Sibpur, Howrah. *A self adjustable easy chair.*

No. 511 of 1906.—James Robinson Hatmaker, gentleman, of No. 25 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France. *Improved milk-food for infants and others and method of manufacture.*

No. 512 of 1906.—Thomas Henry Glasscoe, gas engineer, of 'Ivydale,' Herongate road, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in and relating to carburetted air apparatus.*

No. 513 of 1906.—Thomas Henry Glasscoe, gas engineer, of 'Ivydale,' Herongate road, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in the arrangement and construction of carburetted air gas apparatus and relating to automatically and thermostatically controlled mixing valves.*

No. 514 of 1906.—Thomas Henry Glasscoe, gas engineer, of 'Ivydale,' Herongate road, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in gas burners.*

No. 515 of 1906.—William George Meddings, Inspector of New Zealand telegraphs, of Remuera, in the provincial district of Auckland, and colony of New Zealand. *An electrical device for recording the breaking of a fire prevention sprinkler.*

No. 516 of 1906.—Charles Butters, metallurgist, of 28 Bishopsgate street Within, London, England. *Process and apparatus for filtering slimes.*

No. 517 of 1906.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18 Finch lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to wireless telegraphy.*

No. 518 of 1906.—Sreemanthula Kuppachary, carpenter, Venkatagiri Town Madras. *An improved water-lift.*

No. 519 of 1906.—Rai B. B. Chakravarti Bahadur, executive engineer, Benares Provincial Division, Benares. *Improved lock-tile called "Chakravarti" tile.*

No. 520 of 1906.—Edward Murray Tomlinson, clerk in Holy Orders, of The Castle House, Petersfield, Hants, England. *Improved hand signalling lantern for the use of railway guards, shunters and others.*

No. 521 of 1906.—James Walker, temporary engineer, Public Works Department, 7 Arsenal road, Poona. *An instantaneous hose coupling.*

No. 522 of 1906.—James Norman Caught, engineer, of No. 67 Fitzroy street, St. Kilda, in the state of Victoria and commonwealth of Australia. *An improved tap for drawing kerosene and other liquids from tins and like vessels.*

No. 523 of 1906.—Francis Lawrence Lane, engineer, and the Leeds Forge Company, Limited, engineers, of the Leeds Forge, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in wagon doors.*

No. 524 of 1906.—W. C. R. Savage, Lieutenant, 32nd Lancers (I.A.), Sialkot, Punjab. *An improvement in the manufacture of playing cards.*

No. 4139 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras,

Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 63 of 1906.—Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, signal engineer, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, British India. *Improvements in signals and in cabin levers used therewith.* (Specification filed 21 September 1906.)

No. 107 of 1906.—Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, signal engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. *Improvements in the securing of railway signals.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 112 of 1906.—Ronald Frank Mayes, chief draughtsman, Locomotive and Carriage Department, B. B., & C. I. Railway, Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in the locking devices of railway brakes.* (Specification filed 9 October 1906.)

No. 115 of 1906.—Lewis Joseph Oiland Oakley, Superintendent of Stables, of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, at present residing at "Woodlands", Alipore, in the district of 24 Pergunnahs. *A polo nose-band.* (Specification filed 9 October 1906.)

No. 277 of 1906.—Percy John Neate, engineer, of "Belsize," Watts Avenue, Rochester, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in spring wheels for vehicles and cycles.* (Specification filed 5 October 1906.)

No. 278 of 1906.—Percy John Neate, engineer, of "Belsize," Watts Avenue, Rochester, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in springs.* (Specification filed 5 October 1906.)

No. 388 of 1906.—William Henry Wolff, executive engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at present residing at Bulsar, Gujarat, British India. *Improvements in keys for railway chairs.* (Specification filed 21 September 1906.)

No. 423 of 1906.—Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of 3 Lombard Court, in the city and county of London, England. *Improved actuating mechanism for keyboard operated machines.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 451 of 1906.—William Taylor, engineer, of the firm of Taylor Brothers, Midland Foundry, Sandiacre, in the county of Derby, England. *Improvements in means or appliances for operating railway and tramway points, and the like.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 4140 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 147 of 1895.—William Bull. *Improvement in burning bricks and tiles.* (From 2 December 1906 to 2 December 1907.)

No. 341 of 1895.—Theodore Guilleaume. *Improved means for insulating electric conductors.* (From 18 January 1907 to 18 January 1908.)

No. 94 of 1899.—Gopal Mahadeo Vidwans. *A box latrine.* (From 6 November 1906 to 6 November 1907.)

No. 121 of 1901.—John Howard Ross. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (From 29 October 1906 to 29 October 1907.)

No. 198 of 1901.—Charles Arthur Berkeley Beatty. *A new or improved fastening for stable door guard poles.* (From 8 October 1906 to 8 October 1907.)

No. 68 of 1902.—Frank Conrad. *Improvements in instruments for indicating the phase relation or the difference in frequency of two alternating or polyphase current circuit.* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 136 of 1902.—Thomas Steel Perkins. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.* (From 12 November 1906 to 12 November 1907.)

No. 141 of 1902.—James Hinks and Son, Limited, and Harry Dain Hinks. *Improvements in tubular or hurricane lanterns.* (From 28 October 1906 to 28 October 1907.)

No. 361 of 1902.—Arthur Charles Cavendish Liardet. *Improvements relating to bottles and similar liquid containing vessels.* (From 25 October 1906 to 25 October 1907.)

No. 4141 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 390 of 1901.—Montague Churchill-Shann. *Improvements in punkah pulling machines.* (Specification filed 7 July 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention

No. 121 of 1900.—Henry Marles and George Weller Butt. *Improvements in carving machines.* (Specification filed 12 July 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 170 of 1899.—Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach *Improvements in illuminating conductors for incandescent electric lamps.* (Specification filed 27 June 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th October 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve										Remarks
				Coin and Bullion							Securities (purchase price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,23,03,300	17,81,90,905	10,05,94,205	4,35,22,903	*2,36,85,510	21,44,832	6,37,50,000	...	...	54,39,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	25,85,42,191	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	2,04,64,015	2,04,64,015	1,51,96,611	14,19,690	...	...		...	...	...		1,66,16,301	
Lahore	...	3,55,61,525	3,55,61,525	2,26,35,775	60,17,190		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,12,965	
Bombay	97,43,470	10,48,14,420	11,45,57,890	5,94,91,493	1,77,17,464	41,62,711	...	...	...	14,85,000	...	...	8,31,56,665	
Karachi	...	1,23,22,570	1,23,22,570	29,23,220	4,28,610		...	...	...	...	...	...	33,51,830	
Madras	17,07,215	4,42,61,870	4,59,69,085	1,06,98,845	13,66,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,65,210	
Calicut	...	33,95,040	33,95,040	22,45,960	36,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	22,81,960	
Rangoon	...	2,40,95,625	2,40,95,625	3,79,00,3 5	7,14,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,86,15,130	
	2,38,43,985	44,31,05,970	44,69,49,055	19,46,75,202	5,13,85,564	66,07,543	6,37,50,000	...	...	69,24,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	44,33,42,255	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			38,07,700	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									2,00,000	
Total Circulation R			44,31,42,255	Total Reserve R									44,31,42,255	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th October 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 175 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th October 1906 to 369 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH OCTOBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	37	1	...	38	35	...	36	4	176	42*	25	...	247	...	...	...
Bombay	21	1	...	22	28	...	28	4	193	58	25	3	283	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 9¼ of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 19th October 1906.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son)
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter)
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment*	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son)
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter)
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

C. N. BAKER, Major,
Pay Examiner, Secunderabad Division.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD
DIVISION, MADRAS;
The 2nd October 1906.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th October 1906.

No. 39.—Major P. W. O'Gorman, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, Lahore Cantonment, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 29th September 1906.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Superintendent for the Hindu Hostel of the Sibpur Engineering College. Salary Rs. 45 with prospects. Security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 will be required. Apply, stating age, by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials before October 20th.

P. BRÜHL,
Professor in charge, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The 20th September 1906.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following 78 memorial monuments in the Meerut Cemetery are so damaged as not to admit of repair and it is proposed to dismantle them in accordance with the orders contained in the Government of India, Home Department (Ecclesiastical) letter No. 247, dated the 7th June 1901. Any person wishing to make a representation in respect of one or more of them should do so to the Chaplain of Meerut:—

LIST OF TOMBS TO BE DISMANTLED IN THE MEERUT CEMETERY.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Date.	Remarks.
1	Thomas Holmes, Corporal, 16th Lancers	2nd November 1827.	
2	John Mitchell, Private, 3rd Buffs	26th December 1837.	
3	Juliet Maria Shaw, daughter of Lieutenant D. Shaw, 54th N. I.	26th August 1838.	
4	James Baker, Private, 3rd Buffs	8th January 1838.	
5	Paul McCaul, Gunner, R. H. A.	3rd June 1838.	
6	Thomas Downs, Private, 3rd Buffs	24th April 1838.	
7	Sarah Boyle, wife of Gunner Boyle, R. F. A.	5th May 1840.	
8	William Nugent	12th June 1840	Inscription not decipherable.
9	William Lineham	8th April 1841	Ditto.
10	Kathleen Mack	23rd April 1841	Ditto.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Date.	Remarks.
11	Harriet May Prole, daughter of Captain Prole, 27th B. L.	29th June 1842.	
12	Mary MacAshney, daughter of Private MacAshney,—th Foot.	24th July 1842.	
13	Anne Jones, daughter of Sergeant Jones, 31st Foot.	8th August 1842.	
14	Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Sergeant Jones	15th August 1842.	
15	Louisa Anne King, infant daughter of Captain King, 31st Foot.	19th October 1842.	
16	William Brandish	8th September 1842.	
17	George Wilford Ellis, infant son of Captain Ellis	7th June 1843	
18	Anne Furniful	17th April 1844.	
19	Thomas Furniful	20th April 1844.	
20	Sarah Ann Cross	17th March 1844.	
21	Henry Bottle Bould, infant son of Sergeant Bould, 16th Lancers	24th March 1845.	
22	William Sheen	3rd September 1845	Inscription not decipherable.
23	Mary Ann Mager	23rd September 1845	Ditto.
24	Michael Halloran	18th June 1845	Ditto.
25	Margaret Halloran	31st August 1845.	
26	Joseph Bould, son of Sergeant Bould, 16th Lancers.	21st September 1845.	
27	William F. W Athey, Lieutenant, 31st Foot	8th March 1846	
28	James Cox, Sergeant, 9th Foot	13th July 1846.	
29	Charlotte Slater, wife of Lieutenant Slater, 31st Foot.	11th January 1846	
30	Catherine Mary Marshall, infant daughter of Apothecary Marshall	10th August 1846.	
31	Edward Seddon Barr, infant son of Captain Barr, R H A.	25th February 1846.	
32	Charles Hunley, infant son of Apothecary Hunley	27th April 1847	
33	James Winnietnun, Colonel, 30th Foot	2nd January 1847.	
34	Mariah Kerby, woman, 9th Lancers	24th November 1847.	
35	William George Lamb, son of Revd. R. M. Lamb, C M. S	16th September 1848.	
36	Louisa Francis Edwards, daughter of Captain Edwards.	30th March 1850.	
37	David Charde, late Postmaster of Meerut	17th March 1850.	
38	Mary Halloran	9th November 1850	Ditto.
39	James Curran	18th December 1850	Ditto
40	Charles Robertson, Private, 14th Dragoons	29th August 1851.	
41	Fred. Stanhope Fasson, son of Lieutenant Fasson, 14th Dragoons.	14th June 1851.	
42	Cuthbert James Robertson, Private, 1st E. B. Fusiliers.	27th July 1851.	
43	Francis Martin, Sergeant, Sappers and Miners	3rd August 1845.	
44	William Thompson	19th January 1854	Ditto.
45	Mary Ann	1845	Ditto.
46	Susan Miller	19th November 1855	Ditto.
47	Charles Gillan	24th November 1855	Ditto.
48	Edith Constance Mackenzie, daughter of Colonel Murray Mackenzie	6th August 1856	
49	Thomas Shallis	18th July 1856	Ditto.
50	James Vaughan	8th August 1856	Ditto.
51	James Bell, Clerk on Allahabad Magazine	14th November 1857.	
52	James Bould	2nd November 1857	
53	James Hart, infant son of apothecary Hart	31st January 1859.	
54	Mary Shaw	20th May 1860.	
55	John Owens	30th December 1860	Ditto.
56	Ann D'Costa	24th May 1860	Ditto.
57		24th September 1861.	
58	Anna Brown } wife and children of rough rider Brown, 4th Infantry Brigade.	21st July 1861.	
59	Alfred Brown	21st July 1861	
60	William Brown	13th July 1861.	
61	John Woulds, 18th Dragoons	16th April 1861.	
62	Michael Keatinge, Corporal	29th May 1861.	
63	Catherine O'Brien, 8th K R. I. Hussars	25th July 1861.	
64	Elizabeth Duncan, ditto	25th July 1861.	
65		.....	
66	John Phillips, Fife Major	11th July 1863.	
67	Joseph Crompton, 8th Hussars	29th October 1863	
68		.. ..	
69	Patrick Doyle, 19th Hussars	19th June 1864	
70	John Henry Fitzpatrick, 19th Hussars	4th March 1865.	
71	Clara Indus Crowthers, 3rd Buffs	1865	
72	Mary Lubbock, widow	20th May 1868.	
73	Fred Maguire	1st September 1866	Ditto.
74	John B Butler	24th June 1866	Ditto.
75	Samuel Charles Turner, V. C., Hotelkeeper	13th June 1868.	
76	Peter Maguire	21st February 1867	Ditto.
77	Absalom Cole	9th April 1868	Ditto.
78	John D'Cruze	19th September 1867	Ditto.

S. G. DE C. IRELAND,
Under-Secretary.

NAINI TAL;
The 26th September 1906.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1906.

No. 31.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 13th October 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Minuwangoda	Ceylon	8th October	Opened.

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified:—

"Chaman (Baluchistan)" instead of "Chaman"

"Chunian (Punjab)" instead of "Chunian."

	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Chittagong Strand Road	Assam Bengal Railway	11th September	Opened
Kasaragod	Madras Railway	1st October	Ditto
Khursadoh	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	20th August	Ditto

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch

Simla, the 16th October 1906.

No. 75—Under the conditions of Public Works Department Resolution No 922-T I., dated 6th July 1903, the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the 16th of September 1906:—

Name.	From	To
W. D. MacGregor	Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade
S. R. A. Wood	Ditto	Ditto

S H C HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Mount Abu, the 9th October 1906

No. 1179.—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Captain W. G. Hutchinson, I A, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class to be exercised within the revenue district of Merwara.

The 11th October 1906.

No. 1193.—Mr. E. F. Harris, Vice-Principal of the Government College, Ajmer, who was appointed to officiate as Principal of the College and Inspector of Schools in Ajmer-Merwara, in this office Notification No. 814-C., dated the 4th August 1905, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. F. L. Reid, retired.

By order,
C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CONTRACTS AND REGISTRATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1906.

No. 13.—Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, C.B., I.A., Supply and Transport Corps, Director of Contracts and Registration, Eastern Command, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year and three hundred and forty-four days under Rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 14.—Captain M. Synge, I.A., Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, is granted furlough for one year to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886 for the India Army, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty; Pension service 12th year commenced 28th November 1905.

H. HAWKES, Major-General,
Director General of Contracts and Registration.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th October 1906.

No. 195.—In supersession of Notifications Nos. 34, dated 18th May 1906, and 844 dated 19th June 1906, and so much of Notification No. 140, dated 10th August 1906, as refers to Messrs. E. D. Bennett and A. M. Young, the following substantive promotions of officers are ordered:—

Vice Mr. F. T. Palmer, with effect from the 1st March 1906:—

Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Superintendent, from the 2nd grade, on personal pay of R400—20—500, to the 1st grade, on personal pay of R400—20—500.

Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. E. D. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. C. A. M. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Vice Mr. H. B. Welsh, Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 29th March 1906:—

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Superintendent, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. A. M. Young, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, from the 2nd to the 1st grade:—

Vice Mr. C. A. Browne, Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 25th April 1906:—

Mr. A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, from the 2nd grade, on personal pay of R400—20—500, to the 1st grade, on personal pay of R400—20—500.

Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, B.A., Superintendent, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. A. M. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 196.—The following officers are substantively promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 1st June 1906, to fill existing vacancies :—

Mr. Muhammad Kazim Husain.

Mr. P. T. Watling.

No. 197.—The following temporary promotions of officers are ordered in existing vacancies, with effect from the date, noted against each :—

In supersession of Notification No 53, dated 24th May 1906, Pandit Sri Kishan Munshi, Inspector, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 25th April 1906.

Mr. H. O'Donnell, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, to be Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 5th July 1906

In supersession of Notification No. 112, dated 12th July 1906, Lala Hardayal Singh, Inspector, 1st grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*, from the 18th July 1906.

No. 198.—In supersession of Notification No 126, dated 30th July 1906, appointing him to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the succession caused by the appointment of Mr. F T. Palmer as Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Munshi Abdus Samad is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 8th July to the 28th September 1906 in the succession caused by the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Superintendent.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 13th October 1906

No. 35.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, for 12 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th October 1906.

No. 29.—Mr. D. B. Trevor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Article 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from 12th July 1906.

C. H. COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1906.

No. 9.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 6, dated 3rd July 1906, Mr. W. Beechy, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, one month's extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the combined leave already granted to him.

The 13th October 1906

No. 10.—Captain E. N Manley, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Articles 233 (1), 260, and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, combined with furlough for 21 months and 2 days, with effect from 13th October 1906, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned .—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W-236 of 06-07	P. A-96 78084	100	Magni Ram Bhakat, c/o Ashutosh Bose No. 231, Darmahatta Street, Aloopoata Calcutta.

T. W. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 12th October 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 „ „	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 „ „	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 „ „	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 „ „	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 „ „	4	0	0	4	6	0

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. W. A. Gibbs having returned from short leave has resumed his appointment as Officiating Cashier of the Bank, *vice* Mr. C. A. Croft.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th October 1906.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on the 16th March 1906 by one Singara Nayamkkaran of Attikkadai attached to Tiruvidavasal Nannilam Taluk, while he was digging a mantapam in S. F No 19-2F classed as Nattamporamboke in settlement and as Singaperumal Kovil Alayam in paimash No. 260 :—

Items.	Description.	Estimated value R	a	p
1.	A stone image of Vishwaksevar	10	0	0
2	Twenty-six granite stones of different sizes	4	0	0
	TOTAL .	14	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 4th March 1907, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law

for Acting Collector

TANJORE :
The 10th October 1906.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Detachment, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, dated at Dum Dum, this 24th day of September 1906.

Number, Rank and Name—No 9215, Private Alfred Kenyon.
Age—24 years 6 months
Height—5 feet 3½ inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, dark brown, eyes, brown.
Trade—Shunter.
Date of Enlistment—15th February 1904
Place of Enlistment—London
Parish and County in which born—Balham Surrey
Date of Desertion or absence—Tattoo, 19th September 1906
Place of Desertion or absence—Dum Dum.
Marks—Large yellow patch on back ; pimple on chin , large nose and mouth
Under three years' service.

G E BEGBIEF, Major,
Commanding Detachment, 1st Battalion, Highland L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, dated at Upper Topa, this 12th day of October 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—7029, Private, Michael O'Donoghue.
Age—23 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—19th July 1901.
Place of Enlistment—Cork.
Parish and County in which born—Aharla, near town of Cork, in County of Cork.
Date of Desertion or absence—6th October 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Upper Topa, Murree Hills.
Marks—An oval scar on the left buttock.
Under 6 years' service.

H. J DOWNING, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jubbulpore, this 15th day of October 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 5221, Private John Hurd.
Age—28 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, ruddy; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Confectioner.
Date of Enlistment—1st January 1897.
Place of Enlistment—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born—Burton on Trent, Staffordshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—15th October 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Jubbulpore.
Marks—Scar forehead.
On furlough.
10 years' service.

J. A. MOGGRIDGE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Thayetmyo, this 11th day of October 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 3918, Private Charles William Gibson.
Age—32 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Seaman on enlistment. Has worked for the last 8 years as a Pioneer.
Date of Enlistment—1st December 1892.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Kilburn, London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—9th October 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Thayetmyo, Burma.
Marks—Scars on head.
13 years and 10 months' service.

H. P. R. ANSON, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 15th day of October 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 6493, Drummer William Wright.
Age—24 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, light grey.
Trade—Carpenter.
Date of Enlistment—17th July 1901.
Place of Enlistment—Colchester.
Parish and County in which born—St. Mary's York, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th October 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bangalore, India.
Marks—None.
Under 6 years' service.

W. G. CARTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October 1906.

No. 2118-*S.-Ap.*—Munshi Sultan Ally, officiating superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th September 1906.

The 11th October 1906.

No. 2131—*S.-Ap.*—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 18th September 1906, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Pigott, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Munshi Abdulla Khan, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. C. B. Keene, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

No. 2135—*S.-Ap.*—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the date noted against each, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. N. Purushothama Naidu, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 10th September 1906 ;

Mr. R. D. Nash to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. F. T. Peter, officiating superintendent of post offices, Nellore division.

No. 2139—S.-Ap.—Mr. R. D. Romer, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, until further orders, with effect from the 17th September 1906.

No. 2143—S.-Ap —Mr. Dorabji Sorabji Captain, B.A., superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th September 1906.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ,

Mr. S. B. Yerbury to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 16th October 1906.

No. 2163-S.-Ap.—Mr N M Cama, postmaster, Ambala, is granted an extension of furlough for five months, with effect from the 8th October 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of, India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 10th October 1906.

No. 133 —On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No 116, dated the 19th July 1906, and which was subsequently extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Captain C E D. Davidson-Houston, I A , 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 27th September 1906

The 11th October 1906.

No. 134 —The following promotions are ordered in the Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the 13th August 1906, *vice* Lieutenant G H Gunning, I A , reverted to Military duty :—

Lieutenant C. F M Worsley, I A., to be Wing Commander ;

Lieutenant A W. H M Moens, I.A., to be Adjutant and Quarter Master

No. 135.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No 506-N., dated the 18th July 1906, Captain C. J White, I A , 2nd in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st October 1906.

By order, etc.,
W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 12th October 1906.

No. 136.—Lieutenant R. C MacWalters, M B , I.M S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Chakdarra on the forenoon of the 23rd of September 1906, relieving Captain J. Hay Burgess, I.M.S.

The 13th October 1906.

No. 137.—Captain E. C. Hepper, I M S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Tochi Valley on the forenoon of the 20th of September 1906, relieving Senior Hospital Assistant No. 327 Nawab Khan.

No. 138.—Captain E C. Hepper, I M.S., assumed charge of the Medical duties of the Northern Waziristan Militia on the forenoon of the 20th of September 1906, relieving Senior Hospital Assistant No. 327 Nawab Khan.

No. 139 - Captain C E. Southon, I M.S , assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Mardan Sub-Division on the forenoon of the 28th of September 1906, relieving Captain W W. Jeudwin, I M.S.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N. W. Frontier Province.

The 15th October 1906.

No. 140 —Mir Badshah, Political Tahsildar, is temporarily appointed as Commandant of the Hazara Border Military Police, *vice* Mr I B Copeland, I C S , and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd September 1906

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 15th October 1906.

No. 4401.—The following rule is substituted for Rule IV of the Rules under the provisions of section 6 (*h*) and 47 (*d*) of the Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893, pnblished in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 415, dated the 15th October 1898.—

IV. Hunting or shooting between the 15th March and 31st August (both days inclusive) in each year is prohibited.

C. RAWLINSON,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Peshawar, the 13th October 1906.

No. 42-J —Munshi Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Munsif, from Kohat in the District of Kohat to Abbottabad in the District of Hazara, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 1st October 1906.

E INGLIS,

Judicial Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th October 1906.

No. 157.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Dairy Buildings at Nowshera.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Khandar	8·25	...	North-West and South—Khandar lands proposed to be acquired for New Cantonment. East—Nowshera-Mardan Road.	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works Services, Nowshera.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 10th October 1906.

No. 158.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the construction of new rifle ranges for the Bannu Garrison.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
			A. R. P.			
Bannu	Mamash Khel Naugarhi.	Mamash Khel Naugarhi.	187 3 27	...	*North*—(1) A line starting from a katcha pillar on right bank of Kach Kot canal and about 1,300 feet south-west of Kach Kot Bridge and running approximately parallel to the Tochi Road for about 2,000 feet. *East*—Kach Kot canal. *South*—The village lands of Purdil Village. *West*—A line perpendicular to the line mentioned above in (1) and starting from its western end. Water rights over above land are also to be acquired.	Garrison Engineer's Office, Bannu.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 3 20	...	Purdil village lying south of above plot to be levelled. The site will not be acquired by Government.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 18 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 15th October 1906.

No. 1341-*M.I.*—4793.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, was attached to the Camp Hospital of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province from the afternoon of the 28th September 1906, and on return from this duty he was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, on the afternoon of the 7th October 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 29th September 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births: Males.	Births: Females.	Births: Total.	Deaths: Total.	Deaths: Males.	Deaths: Females.	Cause of death: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	..	1	3	1	2		...	...	...	.			3	...		..	15	45	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	5	3	2		.		3	1			1	...	.	..	25	63	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	12	5	7	.			11				1	3	1	4	52	89	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	5	1	6	5	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	..	1	1	2	56	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	22	19	41	28	12	16	..	7	..	13	1	5		2	1	6	7	29	20	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	6	4	10	11	3	8				10	.	..	..	1	2	1	3	29	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	10	2	12	3	.	3			.	1	...	1		1	...		..	62	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	5	2	3	...		..	2	2		...	1	...	1	1	50	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	18	13	31	11	4	7		...	...	5	3	..		3	1	3	4	57	20	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	6,125	1	...	1	1	1					...				1	..	..	...	6	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402		1	1		...		...	...	..		.	..	.	...	...		...	12	.	11
		TOTAL	168,653	71	46	117	84	32	52	.	7	-	49	7	7	.	14	8	13	21	36	26	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 29th September 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 117 births were registered (71 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 36 *per mille* of population, 84 deaths were registered (32 males and 52 females), giving a death-rate of 26 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 11th October 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Emelia Rebello	Purnea	14th January 1906	The District Judge of Purnea, on 31st August 1905.	Left a Will appointing Mr. T. P. Almeida as Executor, who has applied for Probate.
Mr. Alexander Blanchard.	Lahore	26th June 1906	The District Judge of Lahore, on 27th August 1906.	Left a Will in favour of one Musammat Phuljhari, Cookwoman of the deceased, who has applied for Probate.
Mr. Anthony Burns, Late Loco. Foreman, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	No. 1, Church Street, Coundon Road, in District Bishop Auckland.	3rd March 1906	The District Judge of Agra, on 3rd September 1906.	Left a Will. Probate was granted to Mr. George Ogden.
Miss A. E. Rambsbottom	Darbhanga	27th July 1906	The District Judge of Darbhanga, on 27th August 1906.	No Will. Mrs. M. Ramsbottom, the sister of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Revd. John Anderson Brown, M.A., of Rajputana Presbyterian Mission.	Jhalrapatan	4th September 1906	The Political Agent of Kotah and Jhalawar, on 7th September 1906.	The deceased is said to have left a Will.
Mr. Brown of Nagpur.	...	16th November 1905	The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, on 12th September 1906.	The deceased has left no heirs and no application for Letters of Administration.
Mr. Walter Storey Todd, Pilot of Moulmein.	Moulmein	19th August 1906	The District Judge of Moulmein, on 11th September 1905.	Left a Will, in the custody of Mr. C. W. Law, Bar.-at-Law, Moulmein.
Mrs. Spiers	Nagpur	11th April 1906	The District Judge of Nagpur, on 24th September 1906.	Intestate.
Mr. Naughton, late a stewart at Government House.	..	30th July 1906	The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, on 26th September 1906	No information about Will.
Miss Elekan Wikal, late a Romanian Prostitute.		...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. J. Gray, late a European Driver of Ghaziabad.	..	12th September 1906	The District Judge of Meerut, on 28th September 1906.	Left a Will. Mr. C. J. Gray, the brother of the deceased, is executor and sole legatee of the estate.
Mr. G. C. Buckley	Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie.	29th August 1906	The District Judge of Meerut, on 2nd October 1906.	Left a Will in favour of his wife Elizabeth Emily Buckley.
Mr. Henry Bertram Welsh.	Warcha in Punjab	1st August 1906	The District Judge of Agra, on 3rd October 1906.	The Attorney of Mr. W W. Welsh, the father of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration
Mrs. Emeline Ellis	Agra	11th September 1906	The District Judge of Agra, on 3rd October 1906.	Left a Will, an application for Letters of Administration has been made.
Mr. F. E. G. Matthews	Naini Tal	21st September 1906	The Commissioner and District Judge of Kumaun Division, on 3rd October 1906.	Left a Will in possession of his widow.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, the 8th October 1906.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th October 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	93,55,777	7	11	1,70,74,458	2	10
Public Deposits at Branches	77,18,680	10	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .				13,53,59,454	13	9
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				9,27,343	11	8
Sundries . .				21,80,548	15	7
RUPEES .				19,00,41,805	11	10

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities .				83,83,240	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54,65,358	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				3,85,87,714	0	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				3,82,70,283	6	3
Bills discounted and purchased				3,46,86,901	9	5
Balances with other Banks .				15,80,845	8	8
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,33,511	7	5
Stamps				10,786	2	10
Sundries				6,17,923	6	8
				12,94,36,563	10	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,70,42,632	1	2	6,06,05,242	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,35,62,610	0	8			
RUPEES .				19,00,41,805	11	10

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R38,76,255 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,41,407 8 0

R42,17,662 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th October 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 38·96

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Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859, (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. as 4 (1*a.*)

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Archælogical Survey of India.—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal Full cloth R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a.*)

Occasional Reports. No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. as 10 or 1*s.* (2*a.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1906 and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

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***Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June 1906.** Foolscap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (4*a.*)

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The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2a. (1a.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6a or 6d. (1a.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a.)

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Ditto. In Hindi. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 4a. (1a.)

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The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu. 3p. (9p.)

Ditto In Hindi. 3p. (9p.)

" List No. 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906, of Addenda et Corregenda to General Rules and orders." 3p. (1a.)

The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), in Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 9p. (1a.)

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on a parasite found in white Corpuscles of the blood of Palm Squirrels. By Captain W. S. Patton, M.B , I.M.S. New series, No. 24. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8a.

Ethnographic Notes in Southern India. By E. Thurston, Esq. 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1903-04 with a quinquennial Summary. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-12a. or 2s 7d. (3a.)

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Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M. I. Mich., E. M. I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

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List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Departments subordinate to it corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Note on the Life History of Hoplocerambyx Spinicornis (The Singhbhum Sal Borer). Forest Bulletin No. 8. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 9a. or 10d. (1a.)

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 30th June 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 052586 and 009613 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 and 1854-55 for R500 each originally standing in the name of Joggeshur Chandra Chunder and last endorsed to Baikuntha Nath Datta, Bhusan Chandra Bhattacharjee, Kartick Chandra Ray Chowdhury, Madhusudan Rao, Jadunandan Majumdar and Visvanath Kar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

BAIKUNTHA NATH DATTA,
BHUSAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE,
KARTICK CHANDRA RAY CHOWDHURY,
MADHUSUDAN RAO,
JADUNANDAN MAJUMDAR,
VISVANATH KAR.

Executors to the estate of late BABU JUGGOMOHAN RAY,
Alumchand Bazar, Cuttack.

CUTTACK ;
The 7th October 1906.

Stolen.

The 6 Government Promissory Notes for R35,000 showing the number, loan, amount and name of original holder, of each as detailed below and last endorsed to Syed Muhammad Fayaz Ali Khan, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the said notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said notes.

Nos. of Notes	Loans.	Names of original holders.	Amounts.
			R
029022	3½%of 1900-01	Bank of Bengal . . .	25,000
027645	Do	Prosad Das Boral & Bros. .	5,000
012050	Do.	Bijoy Krishna Hazrah .	2,000
028741	Do.	Do. . .	1,000
037167	3%of 1896-97	Bank of Bengal	1,000
037168	Do.	Do.	1,000
Total 6			Total 35,000

Name of Advertiser—SYED MAHAMMAD FAYAZ ALI KHAN.

Residence—Deorhi Jaffragunj, Post Nashipur, District Murshidabad.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1444-I., dated 1st October 1906.

Note by R. N. Burn, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1904-1905.

(The figures in the statements embodied in this note are taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Administrative Accounts of Irrigation Works, and the statement of Financial results of Irrigation operations in India.)

1. Irrigation Works in India are divided into Major and Minor Works; Major Works being further sub-divided into Productive, or those which are expected to pay the cost of up-keep and also interest on Capital outlay, and Protective, which are calculated to guard against a probable future expenditure in relief of distress. For the purposes of this note Minor Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(*b*) Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The general financial result of all works—both Irrigation and Navigation—for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is as follows :—

	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor Works.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL OUTLAY—				
During 1904-1905 . .	57,41,839	22,20,061	17,39,489	97,01,389
To end of 1904-1905 . .	37,85,44,499	(a) 2,72,03,422	(b) 6,04,46,314	46,61,94,235
REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1904-1905—				
Gross Revenue . . .	4,23,67,174	9,46,540	47,42,312	4,80,56,026
Maintenance and working .	1,35,48,461	4,10,518	17,63,889	1,57,22,868
Net Revenue . . .	2,88,18,713	5,36,022	29,78,423	3,23,33,158
Interest	1,42,48,920	9,79,443	...	...
Net profit after paying interest on Capital . . .	1,45,69,793	—4,43,421	...	...
Percentage of net revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year . . .	7·61	1·97	4·93	6·93
Against in 1903-1904 . .	7·43	2·90	5·42	6·93
„ „ 1902-1903 . .	7·37	2·61	5·28	6·85

(a) Includes Rs. 85,294 on account of famine expenditure in the Central Provinces brought on as previous outlay in 1904-05.

(b) Includes Rs. 2,38,306 on account of famine expenditure in Bombay brought on as previous outlay in 1904-05.

PRODUCTIVE WORKS.

3. There are 46 works so classed, one of which, the Hijili Tidal canal in Bengal, is a purely navigation work.

4. Of the 46 works classed as Productive, five * were not open for irrigation by the end of 1904-1905, and thirteen, that is, all the canals in Bengal and in the Deccan and Gujarat, as also the Kurnool canal and Barur tank in Madras, have failed to fulfil the conditions of Productive Works.

* Shwebo Canal.
Mon „
Naulakhi „
Upper Chenab „
Upper Jhelum „

5. The Capital invested on the construction of Productive Works at the end of 1904-1905 amounted to Rs. 37,85,44,499, and the net revenue derived from them during that year was Rs 2,88,18,713, or a return of 7·61 per cent. on the Capital outlay, against 7·43 per cent. in the previous year. The increase was due to the development of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab, the Sone canals in Bengal, and the Lower Ganges canal in the United Provinces; also to the introduction, in Madras, of re-settlement rates on the Kistna project.

6. No new canals were opened for irrigation during the year, but as irrigation from the canals under construction and those partially opened, becomes fully developed, the net profit from Productive Works may be expected to show a further increase.

7. At the end of 1904-1905, there were 35,090 miles of open Productive Irrigation canals, against 34,707 miles open at the end of the previous year, the increase being chiefly in the Punjab and United Provinces. The acreage irrigated during 1904-1905 amounted to 12,207,283 acres against 12,623,687 acres in the previous year.

8. Statements I and II show in detail the financial results of individual Productive Works, the irrigated area, and the mileage open. It will be seen from Statement No. I that the net revenue from these works up to the end of 1904-1905 exceeded the accumulated interest charges by Rs. 14,26,80,162; the highest net profit during 1904-1905 was obtained from the projects in the

Punjab; next follow Madras, the United Provinces, and Sind. The works in the other Provinces have not yet paid off the interest charges.

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

9. As the term implies, canals, tanks, etc., so classed are constructed on a consideration of the protection they give against famine without any expectation of a return sufficient to pay interest and working expenses. There are 24 works so classed, 17 of which are still under construction.

10. The Capital expenditure on these works to the end of 1904-1905 amounted to Rs. 2,72,03,422 or to Rs. 2,25,40,178 on the six works earning revenue and exclusive of the expenditure on the Gokak canal These works gave a net revenue of Rs. 5,36,011, of which the Nira canal in Bombay accounted for Rs. 45,350 and the Lower Swat River canal in the North-West Frontier Province for Rs. 4,01,573. The latter canal paid the maintenance and interest charges of the year and returned a net profit of Rs. 2,13,780, the percentage of net revenue on the Capital invested in it being 9·70.

11. At the end of the year there were 1,350 miles of open protective canals, against 1,403 miles at the end of the previous year. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 433,823 acres, of which 159,412 acres were irrigated by the Lower Swat River canal. The acreage irrigated during the year was in excess of that irrigated in 1903-1904 by 49,833 acres.

12. Statements III and IV show in detail the financial results of individual Protective Works, the irrigated area, and the mileage open of each.

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

13. There were 89 works so classed in 1904-1905, 35 of which are in Bombay and 33 in Madras. Of these 89, six are purely navigation works, four being in Madras and two in Bengal.

14. The expenditure incurred on the construction of Irrigation Works alone amounted to Rs 3,86,25,986 at the end of 1904-1905, and the net revenue during that year to Rs. 28,07,281, or a return of 7·27 per cent. on the Capital outlay, against 8·46 per cent. in the previous year. This decrease is entirely due to the net revenue from Irrigation Works in Madras and Sind being less than that of 1903-1904 by Rs. 2,70,000 and Rs. 1,99,000, respectively. Although these works are constructed for the general improvement of the country, and not as remunerative works, yet many of them are paying considerably over 4 per cent. on the Capital invested in them; and one, *viz.*, the Ghar canal in Sind, has paid 92·67 per cent during the year under review.

15. Excluding the area shown under Burma, *viz.*, 445,860 acres, which is not under irrigation, but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments, the area irrigated by Minor Irrigation Works during 1904-1905 was 1,531,118 acres, against 1,734,169 acres in the previous year, or a decrease of 11·71 per cent. This is accounted for chiefly by a falling off in the area irrigated in Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.

16. The Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905 on the six navigation canals amounted to Rs. 2,18,20,328, and the net revenue during that year to Rs. 1,71,142. The whole of this was brought in by the Calcutta and Eastern canals, which gave a return of 2·52 per cent. on the Capital outlay. All the other navigation canals worked at a loss.

17. Statements V and VI show the financial results, the irrigated area, and the open mileage of individual works.

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

18. The works under this head are numerous and are all small works, many of which were constructed at the time of the Native rule in India. The cost of their construction cannot now be ascertained, and separate Capital and Revenue accounts are not therefore kept for them. The enhanced land revenue due to these works is assessed and collected along with the ordinary land revenue, and accounted for in the Civil Accounts.

19. The following statement shows the direct receipts from and expenditure on works of this class and compares the transactions of the year 1904-1905 with those of the previous four years :—

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	Direct receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana . .	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	632
Coorg . . .	...	14,595	...	...	...	...	...	14,595
Baluchistan . .	...	22,397	...	...	...	...	...	22.397
Central Provinces .	...	...	1,696	2,72,854	...	...	1,696	2,72,854
Burma . . .	....	...	51,576	12,27,799	—10,965	— 64	40,611	12.27,735
Bengal . . .	...	...	2,77,358	9,99,900	19,947	1,264	2,97,305	10,01,164
United Provinces .	...	...	...	93,494	...	...	...	93,494
Punjab . . .	6,58,494	10,09,714	58,807	68,146	33,147	25,707	7,50,448	11,03,567
North-West Frontier Province . .	—24,764	13,854	...	...	12,227	5,965	—12,537	19,819
Madras . . .		...	63,710	38,04,639	...	6,247	68,710	38,10,886
Bombay . . .	—40,552	21,71,411	...	...	...	...	—40,552	21,71,411
Total for 1904-1905 .	5,93,178	32,32,603	4,53,147	64,66,832	54,356	39,119	11,00,681	97,38,554
1903-1904 .	5,26.638	29,83,406	4,91,873	63,62,486	69,638	57,598	10.88.149	94,03,490
1902-1903 .	2,49,888	29,95,190	4,64,164	62,14,185	66,484	66,056	7.80.536	92,75,431
1901-1902 .	2,74,919	22,25,721	4,54,966	50,56,120	94,641	46,351	8 24,526	79.28,192
1900 1901 .	1,40,538	22,57,968	5,17,276	52,86,000	49,483	15,839	7,07,297	75,59,807

20. The receipts during 1904-1905 were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 12,532, the increase occurring entirely under Imperial. The expenditure during 1904-1905 exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 3,35,064, and occurs under Imperial and Provincial. It is due to a larger outlay on canals in the Punjab, minor works in Bombay, and agricultural works in Bengal.

General.

21. The General result of Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, exclusive of purely navigation canals, is brought out in Statement VII. At the end of 1904-1905 the State had spent Rs. 44,17,58,753 on the construction of these works and received a net revenue of Rs. 3,21,66,571 during the year, which is equivalent to 7·28 per cent. on the Capital invested. The area irrigated and the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments in Burma amounted to 14,618,084 acres, or 22,841 square miles.

22. In addition to the expenditure on "35—Protective Irrigation Works" shown in Statements III and VII, a further sum of Rs. 10,92,150 * has been charged to that head during the year 1904-05 on account of outlay on surveys and investigations of Irrigation Projects and on Special Establishments employed on the preparation of Famine relief programmes.

	Rs.
* Surveys and Investigations .	9.38,204
Famine Programmes . .	1,53,946
Total .	10,92,150

R. N. BURN,

Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Documents accompanying.

Statement shewing the financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the construction of Irrigation Works in India during, and to end of, 1904-1905.

No. 19-I., dated 20th June 1906.

Submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

STATEMENT No. I.

Financial results of individual Productive Irrigation Works during, and to the end of, 1904-1905.

Number of works	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905: Direct.	Indirect.	Total	Revenue Account for 1904-1905: Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay	Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905: Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	**Productive.** BURMA. *Irrigation.*														
	Mandalay Canal	50,90,062	1,10,350	52,00.412	89,911	77,690	12.221	1,94.588	—1,82,367	0·23	2,00,510	2.05,788	—5,278	9,58,814	—9,64,092
	Shwebo Canal	38,20.801	64,645	38,85.146	...		...	1,27.357	—1,27,357	...	..	...	...	2,96,180	—2,96,180
	Mon Canals	2,50,021	10,378	2,60,399	.	...	...	6,203	—6 203	...	...	...	...	8,392	—8,392
	TOTAL BURMA	91,60,884	1,85,373	93,46,257	89,911	77 690	12.221	3,28 148	—3,15,927	0·13	2,00,510	2,05.788	—5,278	12,63,386	—12,68,664
4	BENGAL. *Irrigation.*														
	Orissa Project	2,59,99,142	5,91,774	2.65,90 916	3,88,900	3,41.952	46,948	10,38,015	—9,92 067	0·18	96.03.436	1.30,70.595	—34,67,159	3,00,11,179	—3,34,78,338
	Midnapore Canal	82,97,576	1.84,892	84,82,468	2.06,215	1.37,072	69 143	3.31.803	—2,62,363	0 82	75,12,169	68,77.716	6,34,453	1,07,13,979	—1,00,79,526
	Sone Project	2,58,06.832	9,18,344	2,67,25,176	14 05.810	5.38,189	8.67,621	10,32 297	—1,64.676	3·25	2,50 73,402	1,71,45,996	79,27,406	3,00,42,005	—2,21,14,599
		6,01,03,550	16.95,010	6,17,98 560	20,00,935	10,17,213	9,83,712	24,03 118	—14,19 406	1·59	4,21,89,007	3.70,94,3?7	50,94,700	7,07,67,163	—6,56,72,463
	Navigation. Hijili Tidal Canal	25,51,641	63,513	26,15,154	45 242	49,797	—4 555	1.02,066	—1,06 621		17,01,286	13,73,542	3,27,744	28,53,989	—25,26 245
	TOTAL BENGAL	6,26,55.191	17,58,523	6,44.13 714	20 46,167	10,67,010	9,79 157	25 05,184	—15,26.027	1·52	4,38,90,293	3,84,67,849	54,22,444	7,36,21,152	—6,81,98,708
5	UNITED PROVINCES. *Irrigation.*														
	Ganges Canal	3,01.50,105	19,30,048	3.20,80,153	43.52,620	12,64,330	30,88,290	11 91.833	18,96,457	9 63	11.03,78,008	4,22.87.992	6,86,90.016	4.86,28,955	2,00.61,061
	Lower Ganges Canal	3 41,69.550	21,54,934	3.66.24,484	28,02 597	10,95,928	17,06 669	13,61,238	3,45.431	4 66	6,00 88,503	2,63,46,586	3,37,41,917	3,62,14,685	—24,72,768
	Agra Canal	95.96,026	7,23,912	1 03 19 938	8,91.284	2 97,855	5,93 429	3,79,453	2.13,976	5·75	1,74.80 749	73,74 673	1,01,06,076	1.08,38,492	—7,32,416
	Eastern Jumna Canal	44,67,493	2,90.475	47,57.968	15,56.261	4 70 369	10,85 892	1,73 187	9,12,705	22 82	4 55,50,089	1,10 00.174	3,15.49,915	60,16,435	2,55,33,480
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	32.65,888	3.06,338	35,72 226	2.82.584	1,37,916	1,44,668	1,29 254	15,414	4 05	9,05,848	7.21,527	1,84,321	9,58,654	—7.74,333
	TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES	8,16,49,062	57,05,707	8 73.54,769	98,85 346	32,66 398	66 18,948	32,34,965	33 83,983	7 58	23,50,03 197	9,07,30,952	14,42,72,245	10.26 57,221	4,16.15,024
1	PUNJAB. *Irrigation*														
	Western Jumna Canal	1,64,74.785	8,00,678	1,72,75,463	27,34 556	9.95,491	17,39,065	6,58 515	10,80.550	10 07	8,46 20,355	2,81,89.556	5,64,30.799	1,65.45.602	3,98,85,197
	Bari Doab Canal	1,91,12,239	7,11.066	1,98,23,305	35 97,177	11.92,285	24 04,892	7.58.362	16,46 530	12·13	7.39,72.631	2,62 23,710	4.77.48 921	2,68,78,528	2,08,70,393
	Sirhind Canal	2 36,37,802	11 99,425	2,48 37,227	26,85,001	9,80,821	17,01,180	9,43.153	7,61.027	6 86	3 87,93,864	1.34,13 605	2,52 90.258	2 39,96,350	12,93.908
	Upper Sutlej (including Lower Sohag and Para) Canals	16,22,022	98,712	17,20,734	5,62,218	3,83 703	1,78,515	64.532	1,13.983	10·37	97,97,719	75,33,511	22,64,208	15,30,748	7,33,410
	Lower Chenab Canal	2,74.18,127	6,82,777	2,81,00,904	87 02,144	18,21,985	68,80 159	10,87 254	57,92,905	24·48	1,87,88,234	1,27,24.732	3,60.63,553	1,16.83,340	2,43,80 212
	Sidhnai Canal	12,62,830	39,907	13 02,737	4.88,367	1 51,156	3,37 211	50,331	2.86,880	25 88	50.23 978	20,95,946	29 28,032	7,95,509	21,32,523
	Lower Jhelum Canal	1,39,37,004	3,15,439	1,42,52,441	4,85,955	5.05,340	—19,435	5,13,971	—5 33,409	...	7,46 911	9,69.003	—2 22,092	19,88,653	—22,10,745
	Indus Inundation Canals	14,36,292	39 183	14.75,475	3,78,882	2,30 740	1,48,142	44,412	1,03,730	10·04	1,07,15,738	95,67.788	11,47.950	10 38,127	1,09,823
	Upper Chenab Canal	30,362	2,461	32,823	..	..	...	569	—569		...			569	—569
	Upper Jhelum Canal	13,424	1,139	14,563	...	.	...	252	—252	...	...	...	...	252	—252
	TOTAL PUNJAB	10,49,44,885	38,90,847	10,88,35,732	1,96,34.250	62,61,521	1,33,72,729	41,21,354	92,51,375	12·2?	27,23,99,180	10,07,47,852	17,16,51,628	8,41,57,728	8,71,93,900

STATEMENT No. I.

Financial results of individual Productive Irrigation Works during, and to the end of, 1904-1905—concld.

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905			Revenue Account for 1904-1905.						Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905.				
		Direct.	Indirect	Total.	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
8	**Productive.** MADRAS. *Irrigation.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
	Godavari Delta System	1,17.60.580	19,32,761	1,36.93,341	33.85 787	7,38,014	26,47,773	4,65,707	21.82 066	19 34	8,63,59,864	2.09.14.513	6,54.45,351	1,66,55,981	4,87,89,370
	Kistna " "	1,43,33 481	9.89,070	1,53 22.551	29 93,415	7,72.461	22,20,154	5.61,069	16.59,385	14 49	5,85 11.247	1,52,63,193	4.32 48 054	1,32 78,423	2.90 69 631
	Penner River Canals	54.61.276	9.77.437	64,38,713	87 408	78.819	8,589	2,15 713	—2,07.124	0·13	71,75 617	13 10 562	58,65,055	49,63,195	9,01,860
	Cauvery Delta System	31.17,029	1.56,539	32,73 568	9.21.626	73,813	8.47,813	1,20,178	7,27,635	25 90	3,13,07,368	6,66,525	3,06,40,843	26,53,215	2,79,87,628
	Srivaikuntham Anicut System	14.94,267	1,02.749	15.97.016	1,12.966	11.717	1.01,249	58 505	42.744	6 34	28 14 159	7 64.906	20,49 253	17,48.325	3,00,928
	Kurnool Canal	2,17.67,453	3.841	2,17,71,294	1,77 557	72,661	1,04,896	8 70.425	—7,65.529	0·48	29,23,781	30,07,275	—83 404	1,95.20 314	—1,96,03,808
	Barur Tank	4.11,747	23,094	4,34.841	12.108	7,457	4 651	16.381	—11,730	1·07	1,41 229	78 346	62 877	3.05.060	—2 42,183
	Periyar Project	90,09,369	3,25 445	93.34.814	1 76,360	95,795	3,80,565	3.56,678	23,887	4·08	29 54,919	8,71,426	20,83 487	43,45,089	—22.61,602
	Total Madras	6.73,55,202	15,10,936	7,18.66,138	81,67.227	18,51,237	63,15,990	26.64,656	36,51.334	8 79	13.21,88,172	4,28,76.746	14,93,11 426	6 31,69,602	8,58,41.824
9	BOMBAY. SIND. *Irrigation.*														
	Desert Canal	25,90.762	76.295	26,67.057	3.16 831	1,25,694	1 91,137	1 01 366	90.771	7 17	40,26,321	16.05,823	24,20,498	14.99,438	9.31,060
	Unharwah	6.42,095	17,593	6,59.688	1,05 862	42.958	62,904	25,514	37.390	9 54	17,80 481	5,24 331	12,56 650	3,90,553	8,66,097
	Begari Canal	16 57,544	49,255	17,06 799	3,82,985	88,931	2,94 054	66,302	2,27,752	17 23	91,67 255	26,31,483	65,35 772	20,70,126	44,65,646
	Eastern Nara Works	63,83.621	2,19,300	66,02,930	5 44,576	1,31,521	4 13,055	2 53,186	1,59,869	6 26	1,25.03,651	36,90 424	88.13 227	72,01,212	16,12,015
	Jamrao Canal	80,37.304	2,21,824	82 59,138	6.54,762	3,36.879	3.17,883	3,21 371	—3,488	5 85	26.48 198	10 07 193	16,11.002	21,79,551	- 5,68,549
	Dad Canal	22 01,848	67.626	22.69.474	49,484	81,572	—32.088	84 144	—1,16.232	...	2.04 015	2,88 618	—84 603	4.24 935	—5,09,568
	Naulakhi Canal	5.112	33	5.145				192	—192					326	—326
	Nasrat Cana	16,38 364	32 131	16.70 495	52.691	38 220	14,471	59.227	- 44.756	0 97	87,286	71,782	15.504	1.70,096	—1,54.592
	Mahiwah Project	13,14,296	32.521	13,46 817	59,781	17,845	41 936	44,963	—3,027	3·11	1,97 952	92,340	1,05,612	1,31,859	—26,247
	Total Sind	2,44,70.951	7,16,587	2 51.87.538	21,66 972	8,73,620	13,03,352	9.55,265	3,48,087	5 17	3,05,85,659	99,12,027	2,06,73,632	1.40,58,096	66,15,536
7	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. *Irrigation.*														
	Hathmati Canal	4,90,925	26,913	5 17.838	2 537	7,050	—4,513	19.637	—24 150	.	1 60,353	2.25,778	—65,345	6,30,120	—6,95,515
	Lower Panjhra River Works	4,45,382	23,239	4,68,621	15 219	11,175	4 044	17,815	—13,771	0 86	4,04.620	1,82,436	2,22,184	5 96,594	—3,74,410
	Kadva River Works	7,67,178	32,062	7.99.240	21 953	11.801	10 152	30,587	—20 435	1 27	2,46 072	2 87,812	—41,740	7,21,107	—7,62,847
	Lakh Canal	3,52,446	19.445	3,71,891	1,626	5 126	—3,500	14,098	—17,598	.	49 214	2,82.048	—2,32 834	5,10,482	—7.43,316
	Mutha Canals	69,30.032	2,45,716	71,75.748	2,83,809	1,02,085	1 61,784	2,75,286	—1,13.502	2 25	57,62,010	20,85 592	36.76,418	77,37,502	—40,61.984
	Ekruk Tank	12 28,117	1,12 269	13,40.386	25.387	12,440	12 947	49.125	—36,178	0·97	5,15,336	5.28 081	—12,745	17,15,639	—17,28,384
	Krishna Canal	8,20,237	46,390	8,66,627	46,710	11.308	35,402	32.800	2,602	4·09	9,86,889	5.31,851	4,55,038	12,08,232	—7,53,194
	Total Deccan and Gujarat	1,10,34.317	5,06,034	1.15,40.351	3,77,301	1,60,985	2,16.316	4,39,348	—2,23,032	1·87	81,24 524	41,23 598	40,00,926	1,31,19,676	—91,18,750
	Total Bombay	3,55,05,268	12,22,621	3,67,27,889	25.44.273	10.24,605	15,19,668	13.94,613	1,25,055	4 14	3,87,10,183	1.40,35,625	2,46,74,558	2,71,77.772	—25,03,214
46	Total Productive. Irrigation	35.87,18,851	1,72,10,494	37,59,29 345	4,23,21,932	1,34,98,664	2,88,23,268	1,41,46.854	1,46.76,414	7·67	78,06,90.549	28,56,91,270	49,49,99,279	34,97,92,873	14,52,06,406
	Total Productive. Navigation	25.51,641	63,513	26,15,154	45,242	49,797	—4,555	1,02,066	—1,06,621	...	17,01,286	13,73,542	3,27,744	28,53,989	—25,26,245
	Total Productive. Total	36,12,70,492	1,72,74,007	37,85,44 499	4,23,67,174	1,35,48,461	2,88,18,713	1,42,48,920	1,45,69,793	7·61	78,23,91,835	28,70,64,812	49,53,27,023	35,26,46,861	14,26,80,162

STATEMENT No. II.

Productive Irrigation Works.—Gross Revenue, Irrigated Area, and Mileage open.

Major Works.	Gross Revenue			Irrigated Area in Acres			Mileage in operation (including distributaries)		
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905.	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1902-1903	1903-1904.	1904-1905
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burma.									
Mandalay Canal	24,859	92,796	89,911	7,223	28,647	41,770	..	.	...
Bengal.									
Orissa Project	4,03,848	4,27,983	3,88,900	221,779	210,161	222,070	1,424	1,467	1,493
Midnapore Canal	2,23,678	2,20,078	2,06,215	87,461	93,367	85,892	386	369	369
Sone Project	14,45,780	13,24,252	14,05,810	483,567	505,808	492,265	1,585	1,584	1,585
Total Bengal*	20,73,306	19,72,313	20,00,925	795,810	809,331	800,227	3,395	3,420	3,447
United Provinces.									
Ganges Canal	43,94,084	41,88,160	43,52,020	871,862	977,652	818,551	3,168	3,268	3,206
Lower Ganges Canal	21,89,082	26,04,180	28,02,597	785,761	830,566	596,257	2,995	3,051	3,195
Agra Canal	8,79,371	8,30,212	8,91,284	236,721	259,908	185,297	745	742	774
Eastern Jumna Canal	16,06,395	14,45,785	15,56,261	284,079	305,177	277,513	808	858	884
Fatehpur Branch	1,32,345	2,45,142	2,82,581	63,500	76,093	31,668	508	534	531
Total United Provinces	95,01,877	93,19,779	98,85,316	2,241,723	2,449,396	1,909,316	8,224	8,453	8,593
Punjab.									
Western Jumna Canal	23,49,819	23,95,238	27,31,556	549,879	607,853	700,335	1,912	1,951	1,965
Bari Doab Canal	35,12,861	35,51,299	35,97,127	893,862	9[illegible]6,687	955,741	1,918	1,960	1,963
Sirhind Canal	27,81,123	27,41,055	26,[illegible]5,001	767,315	782,261	813,154	3,040	3,031	3,011
Upper Sutlej (including Lower Sohag and Para) Canals	4,86,794	5,53,835	5,62,218	233,857	297,700	213,997	706	719	718
Lower Chenab Canal	73,54,165	83,53,064	87,02,111	1,829,169	1,982,714	1,945,675	2,650	2,749	2,806
Sidhnai Canal	1,92,022	3,19,173	1,88,367	60,791	190,311	161,589	191	199	199
Lower Jhelum Canal	37,810	2,23,065	1,85,955	138,911	27[illegible],260	305,900	134	689	796
Indus Inundation Canals		1,06,662	3,78,[illegible]		219,494	182,110	.	755	743
Total Punjab	1,66,14,594	1,85,73,691	1,96,34,250	4,473,814	5,216,280	5,281,831	10,889	12,003	12,201
Madras.									
Godavari Delta System	32,28,810	31,77,0[illegible]5	33,85,787	810,634	802,858	878,999	2,432	2,475	2,466
Kistna " "	29,46,463	27,31,363	29,93,415	627,850	617,042	648,[illegible]17	2,002	2,358	2,371
Penner River Canals	3,92,040	3,98,076	87,108	163,641	162,1[illegible]	129,[illegible]7	447	473	473
Cauvery Delta System	9,73,123	9,65,580	9,21,626	982,356	976,[illegible]74	989,326	2,094	2,094	2,094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	1,22,182	1,20,509	1,22,066	14,526	13,978	11,0[illegible]4	90	90	90
Kurnool Canal	2,03,416	1,82,963	1,77,557	60,154	16,806	88,919	503	503	505
Barur Tank	11,109	11,962	12,108	5,325	5,561	5,493	29	29	29
Periyar Project	4,81,786	4,77,558	4,76,360	154,068	152,614	156,[illegible]4	222	271	276
Total Madras	83,59,229	80,65,036	81,67,227	2,848,554	2,806,667	2,940,599	7,819	8,293	8,304
Bombay.									
Sind. — Desert Canal	2,03,908	2,18,830	3,16,831	187,061	207,615	199,513	283	313	318
Sind. — Unharwah	1,12,596	1,22,303	1,05,862	61,350	81,296	66,595	98	98	98
Sind. — Begari Canal	3,79,645	4,11,477	3,82,985	225,612	271,009	232,598	158	158	158
Sind. — Eastern Nara Works	5,53,011	5,59,255	5,44,576	256,938	260,948	269,415	257	298	298
Sind. — Jamrao Canal	5,57,713	6,69,796	6,54,762	269,358	271,728	260,0[illegible]0	591	591	591
Sind. — Dad Canal	1,02,662	63,282	49,184	60,256	73,797	68,085	345	352	355
Sind. — Nasrat Canal	19,259	1,08,758	52,491	8,426	52,072	77,033	58	212	234
Sind. — Mahiwah Project		1,02,851	59,481	..	14,440	28,619	...	82	60
Total Sind	19,28,794	22,59,182	21,66,972	1,072,001	1,262,905	1,201,888	1,790	2,104	2,112
Deccan and Gujarat. — Hathmati Canal	516	2,166	2,537	287	1,294	51	51	51	51
Deccan and Gujarat. — Lower Panjhra River Works	15,936	16,834	15,219	2,503	2,211	2,189	45	45	45
Deccan and Gujarat. — Kadva River Works	8,267	14,072	21,953	2,775	3,023	1,581	38	39	38
Deccan and Gujarat. — Lakh Canal	778	2,853	1,626	1,206	186	556	32	32	32
Deccan and Gujarat. — Mutha Canals	2,97,835	3,27,472	2,63,869	8,101	6,[illegible]74	10,971	155	155	155
Deccan and Gujarat. — Ekruk Tank	19,355	28,721	25,387	2,030	2,911	4,816	48	48	48
Deccan and Gujarat. — Krishna Canal	46,751	41,411	46,710	5,963	4,062	8,185	64	64	64
Total Deccan and Gujarat	3,89,438	4,36,529	3,77,301	22,865	20,461	31,652	433	434	433
Total Bombay	23,18,232	26,95,711	25,44,273	1,094,866	1,283,366	1,233,540	2,223	2,538	2,545
Total Productive	3,88,92,097	4,07,19,326	4,28,21,932	11,461,990	12,623,687	12,207,283	32,550	34,707	35,090

* The figures for the Hijili Tidal Canal are not included, as that is a navigation canal.

STATEMENT No. III.

Financial results of individual Protective Irrigation Works during, and to the end of, 1904-1905.

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905.			Revenue Account for 1904-1905						Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Protective.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11	CENTRAL PROVINCES. *Irrigation.*														
	Khairbanda Tank	1,75,580	10,817	1,86,397	...	...	...	5,130	—5,130	..	...	...	...	7,900	—7,900
	Khapri-Aianda Tank	1,17,991	3,049	1,21,010	...	...	...	3,078	—3,078	...	...	...	...	3,814	—3,814
	Marowda Tank	1,48,374	11,762	1,60,136	...	...	...	4,251	—4,251	...	...	..	...	5,535	—5,535
	Khola Tank	85,527	2,115	87,642	...	...	...	2,485	—2,485	...	...	..	...	3,201	—3,201
	Kusrangi Tank	1,00,571	8,287	1,08,858	2	...	2	3,252	—3,250	...	2	...	2	4,201	—4,199
	Khaira Datan Tank	68,503	1,628	70,131	9	...	9	2,294	—2,285	0·01	9	..	9	2,937	—2,928
	Kukerdehi Tank	72,606	4,271	76,877	...	...	...	1,726	—1,726	...	...	...	..	1,980	—1,980
	Binakheri Tank	72,464	1,709	74,173	...	...	...	1,631	—1,631	...	...	...	...	1,904	—1,904
	Hargahan Tank	58,453	1,461	59,914	...	...	..	1,452	—1,452	...	...	...	..	1,807	—1,807
	Pindraon Tank	1,17,631	8,620	1,26,251	...	...	...	2,685	—2,685	...	...	...	...	2,939	—2,939
	Asola-Menda Tank	1,15,210	2,724	1,17,934	..	...	...	2,826	—2,826	...	...	...	...	3,492	—3,492
	Total Central Provinces	11,32,910	56,443	11,89,353	11	...	11	30,910	—30,799	0·01	11	...	11	39,710	—39,699
2	BENGAL. *Irrigation.*														
	Dhaka Canal	3,43,716	10,982	3,54,698	...	...	...	11,595	—11,595	...	...	...	...	29,811	—29,811
	Tribeni "	12,24,149	28,416	12,52,565	...	...	...	39,126	—39,126	...	...	...	...	97,525	—97,525
	Total Bengal	15,67,865	39,398	16,07,263	...	...	...	50,721	—50,721	...	...	...	...	1,27,336	—1,27,336

2	**UNITED PROVINCES.**															
	Irrigation.															
	Betwa Canal	46,35,207	2,32,535	48,67,742	1,72,992	1,31,944	41,048	1,80,285	—1,39,237	0·84	16,02,809	20,38,570	—4,35,761	35,14,066	—39,49,827
	Ken "	7,42,163	32,643	7,74,806	...	...	...	15,582	—15,582	...	...	...	...	18,184	—18,184
	Total United Provinces	53,77,370	2,65,178	56,42,548	1,72,992	1,31,944	41,048	1,95,867	—1,54,819	0·73	16,02,809	20,38,570	—4,35,761	35,32,250	—39,68,011
1	**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**															
	Irrigation.															
	Lower Swat River Canal	40,22,989	1,47,713	41,70,702	5,34,027	1,29,454	4,04,573	1,60,793	2,43,780	9·70	64,31,196	18,29,560	46,01,636	33,89,943	12,11,693
2	**MADRAS.**															
	Irrigation.															
	Rushikulya Project	45,99,565	4,04,523	50,04,088	98,340	61,230	37,110	1,82,254	—1,45,144	0·74	8,53,355	5,59,795	2,93,560	23,87,324	—20,93,764
	Mopad "	1,747	1	1,748	...	...	...	33	—33	...	...	...	...	33	—33
	Total Madras	46,01,312	4,04,524	50,05,836	98,340	61,230	37,110	1,82,287	—1,45,177	0·74	8,53,355	5,59,795	2,93,560	23,87,357	—20,93,797
6	**BOMBAY.**															
	Deccan and Gujarat.															
	Irrigation.															
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section	4,00,939	11,727	4,12,666	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,038	—16,038	...	24,740	20,997	3,743	3,69,397	—3,65,654
	Mhasvad Tank	20,01,101	90,329	20,91,430	15,338	12,567	2,766	79,979	—77,213	0·13	3,12,764	2,87,325	25,439	17,64,870	—17,39,431
	Nira Canal	53,71,010	3,28,978	56,99,988	1,17,155	71,805	45,350	2,14,735	—1,69,385	0·80	18,42,628	8,59,909	9,82,719	42,97,478	—33,14,759
	Shetphal Tank	6,75,107	31,121	7,06,228	8,682	3,518	5,164	25,618	—20,454	0·73	10,164	6,931	3,233	1,19,430	—1,16,197
	Chankapur Tank	3,50,110	12,348	3,62,458	...	...	...	10,545	—10,545	...	...	...	...	78,358	—78,358
	Maladevi Tank	3,05,249	9,701	3,14,950	...	...	...	12,050	—12,050	...	...	...	...	75,330	—75,330
	Total Bombay	91,03,516	4,84,204	95,87,720	1,41,170	87,890	53,280	3,58,465	—3,05,185	0·55	21,90,296	11,75,162	10,15,134	67,04,863	—56,89,729
24	Total Protective	2,58,05,962	13,97,460	2,72,03,422	9,43,540	4,10,518	5,36,022	9,79,443	—4,43,421	1·97	1,10,77,667	56,03,087	54,74,580	1,61,81,459	—1,07,06,879

(a) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Protective Irrigation Works.—Gross Revenue, Irrigated Area, and Mileage open.

MAJOR WORKS.	GROSS REVENUE.			IRRIGATED AREA IN ACRES.			MILEAGE IN OPERATION (INCLUDING DISTRIBUTARIES.)		
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.									
Kusrangi Tank . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khaira Datan Tank . .	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central Provinces .	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.									
Betwa Canal . . .	1,06,743	1,42,032	1,72,992	64,457	79,489	117,573	556	557	573
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.									
Lower Swat River Canal .	5,29,628	5,65,634	5,31,027	173,772	176,846	159,412	208	208	208
MADRAS.									
Rushikulya Project . .	1,02,594	97,008	98,340	92,399	92,115	96,274	217	292	216
BOMBAY.									
Deccan and Gujarat.									
Mhasvad Tank . . .	15,200	27,943	15,333	4,075	4,398	8,615	100	100	107
Nira Canal . . .	2,31,596	2,54,725	1,17,155	35,102	30,638	48,822	239	239	289
Shetphal Tank . . .	843	674	8,682	216	1,004	3,127	7	7	7
Total Bombay .	2,47,639	2,83,342	1,41,170	39,393	36,040	60,564	346	346	353
TOTAL PROTECTIVE .	9,86,604	10,88,016	9,46,540	370,021	383,990	433,823	1,327	1,403	1,350

STATEMENT No. V.

Financial results of individual Minor Works during, and to the end of, 1904-1905.

[Excluding surveys.]

Number of works	Minor Works	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905: Direct	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905: Indirect	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905: Total	Revenue Account for 1904-1905: Gross revenue	Revenue Account for 1904-1905: Maintenance and working	Revenue Account for 1904-1905: Net revenue	Revenue Account for 1904-1905: Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905: Gross revenue	Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905: Maintenance and working	Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905: Net revenue
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
3	RAJPUTANA										
	Irrigation										
	Tanks in Ajmer Sub Collectorate	17,12 608	52,218	17,64,826	52 948	8 161	44 787	2 54	16,40,905	7 94,665	8,46,240
	Tanks in Beawar Sub Collectorate	8,98,431	47 112	9 4[illegible] 54[illegible]	40,572	2,[illegible]49	37,923	4 01	12,32 538	7 90,912	4,41,626
	Tanks in Todgarh Sub Collectorate	4,48,430	11,131	4,59 567	5,847	2 2[illegible]	23 644	[illegible]15	6 40 885	3,41 194	2,99,691
	Total	30,59 475	1,10 461	31,69,936	1 19,767	13 013	1,06 754	3 35	[illegible]14 28	19,26 771	15,87,557
3	BALUCHISTAN										
	Irrigation										
	Khushdil Khan Reservoir	10,11 324	12 793	10 24 117	54,915	13 476	41 439	4 04	2,90,512	1,57,434	1 33,078
	Shebo Canal	6 6[illegible],788	11 443	6,77 231	13 [illegible]8	7 91[illegible]	5 413	0 80	2,49,637	1,[illegible]3 727	94 910
	Anambar Channel	50,504	271	50,775							
	Total	17,27,616	24 507	17,52 12[illegible]	68 [illegible]93	21,141	46,352	2 67	5 40 149	3 12 161	2 27,988
2	BURMA										
	Irrawaddy embankments	31 1[illegible] 0[illegible]	91 684	32 01 990	11 08 159	1 58 9[illegible]8	9 19, 31	2[illegible] 64	1,92,29,446	44 25,831	1 48,03,615
	The [illegible]	2,22,594	5,315	27 909	60 573	10 990	43,589	19 13	4,58,971	1 53 169	3 05,805
	Total	33 39,900	83,[illegible]99	34,29 891	11 68,738	1 75,918	9 92,820	28 95	1 96 88 420	45 79,000	1,51,09,420
3	BENGAL										
	Irrigation										
	Saran Project	6,86,369	27,801	7,14 170	685	1 934	- 1 249		2,63,176	4,16 666	−1,53,490
	Navigation										
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	78,73 570	[illegible] 199	80 00 769	5,[illegible] 136	3,[illegible],393	2 01 743	2 52	2 74 46,238	1,21,16,181	1,53,30,057
	Orissa Coast Canal	43 72 462	1 06 616	44 79 078	32 259	51 402	19 163		11 69,967	14 14,229	−2,44,262
		1 22,46,032	2,33 815	1,24,79 847	5,60,375	3,77,795	1,82,580	1 46	2,86,16,205	1,35,30 410	1,50,85,795
	Total	1,29,32,401	2,61,616	1,31,94,017	5 61 060	3 79,729	1 81 331	1 37	2 88,79 381	1 39,47,076	1 49,32,305
4	UNITED PROVINCES										
	Irrigation										
	Dun Canals	9,01 777	22 589	9,21 366	18,031	55,765	62,266	6 74	34, 4 735	19 26,127	15,08 608
	Rohilkhand Canals	22,35,798	1,87,304	24,23,102	1,83,887	1 39 867	44 020	1 82	48,59 193	38,68,474	9 90,719
	Bijnor Canals	2,08,665	27,205	2,35 870	45 429	10,748	34,681	14 70	8,86,795	3 90,746	4,96,049
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	73,994	8,037	82,031	8 145	12,499	4 351		2,72,411	3,19,912	47 501
	Total	34,70,234	2 45,135	36,65,369	3 55,492	2,18,870	1,36,613	3 75	94,53,134	65,05,253	29,47 875
2	PUNJAB										
	Irrigation										
	Shahpur Inundation Canals	2,05,933	9 981	2,15 914	84,115	45 241	38 874	18 00	15 06 571	3 85,138	7,11,433
	Ghaggar Canals	3 33,299	9 946	3,43 245	11 200	50 025	−38,825		11 656	2,27,900	−2,16 244
	Total	5,39,232	19 927	5,59,159	95,315	95,265	19	0 01	16,68,227	11,13,038	4,95 189
1	NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE										
	Irrigation										
	Kabul River Canal	6,17,880	13,190	6,31,070	1,27,698	36,846	90,852	14 40	11 65,023	4,49 143	7 15 880

Financial results of individual Minor Works during, and to the end of, 1904-1905—concld.

Number of works	Minor Works	Capital outlay to end of 1904-1905: Direct	Indirect	Total	Revenue Account for 1904-1905: Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	Revenue Account to end of 1904-1905: Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
33	MADRAS										
	Irrigation										
	[illegible] Tank	6,34,673	1,12,425	7 47,107	14,015	12,442	1,573	0 21	9,05 614	78,603	8,27,011
	Madras Water supply and Irrigation Extension Project	1[illegible],41,[illegible]	2,3[illegible] 614	17 77,920	25,008	10,654	14,354	0 81	6,61,930	5,29,153	1,32,777
	Tali[illegible] Anicut System	2[illegible],16,918	1 14,889	2[illegible] 61 837	52,60[illegible]	65,867	[illegible],261		39,77,231	20,53,0[illegible]1	19,24,140
	Lower Coleroon Anicut System	11,01 290	44,209	11,[illegible] 109	2 76,26[illegible]	57,281	2,18 932	15 58	1,[illegible]1,15,956	13,55,414	1,07,60,552
	Pelandorai Anicut System	5,18 [illegible]8	1 ,856	5 34 811	33,683	1[illegible] 847	20,836	3 50	5,17,060	5,59,126	42,066
	Shatiatope	1,86 [illegible]64	7 768	,[illegible]3,83[illegible]	98,133	18,476	79,662	20 23	[illegible]2,48,631	6,16,204	[illegible]6,32,427
	Tirukkoyilur	3 02,316	7,702	3,10 068	35,005	27,051	12,951	4 18	10,32,883	5,48,387	4,84,496
	Cheyeru	4,01,019	11,160	4,12,179	34,964	21,233	13,731	3 3[illegible]	12,[illegible]9,315	7,31,439	4,97,876
	Poiney	2 30,105	[illegible] 185	[illegible] 36,290	[illegible]3 890	17,640	16,050	6 79	15,27,317	6,55,781	8,71,536
	Pagileru Project	4,40 299	17,444	4,57,743	308	7,090	6,782		22,799	35,732	—12,933
	Munyeru ,,	5,6[illegible],463	3 45[illegible]	5 94,[illegible]16	8,136	4 772	3,364	0 57	64,689	53,054	9,635
	Chopad .	5,[illegible]7,132	1[illegible],[illegible]21	5,39,853		238	238			713	—713
	Other Works (17) .	16,[illegible]4,316	63,478	16 87,794	2,32 3[illegible]7	85,254	1,47,145		62,02,598	27,12,210	34,90,388
		1,08,01 475	7 11,407	1 15,12 882	8 44,410	3,36,048	5 08,362	4 41	3,15,04,033	99,28,907	2,15,75 126
	Navigation										
	Buckingham Canal .	85,29 613	4,88,175	90 17 788	71,059	76 724	7,665		36,40,442	38,68,594	-2,28,152
	Other Works (3)	[illegible],06,[illegible]39	16 6[illegible]4	3 22,69	984	4 757	— 3 773		19 516	1,26,236	- 1,06,720
		88 35 652	5 04,829	93,40,181	72,043	83 431	11,438		36,59,958	39,97,830	—3,37,872
	Total	1 96,37,127	1 16,236	2,08,53,[illegible]63	9,16,153	4,19,[illegible]29	4,96,924		3,51 63,991	1,39,26,737	2,12,37,254
38	BOMBAY										
	SIND										
	Irrigation										
	Sukkur Canal .	13,61 759	61,215	11 2[illegible],974	1 2[illegible] 691	88 109	35,582	2 30	79 90,310	14,81,042	15,09,268
	Ghar	4 71,337	27,265	4 98 602	[illegible],75,712	1 [illegible]1,644	4,62,068	92 67	1,88,25,045	41,80,163	1,46,44,882
	Narak Great Canal .	2,07,436	8,310	2,15,746	59,416	15,979	43,437	20 13	16,65,340	5,[illegible]3,723	11,31,617
	Surfraswah Canal	1,18 559	6,121	1,24 680	26,641	11 826	14,815	11 88	6,01,149	3,48,365	2,52,784
	Fuleli Canal . .	17,9[illegible],031	65,4[illegible]2	18 61 503	3,78,569	77,706	3,00 863	16 16	1,17,03,846	56,61,202	60,42,644
	Other Works (3) .	4 17,130	10,84[illegible]	4,27,973	46 653	16,302	30 351	7 09	2,27,566	1,14,471	1,13,095
	Total Sind	43,75,252	1 79,226	4[illegible],[illegible]4,478	12,08,682	3,21,566	8,87,116	19 48	3,60 13,256	1,23,18,966	2,36,94,290
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT										
	Khari Cut .	5,78,270	38,881	6 17,151	3 072	10,350	—7,[illegible]78		1,[illegible]9,730	1,23,072	16,658
	Jamda Canals	9,91,178	49,911	10,41,089	5,165	8,553	3,388		2,05,401	4,41,514	—2,36,113
	Parsul Tank .	2,08 007	6,988	2 14,995	3,057	1,323	1,729	0 80	24,593	15,852	8,741
	Pravara River Works Ojhar Canal	3,16,089	22,441	3,38,530	9,638	7,718	1,920	0 57	1,58,716	2,69,536	—1,10,820
	Bhatodi Tank . .	3 52,685	27,022	3,79,707	3,167	3,376	—209		1,23,042	1,55,749	—32,707
	Mhasvad	1,88,148	13,274	2,01,422	9,245	3,[illegible]85	6,160	3 06	1,96,496	60,113	1,36,383
	Shirsuphal Tank	[illegible] 12 19	17,[illegible]69	[illegible],21,5[illegible]8	1,836	2,801	[illegible]985		52,399	62,190	—9,791
	Bhadalvadi .	13,1[illegible]	14,307	[illegible],[illegible],422	3,544	2,621	923	0 41	53 449	48,005	5,444
	Ashti	7,57,0[illegible]0	73,041	8,30,[illegible]91	4,754	4,941	187		95,774*	1,78,069	—82,[illegible]95
	Upper Man River Works	4,15,[illegible]3[illegible]	2[illegible] 4[illegible]1	4,39,286	4,185	3,418	767	0 17	91,494	1,31,188	—39,694
	Yerla River Irrigation Works	7,17,[illegible]95	4[illegible],[illegible]30	7,6[illegible] 625	13 090	5,836	7,252	0 95	1,88 797	2,38,823	—50,026
	Maini Tank	4,20,04[illegible]	24 4[illegible]2	4,44,477	7,442	3 129	4 313	0 97	1,29,802	1,16,531	13,271
	Madag .	1 61,2[illegible]3	[illegible],3[illegible]0	1,67,[illegible]	1,653	1,[illegible]20	[illegible]	0 20	65,236	67,456	—2,218
	Muchkundi Tank	1,40,217	18 490	1 58 707	129	442	[illegible]		5,364	9,302	—3,938
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section and Storage Works	[illegible],93 5[illegible]0	44 319	(a)9 42 909	3 [illegible]	9 1[illegible]	25,48[illegible]	2 49	4,[illegible]8,459	1,18,081	3,30,375
	Other Works (13)	1[illegible] [illegible],628	87 694	1[illegible],40 3[illegible]	18,2[illegible]7	13,[illegible]5[illegible]	4,[illegible]	0 2[illegible]	3,87,279	2,88,274	99,005
	Total Deccan and Gujarat	1[illegible] 6	5,14,203	80 [illegible] 900	1,71,210	81,702	49,517	0 36	23,76,13[illegible]	23,[illegible]3,758	42,375
	Total Bombay .	1,24,[illegible],94[illegible]	6 93,429	1,31,91 [illegible]78	13,29 901	4 0[illegible],268	9,[illegible],633	7 02	3,83,89,389	1,46,52,724	2,37,36,665
8	GRAND TOTAL . Irrigation .	4,06,90,13	19 35,8[illegible]	3,8[illegible],[illegible]5 [illegible]86	11,09,894	13,0[illegible],613	28,07,281	7 27	10,60,84,427	3,98,33,166	6,62,51,261
	Navigation	2,10,81,081	7,38,[illegible]11	2,18,20,328	6,32,418	4,61,276	1,71,142	0 78	3,27,76,163	1,75,28,240	1,47,47,923
	Total .	5,77,71,814	26,74,500	6,04,46,314	47,42,31[illegible]	17,63,889	29,78,423	4 93	13,83,60,590	5,73,61,406	8,09,99,184

(a) Exclusive of Rs 4 12,606, expenditure incurred from the grant under 35 —Construction of Protective Irrigation Works – which is shown under Major Works.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Minor Works.—Gross Revenue, Irrigated Area, and Mileage open.

Minor Works.	Gross Revenue.			Irrigated area in acres.			Mileage in operation (including distributaries).		
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Rajputana.									
Tanks in Ajmer Sub-Collectorate.	60,953	38,561	52,948	13,672	13,874	11,220	...	...	...
Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate.	26,981	37,534	40,572	7,613	14,197	6,700	...	...	...
Tanks in Todgarh Sub-Collectorate.	20,875	24,854	25,847	4,914	4,835	2,970	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	1,08,809	1,00,949	1,19,367	26,199	32,906	20,890	...	...	...
Baluchistan.									
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	—64	19,264	54,915	...	1,995	6,449	22	22	22
Shebo Canal	8,209	21,839	13,378	2,939	2,691	2,329	25	25	25
Total Baluchistan	8,145	41,103	68,293	2,939	4,686	8,778	47	47	47
Burma.									
Irrawaddy Embankments	11,35,126	11,44,548	11,08,159	412,763	423,760	414,914	...	...	...
Tongwa Island Embankment	45,012	60,272	60,579	24,966	29,363	30,946	..	...	...
Bawle " " *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Burma	11,80,138	12,04,820	11,68,738	437,729	453,123	445,860	...	...	...
Bengal.									
Saran Project	674	674	685	...	...	...	24	24	24
United Provinces.									
Dun Canals	1,13,074	1,08,728	1,18,031	19,136	17,158	14,496	80	87	87
Rohilkhand Canals	1,57,386	1,62,019	1,83,887	96,237	83,193	47,756	370	397	397
Bijnor Canals	42,809	41,607	45,429	18,546	17,486	10,018	74	76	76
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	9,748	7,923	8,145	3,456	3,552	5,019	66	66	66
Total United Provinces	3,23,017	3,20,277	3,55,492	137,375	121,389	77,289	590	626	626
Punjab.									
Indus Inundation Canals †	3,72,183	...	...	187,513	...	...	745	...	...
Shahpur Inundation Canals	1,01,603	98,157	84,115	37,801	37,399	18,991	173	152	152
Ghaggar Canals	22	29	11,200	9,773	21,142	16,412	68	68	68
Total Punjab	4,73,808	98,186	95,315	235,087	58,541	35,403	986	220	220
North-West Frontier Province.									
Kabul River Canal	1,46,984	1,17,913	1,27,693	...	29,427	27,843	...	65	65
Madras.									
Chembrambaukam Tank	44,389	45,331	14,015	19,933	20,579	11,866	27	27	27
Palar Anicut System	1,72,752	1,86,089	52,603	107,438	111,822	79,511	296	296	296
Pelandorai Anicut System	35,971	38,162	33,683	10,563	11,094	11,277	63	63	63
Lower Coleroon Anicut "	2,87,765	2,88,268	2,76,263	110,511	111,314	111,453	898	896	896
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project	35,544	34,667	25,008	10,325	10,767	7,946	10	10	10
Shatiatope Anicut System	1,05,671	1,06,962	98,138	34,681	35,270	33,279	190	190	190
Tirukkoyilur Anicut System	39,567	48,319	35,005	27,876	28,958	26,3[illegible]2	163	163	163
Thadapalli Channel	35,286	38,020	36,628	15,640	16,103	15,766	76	76	76
Arkenkota Channel	9,254	9,165	9,046	4,338	4,344	4,331	24	24	24
Cheyeru Anicut System	45,721	49,851	34,964	34,365	35,890	29,032	181	181	181
Polney Anicut System	51,341	57,636	33,890	29,810	31,911	17,168	182	182	182
Dondapad Tank	490	580	189	158	142	61	4	4	4
Sagileru Project	6,666	7,322	208	6,623	6,789	3,693	14	14	14
Munyeru Project	11,990	12,800	8,136	3,097	3,322	2,221	57	67	57
Ganjam Minor Rivers System	48,925	49,594	53,143	78,572	79,178	79,411	100	100	100
Other works	1,44,682	1,51,976	1,33,396	90,148	92,207	88,406	265	265	265
Total Madras	10,76,014	11,19,742	8,44,410	584,081	599,690	521,786	2,550	2,558	2,548

* Transferred to the category of "Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept."
† Transferred to the category of "Major Works."

Minor Works.—Gross Revenue, Irrigated Area, and Mileage open—concld.

Minor Works	Gross Revenue			Irrigated area in acres.			Mileage in operation (including distributaries).		
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bombay.									
Sind.									
Sukkur Canal	1,31,805	1,66,878	1,23,691	88,159	96,049	82,060	130	130	130
Ghar Canal	6,24,193	6,85,867	5,73,712	267,078	284,475	251,537	297	297	296
Marak Great Canal	53,672	61,390	59,416	54,354	55,315	55,835	169	172	172
Sarfrazwah Canal	20,151	28,617	26,641	26,488	28,226	26,658	108	108	111
Fuleli Canal	3,68,484	4,85,662	3,78,569	334,279	365,014	316,712	1,049	1,075	1,024
Other works costing less than Rs. 1,00,000 each	2,939	32,327	16,653	24,172	25,938	35,632	101	93	193
Total Sind	12,01,244	14,60,241	12,08,682	794,530	855,177	798,134	1,854	1,875	1,926
Deccan and Gujarat.									
Khari Cut	922	3,513	3,072	1,098	2,985	47	36	36	36
Mhasva Tank	1,000	1,406	925	265	181	702	7	7	7
Jamda Canals	1,378	1,761	5,165	1,117	1,245	4,212	114	114	114
Parsul Tank	2,087	3,013	3,052	690	668	628	5	5	5
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	5,142	11,822	9,638	10,089	4,708	7,187	40	40	40
Bhatodi Tank	2,113	6,781	3,167	318	719	849	6	10	10
Matoba Tank	15,978	12,069	9,245	1,946	1,812	2,111	17	17	17
Shirsuphal Tank	1,662	1,313	1,896	351	755	1,571	12	12	12
Bhadalvadi Tank	1,002	1,078	3,544	1,192	1,477	1,531	10	10	10
Ashti Tank	5,118	6,036	4,751	692	1,102	2,761	30	30	30
Upper Man River Works	370	6,962	4,189	664	711	870	24	24	24
Yerla River Irrigation Works	8,704	8,128	13,090	838	2,912	3,948	37	37	37
Maini Tank	3,243	5,990	7,442	1,502	1,227	1,611	17	17	17
Muchkundi Tank	159	469	129	90	49	4	7	7	7
Madag Tank	1,495	4,188	1,653	139	922	761	9	9	9
Gokak Canal—1st Section and Storage Works	42,784	17,773	32,630	13,389	7,695	9,571	49	49	49
Other works costing less than Rs. 1,00,000 each	12,981	16,895	17,332	3,027	3,175	2,498	41	41	56
Total Deccan and Gujarat	1,09,238	1,43,177	1,21,219	38,237	32,353	40,695	461	468	480
Total Bombay	13,10,482	16,03,418	13,29,901	832,767	887,530	839,129	2,315	2,343	2,406
Total Minor Works	46,28,071	46,07,082	41,09,894	2,256,177	2,187,292	1,976,978	6,512	5,883	5,936

STATEMENT No. VII.

General result of Irrigation Works in British India for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

	Capital outlay to end of 1904-05.	Gross Revenue during 1904-05.	Maintenance charges during 1904-05.	Net Revenue during 1904-05.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.	Percentage of maintenance charges to gross Revenue.	Area irrigated (in acres).	Revenue realized per acre irrigated.	Cost of maintenance per acre irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana.									
Minor Works	31,69,936	1,19,367	13,013	1,06,354	3·35	10·90	20,890	5·71	0·62
Baluchistan.									
Minor Works	17,52,123	68,293	21,441	46,852	2·67	31·39	8,778	7·78	2·44
Central Provinces.									
Protective	11,89,353	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Burma.									
Productive	93,46,257	89,911	77,690	12,221	0·13	86·41	41,770	2·15	1·86
Minor Works	34,29,899	11,68,738	1,75,918	9,92,820	28·95	15·05	445,860	2·62	0·39
Total Burma	1,27,76,156	12,58,649	2,53,608	10,05,041	7·87	20·15	487,630	2·58	0·52
Bengal.									
Productive	6,17,98,560	20,00,925	10,17,213	9,83,712	1·59	50·84	800,227	2·50	1·27
Protective	16,07,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works	7,14,170	685	1,934	—1,249	...	282·33	...	...	..
Total Bengal	6,41,19,993	20,01,610	10,19,147	9,82,463	1·53	50·92	800,227	2·50	1·27
United Provinces.									
Productive	8,73,54,769	98,85,346	32,66,398	66,18,948	7·58	33·04	1,909,316	5·18	1·71
Protective	56,12,548	1,72,992	1,31,944	41,048	0·73	76·27	117,573	1·47	1·12
Minor Works	36,65,369	3,55,492	2,18,879	1,56,613	5·73	61·57	77,289	4·60	2·83
Total United Provinces	9,66,62,686	1,04,13,830	36,17,221	67,96,609	7·03	34·73	2,104,178	4·95	1·72
Punjab.									
Productive	10,88,35,732	1,96,34,250	62,61,521	1,33,72,729	12·29	31·89	5,281,831	3·72	1·18
Minor Works	5,59,159	95,315	95,266	49	0·01	99·95	35,403	2·69	2·69
Total Punjab	10,93,94,891	1,97,29,565	63,56,787	1,33,72,778	12·22	32·22	5,317,234	3·71	1·19
North-West Frontier Province.									
Protective	41,70,702	5,34,027	1,29,454	4,04,573	9·70	24·24	159,412	3·35	0·81
Minor Works	6,31,070	1,27,693	36,816	90,847	14·40	28·85	27,843	4·59	1·32
Total North-West Frontier Province	48,01,772	6,61,720	1,66,300	4,95,420	10·32	25·13	187,255	3·53	0·89
Madras.									
Productive	7,18,66,138	81,67,227	18,51,237	63,15,990	8·79	22·67	2,940,599	2·78	0·63
Protective	50,05,836	98,340	61,230	37,110	0·74	62·26	96,274	1·02	0·63
Minor Works	1,15,12,882	8,44,410	3,36,048	5,08,362	4·41	39·80	521,786	1·62	0·64
Total Madras	8,83,84,856	91,09,977	22,48,515	68,61,462	7·76	24·68	3,558,659	2·56	0·63
Bombay.									
Productive	3,67,27,889	25,44,273	10,24,605	15,19,668	4·14	40·27	1,233,540	2·06	0·83
Protective	95,87,720	1,41,170	87,890	53,280	0·55	62·26	60,564	2·33	1·45
Minor Works	1,31,91,378	13,29,901	4,03,268	9,26,633	7·02	30·32	839,129	1·58	0·48
Total Bombay	5,95,06,987	40,15,344	15,15,768	24,99,581	4·20	37·75	2,133,233	1·88	0·71
GRAND TOTAL	44,17,58,753	4,73,78,366	1,52,11,795	3,21,66,571	7·28	32·11	14,618,084	3·24	1·04

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, Public Works Department, No. 19-I., dated 20th June 1906.

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the construction of Irrigation Works in India, exclusive of works of minor importance for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.

MAJOR WORKS.	To end of 1903-04.	1904-05.	To end of 1904-05.
(1) PROTECTIVE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—			
Direct receipts	91,24,728	8,04,921	99,29,649
Irrigation Land Revenue collected in the Civil Department *less* collection charges . . .	10,05,433	1,41,619	11,47,052
TOTAL, REVENUE .	1,01,30,161	9,46,540	1,10,76,701
Charges—			
Capital outlay — Charged to Protective grant .	2,21,24,573	21,31,755	2,12,56,328
Capital outlay — Charged to Minor Works and Famine Relief grants .	30,81,744	...	30,81,744
Working expenses	48,41,805	3,83,713	52,25,518
TOTAL, CHARGES .	3,00,48,122	25,15,468	3,25,63,590
Loss, excluding indirect charges	1,99,17,961	15,68,928	2,14,86,889
Indirect charges — Pertaining to Capital .	13,11,049	86,411	13,97,460
Indirect charges — Ditto Revenue . .	3,49,799	26,805	3,76,604
Loss, including indirect charges	2,15,78,809	16,82,144	2,32,60,953
(2) PRODUCTIVE—			
Revenue—			
Direct receipts	45,64,85,637	2,91,10,050	48,55,95,687
Irrigation Land Revenue collected in the Civil Department *less* collection charges . . .	28,35,33,107	1,32,57,124	29,67,90,231
TOTAL, REVENUE .	74,00,18,744	4,23,67,174	78,23,85,918
Charges—			
Capital outlay — Charged to ordinary Revenues to end of 1884-85 . .	5,40,24,150	.	5,40,24,150
Capital outlay — Charged to Minor Works grant	44,35,452	82,429	45,17,881
Working expenses	25,59,28,828	1,27,45,199	26,86,74,327
Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital outlay not charged to Revenue to the 31st March 1900, and at 3½ per cent. on outlay subsequent to that date .	22,99,31,579	1,19,11,435	24,18,12,714
TOTAL, CHARGES .	54,43,20,009	2,47,39,063	56,90,59,072
Gain, excluding indirect charges	19,56,98,735	1,76,28,111	21,33,26,846
Indirect charges — Pertaining to Capital	1,70,32,178	2,41,829	1,72,74,007
Indirect charges — Ditto Revenue .	1,75,81,598	8,02,962	1,83,84,560
Gain, including indirect charges	16,10,84,959	1,65,83,320	17,76,68,279
TOTAL GAIN ON PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS. — Excluding indirect charges .	17,57,80,774	1,60,59,183	19,18,39,957
TOTAL GAIN ON PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS. — Including ditto	13,95,06,150	1,49,01,176	15,44,07,326

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, etc.—contd.

	To end of 1903-04.	1904-05.	To end of 1904-05.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Revenue—			
Direct Receipts	4,58,46,650	14,07,897	4,72,54,547
Irrigation Land Revenue collected in the Civil Department *less* collection charges . . .	8,77,78,376	33,34,415	9,11,12,791
TOTAL, REVENUE .	13,36,25,026	47,42,312	13,83,67,338
Charges—			
Capital outlay, excluding outlay shown against Protective and Productive Works . . .	5,46,10,416	16,76,878	5,63,17,294
Working expenses	5,35,10,453	16,95,408	5,52,05,861
TOTAL, CHARGES .	10,81,50,569	33,72,286	11,15,23,155
Gain, excluding indirect charges	2,54,74,457	13,70,026	2,68,44,158
Indirect charges . { Pertaining to Capital . .	26,13,089	61,111	26,74,500
Indirect charges . { Ditto Revenue . .	20,98,087	68,481	21,66,568
Gain, including indirect charges . . .	2,07,62,951	12,10,134	2,20,03,115
(2) WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Direct Receipts	1,41,55,859	10,11,376	1,51,67,235
Irrigation Land Revenue collected in the Civil Department, *less* collection charges . . .	10,66,99,392	44,00,906	11,11,00,298
TOTAL, REVENUE .	12,08,55,251	54,12,282	12,62,67,533
Charges in the Public Works Department . .	5,97,58,699	34,68,962	6,32,27 661
Gain .	6,10,96,552	19,43,320	6,30,39,872
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION { Excluding indirect charges .	8,65,70,709	33,18,346	8,98,84,055
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION { Including ditto .	8,18,59,533	31,83,154	8,50,42,987

(a) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1872-73 only. Figures for earlier years are not obtainable.
(b) Ditto ditto 1874-75 only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in July 1906, and from 1st January to 31st July 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	298	1,625	5,871	...	...	.	...	..	..	298	1,625	5,871
Bengal	7,726	4,031	2,527	...	3	.	...	...	.	7,726	4,034	2,527
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	214	16,147	3,665	176	19,324	6,420	.	...	...	310	35,471	10,085
Panjab	...	2,124	702	.	13,310	1,558	790	20,435	2,134	790	35,875	4,694
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	.	.	...	.	...	.	2,612	18,453	9,670	2,612	18,453	9,670
Raj. & C. India	144	1,781	59	6,351	104,354	18,567	.	940	.	6,495	107,081	18,926
Bombay	...	..	..	103,989	143,853	48,850	..	.		103,989	143,853	48,850
Cent. Provs. and Berar	282	14,341	5,632	2,714	61,402	13,593	.	..	.	2,996	75,743	19,225
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	4,152	23,000	1,525	...			4,152	23,000	1,525
Madras	.	...	...	2,588	1,604	1,633	...	.		2,588	1,604	1,633
Mysore	..		..	...		...	.	.			..	...
TOTAL	8,654	40,049	18,456	119,970	366,856	92,746	3,402	39,834	11,804	132,036	446,739	123,006
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	3,648	—	—	.	—	—	...	—		3,648
Bengal	782	4,511	36	199	.	..			..	981	4,511	36
Bombay	2,692	671	658		...		4	.	73	2,696	671	731
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		..	..	2,512	7,766	1,558	.	.	...	2,512	7,766	1,558
Madras	912	6,213	533	9,676	1,013	572	.	.	...	10,588	7,226	1,105
Burma	329	1,283	1,090	323	1,100	...		...		652	2,389	1,090
Non-Br. Ports in India		...	...	60,055	58,329	18,774	...		...	60,055	58,329	18,774
Foreign countries	15		1	871	10,799	6,421	..	...	...	886	10 799	6,422
TOTAL	4,730	12,675	5 966	73,636	79,013	27,375	4	...	73	78 370	91,691	33,364
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,394	52,727	24,422	193,606	445,869	120,071	3,406	39,834	11,877	210,405	538,430	156,370
Imports to end of July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	23,946	12,893	54,833		.		...	.	..	23,946	12,893	54,833
Bengal	70,127	38,506	35,449		4	..	...	..	.	70,127	38 510	38,449
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	112,316	230,053	107,500	85,845	317,449	207,530	1,116	166	..	199,277	553 074	375,030
Panjab	32,958	86,352	73,083	108,866	276,391	134,053	446,072	539,931	174,560	587,896	902,674	382,296
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		..	...	..	...	243,332	276,332	305,416	243 332	276 332	305,416
Raj. & C. India	19,164	21,693	4,418	266,643	578,576	312,857	27,501	13 51	1,566	313,308	613 320	318,841
Bombay	5	262	1	2,415,278	2,273,510	2,303,940	...	1	...	2,415,283	2,273,773	2,303,947
Cent. Provs. and Berar	283	182,867	129,250	1,914,839	2,633,509	2,259,893		...	..	1,915,122	3 016 376	2,389,143
Nizam's Territory	...	...	.	171,961	320,432	304,820	...	...	...	171,961	320,432	304,820
Madras	1	...	...	14,477	11,628	47,489	.	.	.	14,478	11,628	47,489
Mysore	.	..	.	101	583	...	.	..	...	101	583	...
TOTAL	258,800	578,632	465,134	4,978,010	6,612,082	5,.70,588	718,081	829,481	481,542	5,954,891	8,020,195	6,520,264
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	21,822	—	-	...	—	—	...	—	—	21,822
Bengal	57,790	35,064	42,895	220	1	8	.	.		58,010	35 065	42 903
Bombay	11,059	3,751	12,078	17,624	14,224	10,796	352	202	693	29 035	18,177	23,567
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		.	99,291	229 932	77,885	.	...	.	99,291	229,932	77,885
Madras	6,070	15,454	3,821	23,545	3 781	19,425	.	...		29,615	19,236	23,246
Burma	28,410	10,747	16,983	1, 18	7,312	2,015	.	...	.	29,628	24,059	19,598
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	.	..	1,010,382	469 062	607,295	...	...	6	1,010,382	469 062	667,301
Foreign countries	588	1,963	1,592	10,783	206,116	63,690	121	51	40	11,492	208,130	65,320
TOTAL	103,917	72,079	99,191	1,163,063	931,429	841,722	473	253	739	1,267,453	1,003 661	[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	362,717	651,611	567,325	6,141,073	7,542,511	6,412,310	718,554	829,734	482,281	7,222,344	9,023,856	[illegible]

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in July 1906, and from 1st January to 31st July 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta 1904	Calcutta 1905	Calcutta 1906	City of Bombay 1904	City of Bombay 1905	City of Bombay 1906	Karachi 1904	Karachi 1905	Karachi 1906	Total 1904	Total 1905	Total 1906
Imports in July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*			878						.	...		878
Bengal	152,927	136,034	10,699		...		...			152,927	136,034	10,699
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	455,189	106,797	59,516	63,702	2,439	1,148	82,134	7,470		601,095	110,706	60,664
Panjab	251	52,843	21,296	56,366	158,169	122,176	3,733,500	2,682,220	3,069,750	3,790,117	2,893,212	3,213,228
Sind and Br. Baluchistan					...		302,074	224,911	396,422	302,074	224,911	396,422
Raj. & C. India	1,835	1,124	...	28,091	945	3,297	3,255	...	614	33,181	2,07	3,911
Bombay	.	..	.	24,517	35,918	2,000	.	.	.	24,517	35,918	2,000
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8,789	63,812	19,992	147,590	54,704	20,408	...			156,379	124,516	40,400
Nizam's Territory	...		.	733	7,350	93	.			733	7,350	93
Madras	...	..	...	...	...	...						.
Mysore	.		..	..		...						...
TOTAL	618,991	366,590	112,381	319,059	259,528	149,122	4,121,563	2,914,631	3,466,792	5,059,013	3,540,719	3,728,295
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	.	—	—	...	—	—	..	—	—	...
Bengal	..		..	..	.							.
Bombay	...	..		7	6	...				7	6	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		..	.	61,060	39,214	46,032				61,060	39,214	46,032
Madras		149	.			24					149	24
Burma	...		...	236	242	5,485				243	242	5,485
Non-Br. Ports in India		...		1,542	1,246		...		...	1,542	1,246	
Foreign countries	...			...	7,078	13,293		..			7,078	13,293
TOTAL	.	149		62,845	48,380	64,834				62,845	48,535	64,834
TOTAL IMPORTS	618,991	366,739	112,381	381,904	307,914	213,956	4,121,563	2,914,601	3,466,792	5,122,455	3,589,254	3,793,129
Imports to end of July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	460	.	1,451	...	..	..	...		.	460	..	1,451
Bengal	704,005	886,322	152,294	1	7	7	.			704,006	886,329	152,301
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	6,393,634	2,136,403	828,738	935,292	570,350	69,604	1,377,882	775,270	14,050	8,706,808	3,481,023	912,392
Panjab	3,948	242,495	225,135	214,112	697,627	345,790	11,437,335	11,708,590	8,064,553	11,653,495	12,703,718	8,635,814
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..		2			1,159,829	1,072,151	1,031,325	1,159,831	1,072,151	1,031,325
Raj. & C. India	7,043	13,585	8,114	202,907	90,616	18,677	4,572	630	4,033	214,522	104,831	30,444
Bombay	1	...	..	491,769	934,157	69,240		..	.	491,770	934,157	69,240
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8,807	749,314	182,696	1,924,365	1,599,950	304,126	...			1,933,172	2,349,264	486,922
Nizam's Territory	...	...	..	10,705	197,291	3,584	..		.	10,705	197,291	3,584
Madras	..	...	...		22	1					22	1
Mysore	...	...	..	392	...	...	...	.		392	..	.
TOTAL	7,117,898	4,028,119	1,398,428	3,780,605	4,092,020	810,735	13,979,648	13,610,247	9,174,317	24,878,151	21,740,386	11,383,480
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—		—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	..	88	89		...		...	88	89	...
Bombay	...	8	..	70,754	86	2,270	135		2	70,889	94	2,272
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	.	339,059	387,912	615,368	2			339,061	387,912	615,368
Madras	..	311		6	193	186	..	...	.	6	504	186
Burma	...	...	530	236	3,439	17,387			...	236	3,439	17,917
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	..		127,280	13,249	1,018	16,490	393		143,770	13,642	1,018
Foreign countries	77	31	213,069	40	15,472	342,833			1,720	117	15,503	557,622
TOTAL	77	350	213,599	537,463	420,440	979,662	16,627	393	1,722	554,167	421,183	1,194,983
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,117,975	4,028,469	1,612,027	4,318,068	4,516,460	1,790,397	13,996,275	13,610,640	9,176,039	25,432,318	22,161,509	12,578,463

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in July 1906, and from 1st January to 31st July 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	27,803	1,497	6,476	...	.	...	..	...	..	27,803	1,497	6,476
Bengal	515,194	179,276	156,589	..	...	16	..	...	...	515,194	179,276	156,605
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	168,446	35,729	60,520	49,732	6,340	3,563	4,498	727	...	222,676	42,796	64,083
Panjab	...	...	..	.	98	...	2,340	1,063	32	2,340	1,161	32
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	500	6,343	1,152	72,864	16,196	7,574	...	...	...	73,364	22,539	8,726
Bombay	..	...	...	74,444	25,780	11,434	.	.	...	74,444	25,780	11,434
Cent. Provs. and Berar	11,284	17,180	8,373	98,435	40,998	32,186	..	...	..	109,719	58,178	40,559
Nizam's Territory	..	...	...	52,774	31,602	19,231	..	..	.	52,774	31,602	19,231
Madras	...	...	...	6,564	234	79	..	..	..	6,504	234	79
Mysore		...	..	...	32	...	.	.	..	...	32	...
TOTAL	723,227	240,025	233,110	354,813	121,340	74,083	6,838	1,790	32	1,084,878	363,155	307,225
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	..	—	—	.	—	—	...	—	—	..
Bengal	...	185	...		...	.		.		...	185	...
Bombay		..	...	.		.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	..	1,466	1,570	247	...	...	.	1,466	1,570	247
Madras	..	959			.	.	.		.	...	959	...
Burma	..	.	.		..	...	.			...	..	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	.	...	4,304	116	431	.	..	.	4,304	116	431
Foreign countries	...	..	..	345	78	120	...	...	.	345	78	120
TOTAL	...	1,144	...	6,115	1,764	798	...	...	...	6,115	2,908	798
TOTAL IMPORTS	723,227	241,169	233,110	360,928	123,104	74,881	6,838	1,790	32	1,090,993	366,063	308,023
Imports to end of July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	72,317	30,257	35,205	..	.	.	.	...	...	72,317	30,257	35,205
Bengal	2,581,255	1,165,484	1,195,839	...		3,235	...	...	.	2,581,255	1,165,484	1,199,074
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,268,443	255,512	384,325	471,300	43,001	29,754	4,498	1,004	...	1,744,241	299,517	414,079
Panjab	...	...	494	...	1,341	3,793	4,027	9,187	1,583	4,027	10,528	5,870
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			..	..		.	...	...	...	...		...
Raj. & C. India	36,185	70,037	20,136	717,895	203,200	113,793	135	...		754,215	273,237	133,929
Bombay	.	284		604,224	838,273	255,167		...	...	604,224	838,557	255,167
Cent. Provs. and Berar	13,219	204,687	53,189	578,901	561,101	430,629		.	..	592,120	765,788	483,818
Nizam's Territory	.	..	.	1,106,239	1,065,224	649,573	...	..	.	1,106,239	1,085,224	649,573
Madras	...	459	...	41,995	15,627	25,052	...	...	...	41,995	16,080	25,052
Mysore	...	..	.	85	1,106	...	...	..	...	85	1,106	...
TOTAL	3,971,419	1,726,720	1,689,188	3,520,639	2,748,873	1,510,996	8,660	10,191	1,583	7,500,718	4,485,784	3,201,767
By Sea—	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
E. B. and Assam	319	3,098	...			...				319	3,098	...
Bengal	..	14,510	...	182	110	..	.	...	...	184	14,620	...
Bombay				2,596	11,708	965				2,596	11,708	965
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	.	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	4,428	25
Madras	..	4,428	25	..		...	.	..	.		7	...
Burma	..	7	...	47,824	20,369	33,330	.	.	. .	47,824	20,369	33,330
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	..	..	1,771	1,938	1,813	15	...	...	1,786	1,938	1,813
Foreign countries	...	...	...					...				
TOTAL	319	22,043	25	52,373	34,175	36,108	17	...	...	52,709	56,218	36,133
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,971,738	1,748,763	1,689,213	3,573,012	2,783,048	1,547,104	8,677	10,191	1,583	7,553,427	4,542,002	3,237,900

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in July 1906, and from 1st January to 31st July 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	.	..	...		..	..	.	.	.		..
Bengal	...	21	...	.	...	...	.	...	.		21	
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..		...	...	.
Panjab	...	...	..	...	...	.	28	63	141	28	63	141
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		.	.	...	..	113	59	725	113	57	725
Raj. & C. India	...	...	.	...	..	...	.				.	.
Bombay		.		.	34	...	...			..	34	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	.	
Nizam's Territory	.	.	.			..		.	..	..	.	
Madras	...	.	..	109	20	3			.	109	20	3
Mysore	...	...		...		...					.	.
Total		21	..	109	54	3	141	122	866	250	197	869
Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—	..
Bengal	...		...	...		...				..		.
Bombay	..						...		...	..	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		..		96	162	270	..		..	95	162	270
Madras	.		...		...	..	.					...
Burma	.		...			.				..		...
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	..		...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...
Foreign countries	..	...	...	45	41	46	..	10	..	45	51	46
Total	.	...	..	141	203	316	..	10	...	141	213	316
Total Imports	..	21	...	250	257	319	141	132	866	391	410	1,185
Imports to end of July												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	.	..	...	..	.	.	.				..
Bengal	9,369	7,466	6,402	14	40	...	.	...	.	9,383	7,506	6,402
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,487	1,708	1,422	13	10	6	..			1,500	1,718	1,428
Panjab	...	47	...	..	4	...	1,914	2,037	2,053	1,914	2,088	2,053
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	.	7	.	...	1,556	687	1 274	1,563	687	1 274
Raj. & C. India	...	...	..	10	5	...	..	..		10	5	..
Bombay	..	.	.	10	64	52	...	...	..	10	64	52
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	..	..	4	1	...	..	.		4	1	...
Nizam's Territory		.		113	148	409	...	.	.	113	148	409
Madras	..	..	.	1,154	931	154	...		..	1,154	931	154
Mysore	.		.	...	..	..	.		.			...
Total	10,856	9,221	7,824	1,325	1,203	621	3,470	2,924	3,327	15,651	13,348	11,772
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	.
Bengal	10	16	..	155	512	66	.			165	528	66
Bombay	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	18	...	.	18	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	.	1,687	1,441	2,106	..	..	.	1,687	1,441	2,106
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		...
Burma	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	..		...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	.	9	...	...	.	...	...	9	...	...
Foreign countries	...	655	..	171	380	653	..	96	20	171	1,131	673
Total	10	671	...	2,022	2,333	2,825	...	114	20	2,032	3,118	2,845
Total Imports	10,866	9,892	7,824	3,347	3,536	3,446	3,470	3,038	3,347	17,683	16,466	14,617

*Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in July 1906, and from 1st January to 31st July 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in July									
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	202	694	249,010	141,421	136,076	204,126	7,589	10,225	11,724
Bengal	390,984	416,014	70,119	54,913	63,608	34,229	347,281	408,341	351,387
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	.	...	266	62	194	13	324	107	217
Panjab	...	..		218	...	.	56	49	324
Rajputana and Central India			...	..	2	...	...	...	[illegible]
Bombay	...	.	.	.	...	8	..	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar		...	..	...	...	...	6	2	...
Nizam's Territory	.	..	...		...		3	..	...
Madras	.		..	.	...	..	12,114	...	1,325
TOTAL	391,186	415,708	319,395	196,614	199,880	238,376	367,373	418,724	364,977
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	..	—	—	1,263	—	—	.
Bengal	...		600	1,243	975	...	...	24,293	1,983
Bombay	...	...		44	...	...	.	...	...
Madras	..		...	5	39	25	..	...	...
Burma		...	.	...	...	22	3,499	3,032	74,105
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Foreign countries	10	4	...	218	192	31	73	6	97
TOTAL	10	4	600	1,510	1,206	1,341	3,572	27,331	76,191
TOTAL IMPORTS	391,196	416,712	319,995	198,124	201,086	239,717	370,945	446,055	441,168
Imports to end of July									
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	87,773	92,605	896,560	330,971	300,403	421,855	49,688	39,877	85,179
Bengal	3,647,005	2,624,731	4,845,872	140,820	134,545	101,137	5,351,611	6,851,887	6,340,587
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9,463	24,955	25,251	698	294	316	2,363	1,317	1,842
Panjab	...	...	..	1,662	48	1	235	305	610
Rajputana and Central India	..	...	.	1	2		14	9	...
Bombay		...	..	...	...	17	...	..	...
Central Provinces and Berar	..	10,918	1,166	...	...	2	107	16,468	40,598
Nizam's Territory		..	...	..	..	...	3	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	4	...	1	13,201	115	2,796
TOTAL	3,744,241	2,753,209	5,768,849	480,156	435,298	523,329	5,417,222	6,909,978	6,471,612
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	387	—	—	1,827	—	—	...
Bengal	33,282	51,373	147,364	2,654	2,381	1,867	73,348	185,092	113,414
Bombay	..		.	121	39	..	57	52	19
Madras	8,069	1,606	19	293	179	237		..	..
Burma	..	...	...	2	...	49	44,626	31,600	706,839
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	55	8	29	1,295	1,618	1,027	471	321	466
TOTAL	41,406	52,987	147,799	4,365	4,217	4,987	118,502	217,965	820,738
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,785,647	2,806,195	5,916,648	484,521	439,515	528,316	5,535,724	7,127,943	[illegible]

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible], October 19, 1906

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

No. 18.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 19—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

No. 2463.—Mr. H. Claughton is appointed to be Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, with effect from the 11th October 1906.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 1254.—The services of Maulvi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, a Deputy Commissioner in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Bhopal State.

No. 1257.—Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 12th October 1906.

No. 1263.—The Honourable Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Honourable Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I, on the forenoon of the 22nd October 1906.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 696.—With reference to rules 4 and 9 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification no. 529, dated the 8th September 1889, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the lower division of the secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, commencing on Saturday, the 5th January 1907.

No examination will be held during 1907 for filling up vacancies in the clerical establishment of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore will be held at the same time at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab respectively. The hours of examination at Calcutta will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the lower division of the secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is nine. Of these, five will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates duly qualified appear for the examinations to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta and such candidates temporarily resident, but not domiciled in, any of the provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest treasury and forward the treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to rule 8 of the rules* published with the Home Department Notification of the 8th September 1899, prescribing the particulars and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* *Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 8 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification of 8th September 1899*—

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a district or sub-divisional magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

(3) If the candidate is employed under Government, a certificate by the head of the office or department to the effect that, in his opinion, there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing clerkship examination.

(4) A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous clerkship examination and, if so, in what year.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 1890.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Pera, the 24th October 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Measures against Port Said, medical inspection, disinfection and rat destruction. Same quarantine measures adopted against Adalia.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th October, 1906.

No. 965—In continuation of the Home Department notification no. 497, dated the 10th May 1905, as amended by *corrigendum* no. 723, dated the 20th July 1906, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission, *vice* Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 1st Assistant Superintendent on leave, with effect from the 3rd May 1906:

Mr. A. Brown, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ashiq Ali Khan, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. H. Tayler, Officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

No. 968.—In the Home Department notification no. 316, dated the 23rd March 1906, notifying certain permanent appointments in the Port Blair Commission, *vice* Mr. F. E. Tuson, retired, *omit the words* "with effect from the date of his return to duty from leave" wherever they occur.

No. 969.—The Home Department *corrigendum* no. 495, dated the 10th May 1906, making certain amendments in its notification no. 316, dated the 23rd March 1906, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.

The 22nd October, 1906.

No. 1050.—The services of Lieutenant R. S. Waters, 40th Pathans, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th October, 1906.

No. 480.—The Reverend R. G. Jamieson, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 26th October 1906.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 24th October, 1906.

No. 360.—Mr. D. B. Spooner, who has been appointed to the Archæological Survey Department, arrived at Bombay on the 6th September 1906 and assumed charge of his appointment of Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, on the afternoon of the 12th October 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1906.

No. 152.—Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, is transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 153.—The services of Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, Class IV, 2nd grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway Board.

The 26th October, 1906.

No 154.—Mr. Brij Mohan Lal, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1906.

No. 2523-*G*.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Assistant Political Agent for Dir and Swat.

No. 2524-*G*.—Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 2525-*G*.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from leave, to the Dera Ismail Khan District.

No. 3342-*F*.—The services of Rai Bahadur Navagopal Sarkar, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 14th September 1906.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 4445-*I.C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), as applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurungabad by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 4557-I.B. and 1020-I.B., dated the 2nd October, 1903, and 11th March, 1904, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the rules framed under the said Act for Cantonments in British India and published in the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 117, dated the 16th February, 1906, to be in force in the Cantonment of Aurungabad and in those parts of the Cantonment of Secunderabad in which the said Act is for the time being operative, provided that in Aurungabad the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be the Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 2544-*G.B*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. E. Sevastopoulo, as Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1906.

No. 6017-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

September 1906. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	SEPTEMBER. 1906-1907.	SEPTEMBER. 1905-1906.	TO END OF SEPT. 1906-1907.	TO END OF SEPT. 1905-1906.	WHOLE YEAR. Budget, 1906-1907.	WHOLE YEAR. Actuals, Preliminary, 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	93	1,10	10,42	10,42	31,07	29,75
Opium	77	1,09	4,11	4,57	7,25	8,20
Salt	40	40	3,10	3,27	6,60	6,54
Stamps	40	49	3,02	3,09	5,96	5,81
Excise	68	67	4,22	4,12	8,72	8,52
Provincial Rates	19	18	1,34	1,74	3,39	4,22
Customs	46	53	3,04	2,18	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	19	22	99	91	1,88	1,84
Forest	15	15	94	1,04	2,68	2,40
Registration	4	4	31	30	53	54
Tributes from Native States	2	1	22	23	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	25	32	2,34	2,06	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,48	5,20	34,05	34,75	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—8	—15	—2,16	—2,16	—4,86	—4,14
Opium	—36	—36	—2,69	—2,63	—2,80	—2,82
Famine Relief	—3	—1	—13	...	—37	—5
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,78	—2,43	—16,37	—15,24	—35,93	—33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	—3,25	—2,95	—21,35	—20,03	—43,96	—40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—10	—9	+48	+42	+94	+69
Marine	—3	—3	—17	—16	—31	—32
Military Receipts	+5	+8	+46	+41	+80	+99
Military Issues	—1,49	—1,65	—9,79	—9,66	—20,50	—20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+15	+17	+2,53	+2,05	+4,40	+3,94
State Railways	+2,10	+1,96	+15,17	+13,08	+38,25	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+48	+48	+3,22	+3,16		
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+6	+12	+50	+1,22	+1,07	+2,08
Telegraph	+6	+7	+30	+41	+94	+90
TOTAL	+2,85	+2,80	+21,81	+19,02	+44,66	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—92	—92	—5,73	—5,18	—13,91	—12,25
State Railways	—1,84	—1,71	—11,00	—9,30	—22,88	—23,18
East Indian Railway	—19	—44	—2,20	—2,15		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	—17	—8	—18	...	—18
Telegraph	—10	—9	—54	—50	—1,12	—1,09
TOTAL	—3,35	—3,13	—19,55	—17,31	—37,91	—36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—2,07	—2,22	—6,76	—6,38	—1[illegible],41	—13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net. + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+41	+13	+4,34	+3,91	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+14	+34	—15	+20	...	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	—4,57	...	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+73	...	+7,98	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts		+1	...	+6	...	+18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	—3,91	—3,62	—15,96	—12,81	—26,70	—40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—11	+35	—88	+1,17	—3,47	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,68	—2,79	—0,24	—7,47	—25,80	—24,18
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—3,52	—2,76	—3,30	+87	—1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,89	19,75	17,67	16,12	19,95	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,37	16,99	14,37	16,99	18,46	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 6035-*E.O.*—Mr. A. Newmarch, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th of October 1906.

No. 6036-*E.O.*—Mr. O. A. Travers is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 11th of October 1906.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 6058-*E.O.*—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 1st of October 1906.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 6028-*A.*—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :

I.—Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending on the 30th June 1906—

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Opening Balance	12,451,912		
Net profit on coinage	1,114,570		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills) . . .	90,115	Closing Balance . .	13,656,603
Total .	13,656,603	Total .	13,656,603

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 30th June 1906—

	£
As a book credit	218,655*
Silver bullion in India sufficient to coin rupees equivalent to	1,182,800
British Government 2½ per cent consolidated Stock, 2¾ per cent. National War Loan Stock 3 per cent Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock, and 2¾ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,740,929, £1,252,366, £500,000, £1,491,324, £558,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000	12,255,148
Total .	13,656,603

* This amount has since been paid to the Reserve.

NOTE.—In the case of the profits on coinage which have been placed in the Gold Standard Reserve in the form of silver bullion, the figures show the sterling value of the number of rupees which the bullion will produce when coined.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 6069-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all applications and petitions presented to a Collector, or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, for advice or assistance from the Agricultural Department of the Province.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 543.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 533 of 1906, the following appointments are made, *vice* Major-General A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O., Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, proceeding on combined leave; with effect from the 7th November 1906:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bingley, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

Major F. A. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

NATIVE ARMY.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

No. 544.—Jemadar Ziarud-din Khan appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 909 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th June 1904.

No. 545.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Naurang Khan, from the Baluch Levy Corps to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 546.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Charles Henry McDonough is dismissed from the service.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 547.—The services of No. 281, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Krishnaji Balvant Bhagwat, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 548.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated 5th October 1906, pages 6724 to 6726.

INDIA OFFICE;

5th October, 1906.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments, made by the Government of India, and admissions to the Indian Medical Service and Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India:

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Arthur Robert Denne, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 22nd May 1906.

Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore, D.S.O., Professor, Indian Staff College. Dated 1st June 1906.

George Ranier Crawford, 40th Pathans. Dated 4th June 1906.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 6th June 1906.

Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., His Majesty's Minister, Abyssinia.

Frank Barton Hill, 46th Punjabis.

Henry Hercules Cobbe, D.S.O., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse). Dated 27th July 1906.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

William Hastings La Touche Darley, 81st Pioneers. Dated 2nd June 1906.

Samuel Paynter Musson, 113th Infantry. Dated 1st July 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 9th June 1906, but to rank from the 10th May 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Waters Harbin Marsh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), from the 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated and to rank from the 23rd April 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Alexander George Croft, 18th Infantry, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated and to rank from the 18th June 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Russell Herbert Skinner, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 18th November 1905.

Alten Henry Bogle, 40th Pathans. Dated 19th November 1905.

Augustine Henry Brooke, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers. Dated 28th February 1906.

David Benjamin Gray, 48th Pioneers. Dated 23rd March 1906.

Leonard Proby Haviland, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 9th April 1906.

Dated 27th April 1906.

Henry Francis Story, 35th Sikhs.

Alan Gething Stone, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 18th January 1905.

John Creery Tate. Dated 25th March 1906.
James Garrard Dormer. Dated 19th March 1906.
Herbert Cobb Finnis. Dated 15th March 1906.
Harold Evelyn William Bell-Kingsley. Dated 16th March 1906.
Hugh Robert Charles Lane. Dated 14th March 1906.
Frank Stewart Greenhouse. Dated 19th March 1906.
Archibald Huleatt Huntly Muir. Dated 16th March 1906.
Thomas Schomberg Paterson. Dated 16th March 1906.
John Sweetland Dallas. Dated 14th March 1906.
John Graham Wilson. Dated 18th March 1906.
Arthur Hugh-Rich Saunders. Dated 17th March 1906.
Donald Rainsford-Hannay. Dated 17th March 1906.
Thomas Moss. Dated 8th March 1906.
Norman Chalmers Sparling. Dated 7th March 1906.
Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson. Dated 13th March 1906.
William Bruce Cunningham. Dated 6th March 1906.

Lionel Edward Lang. Dated 24th March 1906.

Douglas Byres Davidson. Dated 4th April 1906.

William George King Broome. Dated 8th March 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st February 1906.

Harry William Pierpoint, F.R.C.S.

Khandu Ganpatrao Gharpurey.

William David Henderson Stevenson, M.B.

Henry Patullo Cook, M.B.

Percy Strickland Mills, M.B.

William James Fraser, M.B.

Desmond Charles Villiers FitzGerald.

Charles Richard O'Brien, M.B.

Robert Siggins Kennedy, M.B.

Bernard Higham.

Charles Aubrey Godson.

Reginald Henry Lee, M.B.

Norman Halliburton Hume, M.B.

Greer Edmund Malcomson, M.D.

Patrick Heffernan, M.B.

William Anderson Mearns, M.B.

Henry Stewart Hutchison, M.B.

Duncan Macdonald Cochrane Church, M.B.

Robert George Gibbon Croly, M.B.

Stanley Trefusis Crump.

William Barbour Alexander Kennedy Cullen, M.B.

James MacGregor Skinner, M.B.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

To be Nursing Sisters.

Miss Lilian Frances Mary Heale. Dated 21st May 1906.

Miss Mary Ingleby Harrison. Dated 7th August 1906.

Dated 21st September 1906.

Miss Annie Adeline Mackenzie.

Miss Florence Needham.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Major.

Captain Arthur Stuart Trydell. Dated 3rd June 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Dated 15th April 1906.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Edward Horton Battinson Willmott.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Charles Napier.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Frederick Whittington. Dated 5th June 1906.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch.

Theodore Copeland. Dated 15th June 1906.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers :

Colonels.

Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. Dated 28th August 1906.

Vernon Ansdell Schalch, C.B. Dated 7th September 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Charles Pulley, C.B. Dated 10th August 1906.

Major Edmund Charles Thwaytes. Dated 12th August 1906.

Major Hugh Rollo Fagan. Dated 15th September 1906.

The King has also approved the transfer to the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officer.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain Laurence Rundall, M.B. Dated 17th September 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The rank of Brevet-Colonel A. E. P. Burn and Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Gordon is as here shown and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 21st August 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 549.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Brevet-Colonels.

11th November 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps.

29th November 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Almond Paul Westlake, D.S.O., 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

27th September 1906.

Kenneth James Buchanan, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

23rd October 1906.

Brevet-Colonel Hamilton Bower, 17th Cavalry.

William Alexander Wickede Strickland, Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

22nd October 1906.

Robert Francis Finlay, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 550.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant George Pendleton, honorary Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th July 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No 551.—The following promotions are made :

2nd "Queen's Own" Rajput Light Infantry.

Jemadar Balkhandi Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Balkaran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th September 1906.

24th Punjabis.

Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nanak, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st October 1906.

62nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Narain Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 10th September 1906.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Havildar-Major Baijnath Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Hasan Khan, promoted ; with effect from the 16th February 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Major-General Henry Macan Mason, Indian Army,—14th November 1906.

Major Edward James Lugard, D.S.O., Indian Army,—10th November 1906.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 553.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the admission to the 3rd class of the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit of the undermentioned sepoy of the Khyber Rifles :

SEPOY GULLA SHAH.—For conspicuous gallantry displayed during the ambush of raiders at Tandai on the Khajurai Plain off the Border of the Peshawar District, on the 26th July 1906, when, though severely wounded, he remained fighting until, after a hand to hand struggle, he had disposed of his adversary—one of the most notorious ruffians in the Hazarnao gang.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 554.—William Henry John Lett, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 28th August 1906.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 555.—Second-Lieutenant Seton Andrew Steele resigns his commission. Dated 24th September 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Manning Orr to be Lieutenant, *vice* Buckley, resigned. Dated 5th October 1906.

Fred Cross, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hooper, promoted. Dated 4th October 1906.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 556.—Arthur William Slater, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 3rd September 1906.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 557.—Captain George Moyle (Paymaster) resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. Dated 20th August 1906.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 558.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Kater Drury Sidgwick, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant, *vice* Heefke, transferred to the Naini Tal Volunteers. Dated 11th June 1906.

Lieutenant Charles Kater Drury Sidgwick, D.S.O., to be Captain in excess of establishment, pending absorption.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 559.—Lieutenant William Henry Chaldecott, Royal Engineers (supernumerary), resigns his commission. Dated 18th December 1905.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 560.—Second-Lieutenant Harry Rylance Haigh resigns his commission Dated 21st September 1906.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 561.—Leonard Camroux Oliver, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st September 1906.

Thomas Henry Bishop, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H., gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st September 1906.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 562.—Second-Lieutenant Ralph Emmerson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 20th and 26th October 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
Royal Engineers.	Captain Charles Ogilvie Halliday.	18th October 1906.	Poona . .	...	...
Indian Medical Service.	Captain Arthur Frederick Pilkington.	14th September 1906.	Not stated .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and 26th October 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
John Radley Leader*	Lieutenant .	2nd Battalion, The Connaught Rangers	10th April 1906.	Intestate .	1,681 7 11	25th December 1906.

* *Next-of-kin—Father*—Richard Leader, Esq , M.D , J.P.
Address—Westbourne, Mill Street Co. Cork, Ireland.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 26th October 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 104.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 911, Sham Singh (E),—13th October 1906.

No. 912, Mota Singh (E),—17th October 1906.

No. 905, Shiu-Parshad (E),—21st October 1906.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No 105—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 17th October 1906 .—

No. 223, Kalidas Chotalal.

No. 106.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 16th September 1906 :—

No 258, Shanker Vishnu Gole.

No. 262, Sarabhai Bulakhiram Bhatt.

No. 263, Mohanlal Nageshwar Sehukla.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 59.—The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 26th October 1906 .—

To be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.

Lieutenant E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

Lieutenant E. J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

To be Assistant Surveyors, 3rd class.

Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, Royal Indian Marine,	Assistant Surveyors, 4th class.
Lieutenant C. R. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant E. W. Danson, Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant J. F. Vibart, Royal Indian Marine,	Assistant Surveyors, 4th class (on probation), are confirmed in their appointments.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1906.

No. 222.—Mr D. Willison McQuillen, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Establishment of the Railway Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th September 1906, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 223.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 188, dated the 6th October 1905, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A R Browne, R.E., is permanently transferred from the Accounts Branch to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Management Department, and confirmed as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with rank in class I, grade 2 from the 1st January 1906. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne will continue to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Railway Board, until further orders.

No. 224.—Rai Sahib Milki Ram, Assistant Store-keeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Store-keeper in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. S H Maule-Cole on privilege leave

The 23rd October, 1906.

No. 225.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months in extension of that sanctioned in Railway Board Notification No 94, dated 21st April 1906

No 226.—The temporary promotion of Mr J C Mills, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, as ordered in Railway Board notification No 187, dated 6th October 1905, is ante-dated to 1st December 1904.

No. 227.—Mr J. C. Mills, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, while acting as Manager of that line in 1905 held officiating rank in Special class, 2nd grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Manson's combined leave and thereafter temporary rank in that grade.

By Board notification No. 7, dated the 3rd March 1905, so far as it relates to Mr. Mills, is cancelled

The 24th October, 1906.

No. 228.—Mr. N. C. Haldar, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1906, and until further orders.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 229.—Mr. J. R. Tickell, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway

Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th September 1906.

No. 230.—Mr. H S. Jones, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th April 1906.

No. 231.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have been pleased to sanction a survey being made, by the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for a line of railway from Bir to Bhopal, a distance of about 110 miles.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 25th October, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 20th October 1906, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	34	32
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	23	13
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	1	2
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	4	6
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	92	69
		Panch Mahals „	„ „	70	50
		Kaira District	„ „	220	140
		Broach Port	„ „	...	.
		Broach District	„ „	16	11
		Mahikantha State	„ „	44	32
		Rewakantha State	„ „	11	8
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	29	29
		Bulsar Port	„ „	...	...
		Surat District	„ „	27	29
		Palanpur State	„ „	20	11
		Jhara Port	. . . .	...	...
		Utan „	B., B. & C. I. & B. G.-J. P.	...	...
		Vesava „	„ „	...	...
		Kelva „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori „	„ „	...	...
		Mahim „	„ „	...	...
		Dhanu „	„ „	...	...
		Bhiwndi „	G. I. P.	1	...
		Aghashi „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	...	...
		Bassein „	„ „	.	...
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana „	„	2	1
		Bandra „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kon „	. . . .	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	744	648
		Poona District	„ „	516	339
		Satara „	S. M.	392	282
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	78	67
		Khandesh District	„	70	42
		Nasik „	„	...	...
		Sholapur Town	„	(a)2	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	(a)1	(a)1

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P	..	...
		Mora ,,	G I P. & B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Panvel ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kahoi ,,		...	...
		Roha ,,	G I. P & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Revdanda ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Kolaba District	G I P. & B., B. & C. I.	7	6
		Ratnagiri Port	S M.	.	
		Vizedrug ,,	,,	...	.
		Harnai ,,	,,	...	...
		Rajapur ,,	,,	...	...
		Vengurla ,,	,,	2	2
		Malwan ,,		4	4
		Jaitapur ,,		...	...
		Dabhol ,,		..	...
		Jaigad ,,		...	...
		Deogad ,,		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S M.	4	5
		Belgaum ,,	,,	(a)93	(a)61
		Dharwar ,,	,,	11	9
		Karwar Port	,,	.	
		Kumta ,,	,,	...	...
		Kanara District	,,	(b)1	(b)1
		Savantvadi State	,,		...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N W.	3	4
		Karachi District	,,	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	,,	...	...
		Hyderabad District	,, & J B.	...	...
		Larkhana District		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N W & J B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G I. P.	...	...
		Aundh ,,	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Jukau ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B & C. I.	...	..
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	,, ,,	...	...
		Savanur ,,	S. M.	..	...
		Bhor ,,	G I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port	,,	86	28

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 20th October 1906.
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	28	11
		Jafrabad „	„	3	2
		Verawal „	„	2	...
		Vawania „	„ (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	221	191
		Kolhapur Town		...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	412	296
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	„ „	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud „	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla „		...	...
		Nandgaon „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan „	„	...	...
		Rajapuri „	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	„	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	„	3	4
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	311	258
		Satara „	S. M.	...	...
		Jath „	„	...	...
		Surat „	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	3,619	2,692
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S.I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	2	1
		Salem District	Madras	6	5
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	2	2
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Nilgiris „	Madras	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Tellicherry Port	„	...	...
		Cuddalore „	„	...	...
		Mangalore „	„	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	,, ,,	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	..	...
		Chingleput District	,, ,,	(a) 1	...
		Godavari ,,	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	,,	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I	...	...
		Trichinopoly ,,	,,	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	,,	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	,,	...	...
		Cocanada ,,	,,	...	...
		Gopalpore ,,	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	15	11
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(b) 7	(b) 7
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia ,,	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	,, & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	,,	..	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan ,,	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	,,	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	,,	.	...
		Bankura ,,	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	,,	28	23
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	,,	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Darbhanga District	,,	...	...
		Shahabad ,,	E. I.	3	...
		Dinapore	,,	...	...
		Patna City	,,	...	...
		Patna District	,,	2	2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	,,	...	...
		Monghyr District	,,	8	3
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...

(a) Imported.
(b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B N	...	...
		Manbhum District	E I & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	48	35
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O & R & E I.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	"		...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	17	17
		Aligarh City	E I & O & R		...
		Aligarh District	" "	72	64
		Saharanpur City	O & R & N W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	2	1
		Bulandshahr "	E. I	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O & R	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E I	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "		...
		Mainpuri "	E I.	...	...
		Agra City	B, B. & C I., G. I. P & E. I.	..	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	...	...
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	...	...
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	2	2
		Muttra District	" & "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	1	1
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	...	..
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B, B. & C. I.	24	24
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	1	1
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	4	2
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I. & O. & R.	2	1
		Allahabad District	„ & O & R	4	4
		Cawnpur City	E I. O & R, B., B & C I. & G I. P. (I M. Sec.)	72	69
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P (I M. Sec) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	G I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N. W. & O & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E I	2	2
		Ballia „	„	28	25
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	..
		Jaunpur District	„ & B & N. W.	1	1
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N W	2	2
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O & R	...	..
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	21	18
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	2	2
		Basti District	„	12	8
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R., & B. & N W.	4	5
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R K.	2	2
		Lucknow District	„ „	.	
		Hardoi „	„	...	.
		Rae Bareli „	„	...	1
		Sitapur „	R. K.	3	3
		Kheri „	„	3	3
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B & N. W.	2	1
		Gonda „	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	5	5
		Sultanpur „	„	...	..
		Ajodhia	„ & B. & N W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	..	...
		Fyzabad District	„	9	5
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ & O. & R.	...	
			TOTAL	297	269

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B, B. & C I & N. W.	4	2
		Karnal "	E I.	...	...
		Simla "	S K	...	...
		Delhi "	E I, N W, O & R & G I P	4	1
		Ambala "	N W & E I.	...	...
		Ludhiana "	N W	153	110
		Rohtak "	"	9	8
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	13	6
		Hoshiarpur "	"	(a) 8	(a) 7
		Ferozepur "	"	24	11
		Kangra "	"	...	...
		Amritsar City	"	...	.
	Lahore	Amritsar District	"	2	2
		Gurdaspur "	"	45	33
		Lahore City	"		...
		Lahore District	"		...
		Gujranwala District	"	2	4
		Montgomery City	"	6	2
		Montgomery District	"	11	3
		Sialkot "	"	12	12
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	110	105
		Gujrat "	"	2	2
		Shahpur "	"		1
		Jhelum "	"	...	...
		Attock "	"	...	
	Multan	Mianwali District	"		.
		Lyallpur "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	"		...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	2	..
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C I. & J B	124	103
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	16	8
		Maler Kotla State	"		...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	.	...
		Nabha "	"	...	.
			TOTAL	549	419
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	28	26
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	1	1
		Prome "	"	31	29
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	3	3
		Maubin District	"	.	...
		Henzada "	"	...	...
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	1	1

(a) Figures for week ending 13th October 1906.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma		...
		Amherst District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District	"	.	.
		Thaton "	"	...	...
			"	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina "	"	.	...
		Mandalay Town	"	5	5
		Mandalay District	"	7	3
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	3	1
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"		.
			TOTAL	79	69
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.		...
		Malda District	"	..	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"		...
		Mymensingh District	"	..	
		Faridpur District	"	.	
			TOTAL	..	
CENTRAL PROVINCES INCLUDING BERAR	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 4	(a) 5
		Nagpur District	"	(b) 215	(b) 164
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	.	..
		Kamptee Town	"	210	16[illegible]
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	..
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	..	...
		Bhandara District	"	(a) 2	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	..	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	1	1
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	..	...
		Mandla District	"	.	...

(a) Imported. | (b) Six imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B & C I.	4	3
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	(a) 2	(a) 1
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B & C. I. & G. I P.	...	1
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
		Raipur District	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G I P.	45	14
		Akola District	"	31	25
		Buldana Town	"	.	...
		Buldana District	"	(b) 27	(b) 15
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	
		Amraoti Town	"	...	..
		Amraoti District	"	16	17
			TOTAL	558	462
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S M. & Madras	28	23
		Bangalore City	" "	2	2
		Bangalore District	" "	46	18
		Mysore City	"	5	5
		Mysore District	"	2	1
		Kolar "	Madras		...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	2	.
		Tumkur District	S. M.	6	8
		Shimoga "	"	3	1
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	57	47
		Hassan "	"	30	26
			TOTAL	181	134
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	(c) 94	(c) 60
			TOTAL	94	60

(a) Imported. | (b) Two imported
(c) Figures for the period from 21st September to 11th October 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central India.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 1,918	(a) 1,708
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	„	(d) 26	(d) 14
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	..	...
		Dhar „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	(b) 17	(b) 8
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Malwa Agency	. . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	..	...
		Bhopal Agency	„	(e) 17	(e) 8
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	„	..	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa	(c) 350	(c) 275
		Nimach „	„	(b) 65	(b) 17
		Rutlam City	„	..	...
		Rutlam State	„	(f) 1	(f) 1
		Dewas Town	„	..	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	(d) 30	(d) 27
		Narsingarh State	„	..	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	..	...
		Rewa Town	„	..	...
		Rewa State	„	..	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Datia City	„	.	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Piploda District	„	...	...
		Bagh State	„	.	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	.	...
		Jaora State	„	.	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	„	...	...
		Rajgarh „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	2,424	2,058

(a) Figures for 3 weeks ending 20th October 1906.
(b) Figures for 2 weeks ending 13th October 1906.
(c) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 20th October 1906.
(d) Figures for 2 weeks ending 20th October 1906.
(e) Figure for the weeks ending 29th September and 13th October 1906.
(f) Figure for week ending 13th October 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA	...	Bharatpur State	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	(a) 1
		Ajmer Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	..
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B	...	...
		Jaipur City	B, B. & C.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B B, & C I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B. B & C I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B, B & C. I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	.
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	.
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	1
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N W.	12	6
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	12	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.		...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	..	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	7,876	6,216

(a) Figure for week ending 18th October 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 25th October 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Pressure during the week was low in the south of the Arabian Sea and in the south-east of the Bay, in both of which areas weather was disturbed and in the latter a depression had formed at the end of the week. Owing to this distribution of pressure precipitation was confined almost entirely to the southern half of the Peninsula and monsoon winds were cut off from Burma and northeast India.

Burma.—Only a few isolated falls occurred during the week, and skies were clear or lightly overcast, while temperature was approximately normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—In Chota Nagpur there was light well distributed rainfall on the 19th and 20th, but with this exception only occasional falls occurred in northeast India and Orissa throughout the week. Skies were generally clear or lightly overcast, and temperature was normal or in slight excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Chakrata reported a thunderstorm with hail on the 20th and Raipur a light fall of rain on the 21st. Skies were clear, while the temperature was steady throughout the week and was about normal.

Northwest India.—Local disturbances gave light rain and snow in Kashmir and on the 22nd light rain in the Frontier Province, while in the extreme north of the Punjab there was light precipitation on the 20th and 23rd. Skies were generally moderately clouded in Kashmir and clear in the rest of northwest India. On the 23rd and 24th temperature was in considerable excess in Rajputana and in moderate defect in the extreme north : elsewhere it was normal or in slight excess throughout the period.

The Peninsula.—Owing to the low pressure in the south of the Arabian Sea and of the Bay the monsoon gave abundant and widespread rainfall over the southern half of the Peninsula except in Mysore, but in the rest of the Peninsula very little rain fell. In the area of precipitation skies were moderately to heavily overcast throughout the week, but elsewhere they were lightly clouded or clear. The rain in the southeastern districts of Madras cooled the air very much, and temperature was considerably below normal in these parts, but in the remainder of the Peninsula it was normal or in slight excess.

The rainfall during the past week has not appreciably affected the distribution of the rainfall for the period from the 4th May to the 25th October, and the total precipitation remains 20 per cent. or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Sind and the Jaipur sub-division . it is more than 20 per cent in excess in Mysore, the west Satpuras and the rainfall subdivisions of Simla and Indore, and it is approximately normal elsewhere.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th October 1906			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 25th October 1906			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1 (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	0·38	2·32	—1·94	87·88	94·59	— 6·71	— 7	— 5
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0·11	1·80	—1·69	137·73	144·13	— 6·40	— 4	— 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	0·22	0·91	—0·69	54·86	55·59	— 0·73	— 1	0
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0·69	—0·69	30·03	28·40	+ 1·63	+ 6	+ 8
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·05	1·11	—1·06	83·69	75·92	+ 7·77	+ 10	+ 12
	Calcutta	0·34	0·68	—0·34	58·14	56·95	+ 1·19	+ 2	+ 3
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·15	0·84	—0·69	125·19	116·16	+ 9·03	+ 8	+ 8
6. Himalayas and Sub Himalayas, East	Dinajpur	0·05	0·43	—0·38	88·22	89·92	— 1·70	— 2	— 1
	Darbhanga	0	0·49	—0·49	48·58	48·84	— 0·26	— 1	0
	Bahraich	0	0·17	—0·17	38·29	44·95	— 6·66	— 15	— 14
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0·01	0·47	—0·46	58·12	50·94	+ 7·18	+ 14	+ 15
	Patna	0·09	0·46	—0·37	39·91	42·90	— 2·99	— 7	— 6
8 Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·37	0·15	+0·22	51·16	39·69	+11·47	+ 29	+ 28
	Ludhiana	0·05	0·06	—0·01	39·83	36·78	+ 3·05	+ 8	+ 8
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·16	—0·16	31·15	32·14	— 0·99	— 3	— 3
	Lahore	0	0·03	—0·03	21·86	20·63	+ 1·23	+ 6	+ 6
10 N.-W. Dry Area (Bikanir)	...	0·10	0·01	+0·09	7·18	8·07	— 0·89	— 11	— 12
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·04	—0·04	0·25	1·39	— 1·14	— 82	— 81
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1·07	1·84	—0·77	31·99	32·84	— 0·85	— 3	0
	Cuttack	0	0·87	—0·87	36·91	56·23	—19·32	— 34	— 33
13 East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·72	0·37	+0·35	42·28	52·72	—10·44	— 20	21
	Raipur	0·19	0·52	—0·33	43·93	49·73	— 5·80	— 12	— 12
	Jubbulpore	0	0·49	—0·49	54·66	57·80	— 3·14	— 5	— 5
14 Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·24	—0·24	45·03	42·02	+ 3·01	+ 7	+ 8
	Jaipur	0	0·07	—0·07	14·11	21·32	— 7·21	— 34	— 34
	Indore	0·02	0·22	—0·20	50·46	40·58	+ 9·88	+ 24	+ 25
15 West Coast	Calicut	2·79	2·62	+0·17	70·73	86·56	— 6·83	— 8	— 8
	Bombay	0·94	1·30	—0·36	82·55	97·30	—14·75	— 15	— 15
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·50	—0·50	33·66	37·93	— 4·27	— 11	— 10
	Rajkot	0	0·22	—0·22	21·63	20·60	+ 1·03	+ 5	+ 6
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·63	—0·63	39·92	32·51	+ 7·41	+ 23	+ 25
18 Deccan	Bellary	0·85	0·88	—0·03	26·12	22·18	+ 3·94	+ 18	+ 10
	Bijapur	0·87	0·99	—0·12	24·78	27·96	— 3·18	— 11	— 11
	Hyderabad	0·84	0·78	+0·06	28·71	27·75	+ 0·96	+ 3	+ 3
19. South India	Mysore	0·08	0·78	—0·70	29·12	24·09	+ 5·03	+ 21	+ 25
	Madura	2·97	1·52	+1·45	20·41	18·71	+ 1·70	+ 9	+ 1
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	4·17	3·06	+1·11	21·18	19·94	+ 1·24	+ 6	+ 1

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 25th October, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th October 1906.

Burma.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts in Lower and Upper Burma and also in the Southern Shan States and the Chin Hills. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is completed in Minbu and in parts of Lower Chindwin and Myingyan; reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukpyu and in the Shwebo township. Cultivation of dry crops is progressing in most districts. In the Taungtha township of Myingyan the paddy crops in some places have been damaged by floods, and some small areas in Sagaing are inundated and the paddy crops have been destroyed; in parts of the Singu township of Mandalay the paddy crops have failed for want of rain; more rain is still needed in Yamethin. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Minbu, largely in Henzada and Kyaukse, and slightly in Maubin and Thaton.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in most districts of the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions and in Nowgong and Lakhimpur and moderate rain in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills; elsewhere there was no rain. Rain is needed for tea in Cachar and for late rice in Lakhimpur. Plucking and manufacturing of tea continue; prospects are good in Darrang and Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Ploughing of land for mustard and sowing of pulses are in progress. Harvesting of the early rice and transplantation of the late rice are finished. The outturn of early rice is generally fair. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Steeping and washing of jute are still in progress; the outturn is good. Swarms of locusts passed through Rajshahi, Pabna, and the Khasi Hills but no damage is reported. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Kohima 11; Sibsagar 9; Rangamati 8 1/16; Tezpur 8; Chittagong 7½; Dinajpur 7 3/16; Bogra 7½; Pabna, Gauhati, Nowgong, and Dibrugarh 7; Faridpur 6⅜; Dacca, Barisal, Noakhali, and Silchar 6½; Comilla 6⅜; Malda 6¼, Jalpaiguri, Rampur Boalia, Dhubri and Sylhet 6; Mymensingh 5⅞, Rangpur 5¾; Tura and Aijal 5 and Shillong 4½ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in five; fallen in nine; and remained stationary in the remaining districts.

There are 247 persons on test works in Dacca. The numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief are:—Mymensingh 535; Noakhali 446; Comilla 50 and Sylhet 8,259. The high prices are felt by the non-agricultural more than by the agricultural population.

Bengal.—The rainfall was fairly general in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; good rain was received in Gaya and in the Sonthal Parganas, but no rain fell in most of the districts of Bihar and in Orissa where it is still badly wanted. Locusts made their appearance in Nadia and Jessore but little or no injury has been done. *Aman* paddy has been damaged by floods in the latter district. The numbers of persons reported to be receiving gratuitous relief are:—24-Parganas 11,372, Saran 887, Muzaffarpur 6,069, Darbhanga 26,498, total 44,826. The numbers of persons attending test works are:—Saran 2,528, Darbhanga 4,023. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eleven and fallen in five districts.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was confined to slight showers in ten districts. Harvest operations continue and prospects are generally good. The cutting of early rice is approaching completion in Pilibhit and Rae Bareli. Late rice is being irrigated where necessary in Etawah, Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Azamgarh. Spring sowings are in progress everywhere and germination is reported to be satisfactory. Fields are being prepared for sowing poppy in Sitapur, Fatehpur, and Bahraich and sowings have begun in parts of Budaun and Benares. Some injury to cotton by insects is reported from Jalaun. Cholera prevails in six districts but is now abating. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Markets are full and fodder is sufficient, except in Hardoi, Rae Bareli, and Jaunpur where it is dear. Prices still continue high.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was slight rain in Gorakhpur, where more is still required for the late rice. Standing crops are doing well. Fever prevails in Jhansi and Jalaun. Prices are stationary in Hamirpur and Jalaun; falling in Jhansi; and are rising in Gorakhpur. Gratuitous relief lists have been closed in Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun and valedictory doles of a fortnight's allowance have been given. The numbers on relief are now:—Allahabad Division—on works *nil;* on gratuitous relief 28,000; Gorakhpur—on works 204, on gratuitous relief 333, grand total 28,537.

Punjab.—Slight rain occurred in parts of Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur during the week. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak and Rawalpindi, and falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, and Sialkot; slight fluctuations have taken place in the prices

of other food-grains. Harvesting of the autumn and ploughing for and sowing of the spring crops continue. The condition and expected yield of the standing crops are good to average; the condition of the cotton crop in Lyallpur is bad. Locusts appeared in Rohtak, Amballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Mianwali and did slight damage to the standing crops in parts of Amballa and Ferozepore. Measures are being taken for the destruction of eggs deposited by locusts in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Sialkot. Insects are damaging cotton in Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall:—one inch in Hazara, half an inch in Kohat and Peshawar 6 cents in Bannu; none in Dera Ismail Khan. The rain has been very opportune for both harvests but more is wanted for unirrigated tracts in Bannu. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in the Swabi tahsil where it is slightly below average; in the Kalachi tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district the standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of the autumn crops are good Spring sowings are in progress. The water-supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are slightly falling. Prices:—wheat 14 to $18\frac{1}{2}$; gram $17\frac{3}{16}$ to 20; maize 15 to $22\frac{9}{16}$; and *bajra* 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 12 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright with slight rain on one day during the week. Prices are almost stationary. The cold is increasing.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue and also sowings for spring crops. Prospects are favourable. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in Tonk, Jaipur, and Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Tonk; falling in Partabgarh, Shahpura, and Karauli; and are steady elsewhere. Prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—The rainfall of the week was good in Gwalior; general in Indore; and light showers fell in parts of Bhopawar. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops and reaping of autumn crops are in progress The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Cotton has been slightly damaged in Jhabua by hail. Pasturage is good and sufficient. Prices have fallen in Gwalior, Dhar, and parts of Malwa, and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief in Bundelkhand are.—on works 50, on gratuitous relief 100, total 150. Prices—$14\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. Works and gratuitous relief have been closed in Samthar and Baoni.

Central Provinces.—With the exception of a slight shower in the Chhattisgarh district the week was rainless. The weather continues to be clear and warm but the nights and mornings are cool. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in full swing everywhere. Nagpur, Wardha, and Akola report that autumn crops on light soil are suffering from want of moisture, and more rain is required in Chanda for spring sowings; the standing crops elsewhere are in good condition and prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. The prices of wheat and rice have slightly risen in Hoshangabad and Betul respectively; *juar* has become cheaper by one seer in the rupee in Nimar and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Akola; elsewhere prices are steady but still continue equal to the scarcity rate in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—The rain during the week was moderate in Kanara, Dharwar, Kolhapur, and Kathiawar; and slight in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Palanpur, and Mahi Kantha. More rain is needed for maturing crops and for spring sowings in parts of Broach and the Deccan. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi, Sholapur, and Satara; by grasshoppers in Broach and Sholapur; by insects in Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, and Bijapur; and by blight in Hyderabad; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing and a good outturn is expected. Sowing of spring crops continues except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona where they are retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton-picking is progressing in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes is adequate. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Cutch. Cattle are generally in good condition. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 18 to 47 per cent; in the Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent; and elsewhere 5 to 20 per cent. less than the normal. The demand for labour in the fields is increasing and labourers get sufficient employment. The public health is generally good. The numbers on relief are:—British

districts :—Deccan—on gratuitous relief 946 ; Karnatak—on works 1,707, on gratuitous relief 5,033, total 6,740 ; Native States :—on gratuitous relief 805.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—36 cents. Prospects are favourable. The autumn harvest is in progress. Spring sowings continue. The early rice is fair to good. Prices :—wheat 8¼ ; coarse rice 7½ ; and *juar* 17 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Fair rain throughout the State. The standing crops are in good condition but more rain is needed in parts of Tumkur and Shimoga. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall :—one inch 12 cents. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in Tanjore ; fair in Kurnool, Guntur, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Ganjam, and Kistna ; and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some require more rain in parts of Godavari. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of North Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fifteen districts ; has fallen in five, and has very slightly risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—*ragi* is stationary in six districts ; has fallen in twelve ; and has slightly risen in three. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in nine ; and has slightly risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in eleven ; and has very slightly risen in one.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table :

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	213	451	664	247	9,290	9,537	+8,873
Bengal	5,402	51,584	56,986	6,551	44,826	51,377	—5,609
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	41	33,207	33,248	204	28,333	28,537	—4,711
Bombay	2,211	6,638	8,849	1,707	5,979	7,686	—1,163
Total British Provinces .	7,867	91,880	99,747	8,709	88,428	97,137	—2,610
Native States.							
Central India States . .	270	440	710	50	100	150	—560
Bombay Native States . .	246	965	1,211	...	805	805	—406
Total Native States .	516	1,405	1,921	50	905	955	—966
GRAND TOTAL .	8,383	93,285	101,668	8,759	89,333	98,092	—3,576

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1905-06.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1905.	Mean mileage worked. 1906.	Total earnings for week ending 14th October 1905.	Total earnings for week ending 13th October 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 14th October 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to 13th October 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 14th October 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to 13th October 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	4,28,377	5,00,000	217	251	57,54,253	60,93,000	3,38,747	...	1,26,93,473	1,31,97,000	5,03,527	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	6,238	6,600	297	314	84,762	91,800	7,038	...	1,77,525	1,86,000	8,475	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	3,19,551	3,12,000	634	620	43,26,154	43,01,000	...	25,154	99,01,293	1,00,71,000	1,69,707	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,230	1,271	5,39,736	6,59,000	439	518	66,76,643	73,87,000	*7,10,357	...	1,05,20,934	1,21,16,000	15,95,066	...
East Indian (including South Behar)	673	739	2,086	2,130	12,92,774	15,64,000	620	734	2,00,10,327	2,11,58,000	11,47,673	...	3,89,44,290	4,09,88,000	20,43,710	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	7,18,073	8,21,000	458	523	93,20,647	94,46,000	1,25,353	...	2,36,70,739	2,22,22,000	...	14,48,739
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	15,214	29,500	127	234	2,54,287	3,98,000	1,43,713	...	4,52,288	8,92,000	4,39,712	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,62,588	1,64,000	178	179	19,88,576	22,06,000	2,17,424	...	40,73,268	50,94,000	10,20,732	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,25,901	2,64,000	267	312	39,36,601	40,39,000	1,02,399	...	73,56,708	79,87,000	6,30,292	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*a*)	...	...	...	49	...	1,400	...	29	...	8,200	8,200	...	...	8,200	8,200	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,11,129	1,00,000	225	220	16,85,933	15,48,000	...	1,37,933	44,89,078	31,33,000	...	13,56,078
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	6,381	8,100	105	135	85,348	82,800	...	2,548	1,84,579	1,59,000	...	25,579
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,312	3,499	9,30,626	10,55,000	281	302	1,55,51,323	1,73,99,000	18,47,677	...	3,12,85,145	3,38,16,000	25,30,855	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	2,88,958	2,60,000	233	203	38,97,605	35,86,000	...	3,11,605	80,52,495	77,20,000	...	3,32,495
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	6,315	5,100	197	159	84,581	82,600	...	1,981	1,69,050	1,81,000	11,950	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal (including Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	86,036	1,16,000	111	151	10,70,340	13,02,000	2,31,660	...	17,89,375	22,34,000	4,44,625	...
Burma	200	246	1,340	1,340	2,30,376	2,30,000	172	172	38,58,836	37,78,000	...	80,836	79,04,674	77,24,000	...	1,80,674
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	13,431	9,800	108	79	2,21,783	2,49,000	27,217	...	3,85,835	4,93,000	1,07,165	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	23,188	24,700	116	124	3,79,072	3,25,000	...	54,072	7,80,575	7,75,000	...	5,575
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,825	6,400	284	376	83,714	77,000	...	6,714	1,82,957	1,80,000	...	2,957
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	936	600	55	35	8,591	8,300	...	291	16,756	19,500	2,744	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,70,233	4,19,000	245	219	71,87,532	63,81,000	...	8,06,532	1,42,62,641	1,40,09,000	...	2,53,641
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,36,606	2,83,000	211	250	37,42,821	37,89,000	46,179	...	71,84,610	74,46,000	2,61,390	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	9,460	10,400	96	105	1,75,456	1,63,000	...	12,456	3,36,775	3,39,000	2,225	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,793	8,200	81	76	1,39,420	1,42,000	2,580	...	2,61,195	2,68,000	6,805	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,42,200	1,51,000	122	130	21,49,415	21,97,000	47,585	...	46,09,256	48,17,000	2,07,744	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	574	1,000	17	30	8,910	12,900	3,990	...	8,910	22,200	13,290	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	545	1,300	13	30	10,458	17,200	6,742	...	18,443	30,600	12,157	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	40,314	30,700	136	104	5,33,853	4,60,000	...	73,853	10,00,236	9,54,000	...	46,236
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	86,632	1,17,000	153	190	13,94,310	13,74,000	...	20,310	30,97,025	31,96,000	98,975	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	23,335	24,600	395	417	2,43,473	2,06,000	...	37,473	4,51,521	4,42,000	...	9,521
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*b*)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	10,200	10,200	...	...	19,700	19,700	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	514	800	20	31	(*c*)2,587	12,200	9,613	...	(*c*)2,587	26,200	23,613	...
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,536	1,900	51	63	23,436	24,500	1,064	...	41,415	48,500	7,085	...
Total	313	337	22,341	22,801	64,31,455	71,95,800	288	316	9,48,91,047	9,83,54,700	34,63,653	...	19,43,05,651	20,08,13,900	65,08,249	...
All other Railways.																

	Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3 647	3,500	365	350	57,802	54,200	...	3,602	1,07,377	1,13,000	5,623	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	9,912	10 900	125	138	1,78,156	1,59,000	...	19,156	2,75,574	3,34,000	58,426	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,473	2,100	43	60	35,942	28,100	...	7,842	94,184	83,000	...	11,184
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	67,809	71,500	203	214	10,58,266	10,04,000	...	54,266	22,02,964	21,54,000	...	48,964
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	33	34	2,847	2,500	86	73	35 809	41,100	5,291	...	92,107	97,700	5,593	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	14 182	17,500	133	163	3,22,778	2,94,000	...	28,778	6,41,670	5,97,000	...	44,670
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	58,559	54 300	138	128	9,41 815	8,06 000	...	1,35,815	17,43,289	18,69,000	1,25,711	...
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	4 670	10,200	61	66	14,775	1,49 000	1 34,225	...	15 285	2,97,000	2,81,715	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	15,312	15,900	99	103	1,60 948	1,73,000	12,052	...	4,54,105	4,48,000	...	6,105
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	6,119	6,600	278	300	78,721	86,000	7,279	...	1,73,745	1,90,000	16,855	...
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	33	34	1,554	1,400	47	41	22 128	24,400	2,272	...	52,260	54 000	1,740	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	3,255	3,100	59	57	41,465	45,500	4,035	...	98,517	1,14,000	15,483	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	89 909	1,44,000	100	154	14 51,191	16 22,000	1,70,809	...	31,52,078	36,60,000	5,07,922	...
	Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	8,762	6 900	243	192	1,33 977	1 02 000	...	31 977	2,03,465	1,86,000	...	17,465
	" extensions	93	87	117	71	10,451	8,900	89	125	1,48 758	1,22 000	...	26,758	2 50,934	2,57,000	6,066	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	28 521	34,800	85	103	3,93 099	4,34 000	40,901	...	9,21,084	10 31,000	1,09,916	...
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,126	2,600	30	68	19 955	27,800	7,845	...	42,456	59,500	17,044	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	967	1,600	46	76	12,426	15,000	2,574	...	25,437	38,500	13,063	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	18,660	20 300	239	260	2,83,427	2,73,000	...	10,427	5,13,811	5,35,000	21,189	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	8,315	7,600	62	57	1 05 587	1,07 000	1,413	...	2,51,830	2,75,000	23,170	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	39,131	43,300	100	110	5,44 462	5,64 000	19,538	...	15,55,434	15,12,000	...	43,434
	Jaipur (e)	...	...	...	32	...	900	...	28	...	13,800	13,800	...	...	33 300	33,300	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,916	3,200	54	59	35 694	41,000	5,306	...	75,031	83,000	7,969	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2 503	2 900	54	63	44 737	46 400	1,663	...	91,444	99,800	8,356	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	44,378	42 300	63	60	8,01,180	8 49 000	47,820	...	14,25,660	18,05,000	3,79,340	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	3,242	3,700	114	128	40 039	47 400	7,361	...	89,300	91,300	2,000	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″)	64	65	90	90	5,852	4,100	65	46	79,140	79,000	...	140	1,61,534	1,78,000	16,466	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	4,394	10,800	86	212	66,401	74,700	8,299	...	1,09,775	1,25,000	15,225	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	13,731	16 400	208	248	1,92,266	1,77,000	...	15,266	3,63,256	3,62,000	...	1,256
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	6,800	...	106	...	88,000	88,000	...	...	1,82,000	1,82,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	6,683	6,600	103	102	98,142	1,03 000	4,858	...	2,03,139	2,10,000	6,861	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	3,955	4,500	59	67	57,131	57,400	269	...	1,16,219	1,29,000	12,781	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	9,705	7,900	145	118	1,11,592	1,04,000	...	7,592	2,23,993	2,38,000	14,007	...
2′ 6″ gauge.	Barsi	143	173	29	48	2,219	4 500	77	94	46 850	51,400	4,550	...	1,21,796	94,700	...	27,096
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,203	3 500	65	103	31,171	34,400	3,229	...	64,536	76,200	11,664	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5,887	5,600	63	59	68 921	78,300	9,379	...	1 93,316	2,05,000	11,684	...
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1,025	800	28	21	12,517	12,500	...	17	32,121	31,800	...	321
2′ 0″ gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	20 982	21,000	411	412	2,61,263	2,53,000	...	8,263	5,35 044	5,52,000	16,956	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5 345	5,540	5,82,138	6,77,600	109	122	87,94,600	90,09,000	2,14,400	...	1,82 89 116	2,00,74,200	17,85,084	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,686	28,341	70,13,593	78,73,400	253	290	10,36,85 647	10,73,63 700	36,78,053	...	21 25 94 767	22,08,88,100	82,93,333	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(c) From 18th September 1905.

(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 25th October, 1906.

M. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 6035-*E.O.*—Mr. A. Newmarch, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th of October 1906.

No. 6036-*E.O.*—Mr. O. A. Travers is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 11th of October 1906.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 6058-*E.O.*—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 1st of October 1906.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 6028-*A.*—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information .

I.—Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending on the 30th June 1906—

Dr.	£	*Cr.*	£
Opening Balance	12,451,912		
Net profit on coinage	1,114,576		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills)	90,115	Closing Balance	13,656,603
Total	13,656,603	Total	13,656,603

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 30th June 1906—

	£
As a book credit	218,655*
Silver bullion in India sufficient to coin rupees equivalent to	1,182,800
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated Stock, 2¾ per cent. National War Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock, and 2¾ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,740,929, £1,252,366, £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000	12,255,148
Total	13,656,603

* This amount has since been paid to the Reserve.

NOTE.—In the case of the profits on coinage which have been placed in the Gold Standard Reserve in the form of silver bullion, the figures show the sterling value of the number of rupees which the bullion will produce when coined.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial.

The 26th October, 1906.

No. 6069-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all applications and petitions presented to a Collector, or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, for advice or assistance from the Agricultural Department of the Province.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

No. 8496—92.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published as required by the said section for the information of persons concerned.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 26th January 1907, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule for application to all mines in British India in supersession of the Rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 3842—86-15, dated the 8th December 1904.

RULE.

Form of Annual Return.

The following form shall be correctly filled up in duplicate by the managing agent, or if there is no managing agent, by the owner, agent or manager of a Mine, and one copy forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 1st February in each year.

I.

Year ending on the 31st December 190 .

1. Name of Mine.
2. Date of opening.
3. Date of closing.
4. Nature of moving power.
5. Situation of Mine } District
   Province
6. Name and postal address of { Owner
   Managing Agent
   Agent
   Manager
   Assistant Manager

II.

Average number of persons employed daily during the year ending on the 31st December 190 .

Name or No. of pit, or excavation.	Below ground				Above ground.				Gross total below and above ground
	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12.	Total.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL ...									

III.

Output of Mineral during the year ending on the 31st December 190 .

Name or No. of pit or excavation	Depth from the surface of the lowest point of the seam or vein worked in feet.	Name of mineral worked	Total amount of mineral raised	Total value of mineral at the mine.	Number of days worked.	In case of coal mines. No. of coke ovens.	System of coking adopted, e.g., bee hive, Simon Carves, etc.	Tons of coke produced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								

IV.

Accidents and inspections.

No. of separate accidents reported during the year: Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	No. of persons: Killed.	Injured.	No. of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted.	No. of persons convicted under the Act with the sections under which convictions were obtained.	No. of inspections: [illegible]	By Mines Inspector.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Signature of Managing Agent, Owner, Agent, or Manager. } ————

———— ———— 190 .

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) Failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than the 1st February in each year, will render the managing agent, owner, agent, or manager liable on conviction to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.

(2) It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the return is despatched as soon as possible after the close of the year.

(3) The output should be given—

(a) in troy ounces in the case of gold ;

(b) in carats in the case of gem-stones ;

(c) in cwts.,—or in cwts. and lbs. where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs,—in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem corundum), graphite, jadestone, mica, steatite and tin ore ; and

(d) in tons, in the case of clays, coal, coke, iron-ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese-ore, other unspecified metalliferous ores, salt and slate.

(4) The total amount of mineral raised during the year must be given, including in the case of coal mines, the colliery consumption and the coal made into coke.

(5) The value of the mineral given should be based on the actual or estimated wholesale price of the mineral at the pit's mouth. In the case of coal sold into wagons at the colliery, the cost of loading should be deducted from the selling price.

(6) In the case of mica mines a "plot" is to be regarded as a "pit" for the purposes of statements Nos. II and III and the figures to be entered in columns 4 and 5 of statement No. III relate to the quantity and value of marketable mica consigned.

(7) The average number of persons employed daily should be obtained by dividing the aggregate number of daily attendances (permanent and temporary) by the number of working days.

(8) Every person of or above the age of 12 years should be entered as an adult.

No. 8549—82.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the power conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published as required by the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 26th day of January 1907, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the last sentence in rule 30 of the rules regarding Mine Managers and their certificates, published with Notification No. 2968—82, dated the 21st April 1906, the following shall be substituted, namely :

"Every regulation made by the Board under this rule shall be published in the Local Official Gazette, and except as regards examinations held before the end of January 1907, no such regulation shall take effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published."

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 543.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 533 of 1906, the following appointments are made, *vice* Major-General A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O., Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, proceeding on combined leave; with effect from the 7th November 1906:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bingley, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

Major F. A. Hoghton, 74th Punjabis, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

NATIVE ARMY.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

No. 544.—Jemadar Ziarud-din Khan appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 909 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th June 1904.

No. 545.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Naurang Khan, from the Baluch Levy Corps to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 546.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Charles Henry McDonough is dismissed from the service.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 547.—The services of No. 281, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Krishnaji Balvant Bhagwat, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 548.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated 5th October 1906, pages 6724 to 6726.

INDIA OFFICE

5th October, 1906.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments, made by the Government of India, and admissions to the Indian Medical Service and Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India:

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Arthur Robert Denne, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 22nd May 1906.

Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore, D.S.O., Professor, Indian Staff College. Dated 1st June 1906.

George Ranier Crawford, 40th Pathans. Dated 4th June 1906.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 6th June 1906.

Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., His Majesty's Minister, Abyssinia.

Frank Barton Hill, 46th Punjabis.

Henry Hercules Cobbe, D.S.O., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse). Dated 27th July 1906.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

William Hastings La Touche Darley, 81st Pioneers Dated 2nd June 1906.

Samuel Paynter Musson, 113th Infantry. Dated 1st July 1906.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Dated 9th June 1906, but to rank from the 10th May 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Waters Harbin Marsh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), from the 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated and to rank from the 23rd April 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Alexander George Croft, 18th Infantry, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated and to rank from the 18th June 1906.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Russell Herbert Skinner, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 18th November 1905.

Alten Henry Bogle, 40th Pathans. Dated 19th November 1905.

Augustine Henry Brooke, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers. Dated 28th February 1906.

David Benjamin Gray, 48th Pioneers. Dated 23rd March 1906.

Leonard Proby Haviland, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 9th April 1906.

Dated 27th April 1906.

Henry Francis Story, 35th Sikhs.

Alan Gething Stone, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 18th January 1905.

John Creery Tate. Dated 25th March 1906.
James Garrard Dormer. Dated 19th March 1906.
Herbert Cobb Finnis. Dated 15th March 1906.
Harold Evelyn William Bell-Kingsley. Dated 16th March 1906.
Hugh Robert Charles Lane. Dated 14th March 1906.
Frank Stewart Greenhouse. Dated 19th March 1906.
Archibald Huleatt Huntly Muir. Dated 16th March 1906.
Thomas Schomberg Paterson. Dated 16th March 1906.
John Sweetland Dallas. Dated 14th March 1906.
John Graham Wilson. Dated 18th March 1906.
Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders. Dated 17th March 1906.
Donald Rainsford-Hannay. Dated 17th March 1906.
Thomas Moss. Dated 8th March 1906.
Norman Chalmers Sparling. Dated 7th March 1906.
Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson. Dated 13th March 1906.
William Bruce Cunningham. Dated 6th March 1906.

Lionel Edward Lang Dated 24th March 1906.

Douglas Byres Davidson. Dated 4th April 1906.

William George King Broome. Dated 8th March 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st February 1906.

Harry William Pierpoint, F.R C.S.

Khandu Ganpatrao Gharpurey.

William David Henderson Stevenson, M.B.

Henry Patullo Cook, M.B.

Percy Strickland Mills, M.B.

William James Fraser, M B.

Desmond Charles Villiers FitzGerald.

Charles Richard O'Brien, M.B.

Robert Siggins Kennedy, M.B.

Bernard Higham.

Charles Aubrey Godson.

Reginald Henry Lee, M.B.

Norman Halliburton Hume, M.B.

Greer Edmund Malcomson, M.D.

Patrick Heffernan, M.B.

William Anderson Mearns, M.B.

Henry Stewart Hutchison, M.B.

Duncan Macdonald Cochrane Church, M.B.

Robert George Gibbon Croly, M.B.

Stanley Trefusis Crump.

William Barbour Alexander Kennedy Cullen, M.B.

James MacGregor Skinner, M.B.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

To be Nursing Sisters.

Miss Lilian Frances Mary Heale. Dated 21st May 1906.

Miss Mary Ingleby Harrison. Dated 7th August 1906.

Dated 21st September 1906.

Miss Annie Adeline Mackenzie.

Miss Florence Needham.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Major.

Captain Arthur Stuart Trydell. Dated 3rd June 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Dated 15th April 1906.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Edward Horton Battinson Willmott.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Charles Napier.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Frederick Whittington. Dated 5th June 1906.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch.

Theodore Copeland. Dated 15th June 1906.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers :

Colonels.

Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., C.M G. Dated 28th August 1906.

Vernon Ansdell Schalch, C.B. Dated 7th September 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Charles Pulley, C.B. Dated 10th August 1906.

Major Edmund Charles Thwaytes Dated 12th August 1906.

Major Hugh Rollo Fagan. Dated 15th September 1906.

The King has also approved the transfer to the temporary half-pay list of the undermentioned officer .

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain Laurence Rundall, M.B. Dated 17th September 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The rank of Brevet-Colonel A E. P. Burn and Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Gordon is as here shown and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 21st August 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 549.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Brevet-Colonels.

11th November 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps.

29th November 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Almond Paul Westlake, D.S O., 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

27th September 1906.

Kenneth James Buchanan, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

23rd October 1906.

Brevet-Colonel Hamilton Bower, 17th Cavalry.

William Alexander Wickede Strickland, Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

22nd October 1906.

Rôbert Francis Finlay, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 550.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant George Pendleton, honorary Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th July 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 551.—The following promotions are made :

2nd "Queen's Own" Rajput Light Infantry.

Jemadar Balkhandi Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Balkaran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th September 1906.

24th Punjabis.

Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nanak, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st October 1906.

62nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Narain Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 10th September 1906.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Havildar-Major Baijnath Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Hasan Khan, promoted ; with effect from the 16th February 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Major-General Henry Macan Mason, Indian Army,—14th November 1906.

Major Edward James Lugard, D.S.O., Indian Army,—10th November 1906.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 553.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the admission to the 3rd class of the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit of the undermentioned sepoy of the Khyber Rifles :

SEPOY GULLA SHAH.—For conspicuous gallantry displayed during the ambush of raiders at Tandai on the Khajurai Plain off the Border of the Peshawar District, on the 26th July 1906, when, though severely wounded, he remained fighting until, after a hand to hand struggle, he had disposed of his adversary—one of the most notorious ruffians in the Hazarnab gang.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 554.—William Henry John Lett, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 28th August 1906.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 555.—Second-Lieutenant Seton Andrew Steele resigns his commission. Dated 24th September 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Manning Orr to be Lieutanant, *vice* Buckley, resigned. Dated 5th October 1906.

Fred Cross, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hooper, promoted. Dated 4th October 1906.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 556.—Arthur William Slater, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 3rd September 1906.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 557.—Captain George Moyle (Paymaster) resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. Dated 20th August 1906.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 558.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Kater Drury Sidgwick D.S.O., to be Lieutenant, *vice* Heefke, transferred to the Naini Tal Volunteers. Dated 11th June 1906.

Lieutenant Charles Kater Drury Sidgwick, D S O, to be Captain in excess of establishment, pending absorption.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 559.—Lieutenant William Henry Chaldecott, Royal Engineers (supernumerary), resigns his commission. Dated 18th December 1905.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 560.—Second-Lieutenant Harry Rylance Haigh resigns his commission. Dated 21st September 1906.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 561.—Leonard Camroux Oliver, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st September 1906.

Thomas Henry Bishop, M.R C S., L R C.P. (London), D.P.H., gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st September 1906.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 562.—Second-Lieutenant Ralph Emmerson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1906.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 20th and 26th October 1906:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers.	Captain Charles Ogilvie Halliday.	18th October 1906.	Poona . .	...	...
Indian Medical Service.	Captain Arthur Frederick Pilkington.	14th September 1906.	Not stated .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and 26th October 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
John Radley Leader*	Lieutenant .	2nd Battalion, The Connaught Rangers.	10th April 1906.	Intestate .	1,681 7 11	25th December 1906.

* *Next-of-kin—Father*—Richard Leader, Esq., M.D., J.P.
Address—Westbourne, Mill Street Co. Cork, Ireland.

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 26th October 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 104.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

No. 911, Sham Singh (E),—13th October 1906.

No. 912, Mota Singh (E),—17th October 1906.

No. 905, Shiu-Parshad (E),—21st October 1906.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 105.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 17th October 1906 :—

No. 223, Kalidas Chotalal.

No. 106.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 16th September 1906 :—

No. 258, Shanker Vishnu Gole.

No. 262, Sarabhai Bulakhiram Bhatt.

No. 263, Mohanlal Nageshwar Sehukla.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 59.—The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 26th October 1906 :—

To be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.

Lieutenant E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

Lieutenant E. J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

To be Assistant Surveyors, 3rd class.

Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, Royal Indian Marine,	Assistant Surveyors, 4th class.
Lieutenant C. R. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant E. W. Danson, Royal Indian Marine, Lieutenant J. F. Vibart, Royal Indian Marine,	Assistant Surveyors, 4th class (on probation), are confirmed in their appointments.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1906.

No. 222.—Mr. D. Willison McQuillen, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Establishment of the Railway Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th September 1906, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 223—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 188, dated the 6th October 1905, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R Browne, R E., is permanently transferred from the Accounts Branch to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, and confirmed as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with rank in class I, grade 2 from the 1st January 1905. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne will continue to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Railway Board, until further orders.

No. 224.—Rai Sahib Milki Ram, Assistant Store-keeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Store-keeper in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. S. H. Maule-Cole on privilege leave.

The 23rd October, 1906.

No. 225—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months in extension of that sanctioned in Railway Board Notification No 94, dated 21st April 1906.

No. 226—The temporary promotion of Mr. J. C Mills, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, as ordered in Railway Board notification No 187, dated 6th October 1905, is ante-dated to 1st December 1904.

No. 227.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, while acting as Manager of that line in 1905 held officiating rank in Special class, 2nd grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Manson's combined leave and thereafter temporary rank in that grade.

By Board notification No. 7, dated the 3rd March 1905, so far as it relates to Mr. Mills, is cancelled.

The 24th October, 1906.

No. 228.—Mr. N. C. Haldar, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1906, and until further orders.

The 25th October, 1906.

No. 229.—Mr. J. R. Tickell, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway

Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th September 1906.

No. 230.—Mr. H. S. Jones, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th April 1906.

No. 231.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have been pleased to sanction a survey being made, by the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for a line of railway from Bir to Bhopal, a distance of about 110 miles.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 21st March 1906.

From the 7th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1879.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first five months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

ENGLAND. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to August. 1905-1906	ENGLAND. April to August. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to August. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to August. Decrease	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to August. 1905-1906.	INDIA. April to August. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to August. Increase.	INDIA. April to August. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
..	.	..	...	..	..	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,75,44,000	31,07,44,000	9,32 13,000	9 48,56,000	16,38,000	..
...		..	...	..		Opium	8,20,32,000	7,24,66,000	3,47,04,000	3 34,13,000	.	13,81,000
...	..	.	...	..	.	Salt	6,53,92,000	6,60,00,000	2,8[illegible],80,000	2,69 73,000		17,07,000
...		..	..	..		Stamps	5,81,03,000	5,95,60,000	2,59,51,000	2,61,83,000	2,32,000	
..		.	.	.	.	Excise	8,52,34,000	5,72,60,000	3,45,54,000	3,54,35,000	8,81,000	
...		.	..	.		Customs	6,51,92,000	6,69 63,000	2,45,87,000	2,58,07,000	12,20,000	
1,300	2,500		800	800		Other Heads	10,04,21,000	9,53,36,000	3,67,39,000	3 27,28,000		40,11,000
1,300	2,500	.	800	800	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,39,18,000	73,83,29,000	27,85,23,000	27 53 95 000	.	31,23,000
237,900	109,200	80,400	99,000	18,600	.	Interest	1,02,65,000	1,11,57,000	46,09,000	47,22,000	1,13,000	
7,200	4,800	3,000	3,300	300	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,05,11,000	4,29,35,000	1,53,46,000	1,82,21,000	28,75,000	
12,400	1,500	500	500			Receipts by Civil Departments	2,16,59,000	2,29,96,000	77,48,000	78,75,000	1,27,000	..
127,400	82,000	74,700	61,800		12,900	Miscellaneous	72,65,000	85,31,000	27,72,000	37,65,000	9,93,000	..
18,100	21,200	18,000	30,400	12,400	...	Railways	36,77,84,000	39,20,01,000	14,96,02,000	15,89,40,000	93,38,000	.
...		..	.	.	.	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,97,96,000	3,44,68,000	1,51,90,000	1,98,18,000	46,28,000	
19,300	6,600	9,700	6,200	..	3,500	Other Public Works	74,43,000	76,35,000	29 77,000	32,[illegible],000	2,05,[illegible]00	
352,600	303,300	142,700	128,000		14,700	Receipts by Military Department	1,03,01,000	1,14,19,000	35 57 000	40,97,000	5,15,000	
776,200	531,100	329,000	330,000	1,000		TOTAL REVENUE	1,24 95,42,000	1,28,94,60,000	48,03,19,000	49,60,66,000	1,57,47,000	—
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
..		..		...		Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	39 15,000	26,04,000				..
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances						
14,230,400	1,250,100	1,749,900	1,240,600		500,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,08,000	3,77 [illegible]	3,92,38,000	14,[illegible]3,000	
...	..			.		Temporary do (do)						..
...	.			.		Unfunded do. (do)	29,75,000	91,20,000	42,94,000	52,60,000	9,66,[illegible]0	..
..	1,055,000	7,700	1,05[illegible],700	1[illegible]46,000		Deposits and Advances (net)	1,82,18,000					
..	..	...	..	.		Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,4[illegible],000	41,38,000	52 74,000	21,65,000	..	31,09 000
...	.		.	.	.	Do do by Provincial Governments	70,[illegible]0,000	71,11,000	24 45,000	30,81,000	6,36,000	.
...			...		..	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	2,46,000	24,000				
...	561,500	77,400			77 400	Remittances (net)	12,14,16,000		.	4 07,5[illegible] 000	4,07,59,000	
26,290,600	17,800,000	5,859,400	8,959,000	3,099,600		Secretary of State's Bills drawn				...		
40,321,000	20,666,600	7,694,400	11,253,300	3,558,900		TOTAL	19 51,23,000	6,41,01,000	4,98,08,000	9,05,53,000	4 07,45,000	...
41,297,200	21,197,700	8,023,400	11,583,300	3,559,900		TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,45,05,80,000	1,35,61,6[illegible],000	53,01,27,000	58 6[illegible],19 000	5,64,92,000	..
10,262,600	8,144,581	10,262,400	8,436,500		1,825,900	Opening Balance	16 12,47,000	19,95,00,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,21,000	1 54 74,000	.
51,559,800	29,342,281	18,285,800	20,019,800	1,734,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,18,27,000	1,55,56,65,000	69,13,74,000	70,33 4[illegible],000	7,19 66,000	...

ENGLAND							INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR		APRIL TO AUGUST.				DISBURSEMENTS	WHOLE YEAR		APRIL TO AUGUST.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906	Budget, 1906-1907	1905-1906	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure**	R	R	R	R	R	R
50,400	134,900	16,700	44,600	27,900		Direct Demands on the Revenue	12,85,25,000	13,38,35,000	6,33,21,000	6,48,85,000	15,64,000	...
2,983,400	2,972,100	1,514,500	1,475,500		39,000	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,22,87,000	5,28,57,000	2,04,77,000	2,11,51,000	6,74,000	...
450,400	459,100	196,300	183,400		12,900	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,[illegible],52,000	1,65,41,000	1,32,34,000	1,41,81,000	9,47,000	...
609,100	690,200	231,300	262,000	30,700	..	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments . .	18,70,50,000	20,38,97,000	7,00,04,000	7,55,58,000	51,94,000	...
2,3[illegible]6,600	2,370,800	1,033,200	1,069,800	30,[illegible]00	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,00,05,000	2,92,00,000	1,22,57,000	1,29,84,000	7,27,000	...
12,300	6,700	8,600	3,100		5,500	Famine Relief and Insurance	65,15,000	1,49,00,000	19,51,000	52,18,000	32,67,000	..
6,774,000	6,823,100	3,369,200	3,379,600	10,400		Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	17,70,47,000	19,44,63,000	6,30,09,000	7,35,13,000	1,05,04,000	..
...		600			600	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,67,04,000	2,87,06,000	1,08,38,000	1,02,75,000	...	5,63,000
123,200	100,700	39,800	52,800	13,000		Other Public Works	9,04,84,000	10,14,52,000	2,49,13,000	2,71,30,000	22,17,000	...
5,167,100	5,[illegible]02,800	2,034,700	2,178,100	143,400		Army Services	21,00,53,000	21,30,59,000	8,21,73,000	8,57,59,000	35,86,000	..
71,000	16,000	27,300	11,200		16,100	Special Defence Works	11,22,000	20,33,000	4,26,000	4,48,000	22,000	..
18,617,500	19,[illegible]62,400	8,472,200	[illegible],600,100	1[illegible]7,900	...	. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . .	93,37,44,000	1,01,15,43,000	36,92,63,000	39,74,02,000	2,81,39,000	...
..						*Add*—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year .		..		...	..	...
...						*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances .	.	—1,61,04,000	.		...	..
18,617,500	19,262,400	8,472,200	8,160,100	1[illegible]7,900		TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE .	93,37,44,000	99,53,79,000	30,92,63,000	39,74,02,000	2,81,39,000	.
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,081,300	3,593,000	784,100	1,023,700	239,600		Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works . .	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	1,30,75,000	3,58,08,000	2,21,33,000	...
12,981,000		500,000	.	..	500,000	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities .		..	.	..	..	..
1,214,500	1,270,900	58,900	443,500	354,600	.	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments) . . .	..	...	32,20,000	21,65,000	.	10,55,000
16,276,800	4,86[illegible],900	1,37[illegible],000	1,467,200	04,200		. . . . TOTAL . . .	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	1,[illegible]8,95,000	3,79,73,000	2,10,78,000	
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...			..	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	..	.	...	.	..
500,000	..	500,000	...	..	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	..	..	...	...	...	..
...	.	.	.	.	..	Unfunded do. (do.)	.	..	.	. .	...	...
1,033,600		..	...	..	.	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,04,36,000	43,47,000	1,88,48,000	1,39,01,000	
..	..	..	..	.	..	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	29,58,000	32,95,000	7,05,000	8,38,000	73,000	.
–		.	.	..	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments . .	1,10,[illegible]0,000	1,48,04,000	35,54,000	90,47,000	51,93,000	..
..	.		..		..	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments) . .		...	5,000	...	...	5,000
6,695,400	...	...	3,702,000	3,702,000		Remittances (net)	...	92,96,000	63,58,000	...	..	63,58,000
...	.	..	..	...	.	Secretary of State's Bills paid	40,51,46,000	26,70,57,000	9,18,71,000	12,04,17,000	2,85,46,000	..
...		..		.		Do. do. do. exchange	—13,04,000	—57,000	—8[illegible],000	—59,000	..	—24,000
3,220,000		500,000	3,702,000	3,202,000	.	. . . . TOTAL	41,75,26,000	32,48,32,000	10,77,20,000	14,90,94,000	4,13,74,000	..
43,123,300	24,123,300	10,345,200	13,829,300	3,484,100		. . . . . . TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . .	1,43,50,72,000	1,37,10,80,000	49,38,73,000	58,44,63,000	9,05,91,000	.
8,436,500	5,218,981	7,940,600	6,190,500		1,750,100	. . . . . . Closing Balance . . .	17,07,55,000	18,45,85,000	19,74,96,000	17,88,71,000	..	1,80,25,000
31,559,800	29,342,251	18,285,800	20,019,800	1,734,000	...	. . . . . . GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,61,18,27,000	1,55,56,65,000	69,13,74,000	75,33,40,000	7,19,66,000	...

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General,

The 25th October 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th October 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4226 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd October 1906:—

No. 525 of 1906.—Tulsidos Khemchand Sipahimalani, medical practitioner, Bruce road, Quetta, Baluchistan. *A pain balm.*

No. 526 of 1906.—Karl August Brauning, technician, of 11 Anna Paulownastraat, Zaandam, province of North Holland, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. *Improvements in and connected with magazine fire-arms.*

No. 527 of 1906.—Hugh Inglis, chief clerk, Burnfoot, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and William Liddle, engineer, Kipps Cottage, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland. *Improvements in spark arresters for locomotives.*

No. 528 of 1906.—Akbar Ali, mechanic, Mohalla Sufian, Ludhiana, Punjab. *A loom with a single shaft for shedding, picking and beating up.*

No. 529 of 1906.—L. D. Horne, engineer, Pahartali, district Chittagong. *The manufacture of compressed bamboo-fibre tea boxes.*

No. 530 of 1906.—Joseph Melland-Smith, civil engineer, of No. 34 Old Broad street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in couplings for railway and other vehicles.*

No. 531 of 1906.—Harry Pitt Kennedy, sub-marine engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, residing at Panjoo, Thana district, and William John Greengrass, of the Vacuum Oil Company, residing at Byculla, Bombay. *Manufacturing an anti-corrosive or rust preventing composition, to be called Greengrass and Kennedy's anti-corrosive cement composition.*

No. 532 of 1906.—Edmund Joseph Feeny, engineer, of Ottawa, in the county of La Salle, and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in pumps.*

No. 4227 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 124 of 1906.—Kartar Singh, medical practitioner and chemist, Rawalpindi Cantonments. *Mushicide or the signal rat exterminator.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 232 of 1906.—John James Francis Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers, Ahmednagar. *An improved entrenching tool.* (Specification filed 13 October 1906.)

No. 235 of 1906.—Jacob Joseph, timber trader, residing in Ammaputty, Ammayanakanur, Dindigul Taluk, Madura district, Madras Presidency. *Lifting water from wells and reservoirs for irrigation and other purposes being an improvement on the Chinese chain pump.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 239 of 1906.—Frederick Wilfrid Scott Stokes, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in free roller sluices.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 333 of 1906.—Alfred Julius Boult, M. I. Mech. E., of 111 Hatton Garden, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of sulphuric acid* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 439 of 1906.—George Percy Rossmore Fell, engineer, of Sirius Works, West Gorton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus.* (Specification filed 12 October 1906.)

No. 4228 I P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each.—

No. 452 of 1896.—Pompeo Garuti and Riccardo Pompili *New and useful improvements in the apparatus for the production of oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis, system Garuti.* (From 2 August 1906 to 2 August 1907.)

No. 127 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No 128 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the adjustable moulds of linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 469 of 1900.—Nathaniel Bowditch. *Improvements in harvesting machines.* (From 23 February 1907 to 23 February 1908.)

No. 155 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with the adjustable moulds of linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 157 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in moulds for fudge or late news linotypes.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 158 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 159 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 160 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in linotype matrices and in apparatus for making them.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 161 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejector blades of linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 4229 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased.—

No. 80 of 1902.—George Matteo Chrussachi. *Improvements in coverings of cotton ginning rollers* (Specification filed 14 July 1902.)

No. 83 of 1902.—William Wright and David Crewe. *Improvements in improving the power and more satisfactory working of the Berryman feed water heater or condenser, or any other heating, condensing or cooling apparatus.* (Specification filed 14 July 1902.)

No. 137 of 1902.—Valves, Limited *Improvements in the hermetic sealing of tins and like receptacles* (Specification filed 17 July 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 91 of 1900.—Louis Lombard-Gerin. *Improvements in auto-motor trolleys for electrically-driven vehicles.* (Specification filed 17 July 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd October 1906.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation			Reserve: Coin and Bullion: In India			In England		In Transit between India and England		Securities (purchase price)		Total	Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage †	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Held in India	Held in England		
	1	2	[illegible]	4	5	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	[illegible]	18,28,[illegible]	19,90,[illegible]	3,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			54,[illegible]	(a) 9,99,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,14,08,[illegible]	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,61,500
Allahabad		2,00,69,195	2,00,69,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,42,[illegible]				..				[illegible]	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore		3,31,75,075	3,31,75,075	[illegible]	5,63,[illegible]				...				[illegible]	
Bombay	75,05,155	11,05,44,320	1,80,49,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43,[illegible]				26,25,000			[illegible]	
Karachi		1,22,30,755	1,22,30,755	[illegible]	4,17,[illegible]								[illegible]	
Madras	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Calicut		33,78,220	33,78,220	22,45,[illegible]	[illegible]			..					22,79,435	
Rangoon		2,37,21,540	2,37,21,540	3,83,[illegible],710	9,21,[illegible]		...	..		...	..		3,92,11,715	
	1,94,27,050	43,16,37,315	45,1[illegible]	18,92,[illegible]	5,54,84,949	1,[illegible],230	[illegible] 37,[illegible],000	..		80,61,000	9,00,9[illegible],946	2,0[illegible]	4[illegible],95,175	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			40,69,[illegible]	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									8,00,000	
Total Circulation R			44,69,95,175								Total Reserve R		44,69,95,175	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd October 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 120 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd October 1906 to 391 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 30th September 1906.	84,90,400	1,50,44,500	10,49,40,000	2,16,02,700	1,18,09,000	15,84,700	...	15,58,81,800	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,44,65,433
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..		..	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 21st September 1906.	...	...	10,00,000	...	...		..	10,00,000		..	..	..	..		..	...	...	..	10,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 22nd September 1906.	...	...	...	12,000	...	...		12,000	...	..	...	...	..		..	...	..	...	12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1906	...	50,600	21,800	2,78,500	...	...	..	3,50,900	...				..		..	..		...	3,50,900
	84,90,400	1,59,95,100	10,59,61,700	2,18,93,200	1,18,09,000	15,84,700	...	15,72,44,700	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,58,28,333
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	50,000		...	...	...	...	50,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50,030
Balance on 15th October 1906	84,90,400	1,59,45,[illegible]	10,59,62,700	2,18,93,200	1,18,09,000	15,84,700	...	15,71,94,700	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,57,78,333

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1906 enfaced from India 11,523 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,237 lakhs.
" 16th August 1906 " 31st " " ditto 14 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Sept. " " 15th Sept. " ditto 2 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 " ditto 1 "
" 1st Oct. " " 15th Oct. " ditto 14 " ditto 1 "

11,554 lakhs — 11,246 lakhs.
11,246 "

Balance against India . 308 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th October 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 91,16,512 a. 10 p. 3; Public Deposits at Branches 83,42,960 8 7	1,74,59,473	2	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,86,67,173	0	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,76,169	3	2
Sundries	22,32,303	13	2
RUPEES	19,35,35,119	3	6

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	85,68,078	0	0
Other authorized Investments	54,23,778	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,87,21,224	14	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,29,49,473	2	1
Bills discounted and purchased	3,39,69,775	10	9
Balances with other Banks	16,92,483	0	0
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	18,38,803	4	10
Stamps	10,382	7	10
Sundries	6,27,758	10	3
	13,38,01,757	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *3,14,41,862 a. 6 p. 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,82,91,499 10 11	5,97,33,362	1	9
RUPEES	19,35,35,119	3	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 1,03,125 0 0
† Do. do. do. R 3,41,302 8 0

R 4,44,427 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 25th October 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 37·55.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND OCTOBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	36	...	...	36	11	...	11	2	192	54*	24	...	272	...	...	...
Bombay	10	5	...	15	16	...	16	6	199	50†	22‡	5	282	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 71 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Ditto 9 ditto ditto ditto
‡ Ditto 1 of Native State coin ditto ditto

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 25th October 1906.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:— Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1906.

No. 32.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 20th October 1906:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Calcutta Bengal Bank	Bengal	16th October	Opened.

The following alterations in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified:—

"Bangalore Chickapet" instead of "Bangalore City."

	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dethki	North-Western Railway	6th October	Closed.
Kalri Road	Ditto	4th "	Ditto.
Khuman	Ditto	4th "	Ditto.
Sanket	Agra-Delhi Chord Railway	1st "	Opened.

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 19th October 1906.

No. 4.—Mr. J. A. Freeman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 17th October 1906 or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle,
Frontier Surveys.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th October 1906.

No. 4727.—The next half-yearly examination in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard will be held (in the Darbar Hall) at Quetta on Monday, the 5th November 1906, commencing at 10-30 A.M.

By order,
A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th October 1906.

No. 4753.—The following revised rules for the encouragement of the study of the Brahui language, which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, are published for general information :—

REVISED RULES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE STUDY OF THE BRAHUI LANGUAGE.

1. (*a*) A reward of R300 will be granted to any officer of the Political Department of or below the substantive grade of Political Agent of the second class, to the Irrigation Officer, to any District Superintendent, Assistant District Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant, not being a native of or a resident in a district in which Brahui is ordinarily spoken, who shall pass an examination in that language, provided that it is ordinarily spoken within the limits of the district in which he is stationed, or by any tribe with whom he has official relations.

(*b*) A similar reward of R150 will be granted under the same conditions to any Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Munsif, Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Police, not being a native of or a resident in a district in which Brahui is ordinarily spoken. Officiating Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, and Munsifs may appear for examination, but will not become entitled to the reward, until they are confirmed in their appointment

(*c*) The above rewards shall be admissible to officers already in receipt of the Pashtu or Baluchi allowance or who have earned a reward for qualifying in either of those languages.

(*d*) Military officers serving in Sind and Baluchistan, whether in military or in temporary civil employ, may appear for examination under these rules receiving a reward of R300 for passing. The reward will be admissible only to those officers who have not more than ten years' service in those provinces.

Other persons may appear at an examination under these rules with the special permission of the Local Government.

2. Examinations will ordinarily be held at Quetta on the last Monday in November.

3. Candidates for examination must forward their applications through the proper channel to the Local Government not less than a month before the date of the examination.

4. For the conduct of the examination a Committee will be appointed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, and shall consist of a Gazetted Officer as President and two members, one of whom should ordinarily be a Brahui.

5. The tests which a candidate for the reward must undergo are as follows :—

(i) He must be able to converse freely with Brahuis in such a manner and to such an extent as shall satisfy the examiners that he is able to understand them and make himself understood, both in ordinary conversation and in the usual course of office business.

(ii) He must write down in the English or Urdu character sentences spoken in Brahui by one of the natives, or a conversation held between two of them, and must explain it correctly in English or Urdu.

(iii) He must translate in Brahui, without assistance, sentences set by the examining committee (writing them either in the English or Urdu character), so that the translation shall be substantially correct, and shall be intelligible when read to a native in whose language it is written

The sentences to be translated under the third requirement should be of the same description as, and not more difficult than, those under the second requirement.

6. In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject. Candidates who obtain three-fourths of the maximum marks will be held to have passed with credit.

7. The results of the examination shall be reported by the President to the Local Government, and the names of the successful candidates shall be published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant and Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Mount Abu, the 20th October 1906.

No. 238.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmer District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for improvement of the street in Mohalla Kumaran near Delhi Gate, Ajmer.

This declaration is made in accordance with the provision of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of that Act, the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified below :—

District.	Parganah.	Village	Amount required: For occupation: Permanent Ac	R.	P	Temporary Ac	R	P	Total Ac	R	P	Purpose for which required	Remarks.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	...		402/242				.		402/242	To widen the street	Plan can be seen at the Office of the Collector, Ajmer.

The 22nd October 1906.

No. 1231.—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure) Major H. B. Peacock, I A., is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th October 1906.

No. 9.—Mr L S. Deane, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in paragraph 236, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 3rd September 1906

The 19th October 1906

No. 10.—Mr F J. Wood, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,

Accountant General.

NAGDA MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Kotah, the 15th October 1906.

No. 3.—Mr. H. McComas, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India 3 months and 9 days' furlough on Medical Certificate in continuation of 2 months and 21 days' privilege leave granted from the afternoon of 20th June 1906.

J. WILLCOCKS,
Engineer-in-Chief.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 10th (P. W. O.) Royal Hussars, dated at Rawalpindi, this 17th day of October 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—5449, Private William Edward Barton Taylor.
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, dark brown ; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Draughtsman.
Date of Enlistment—21st November 1899.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Galway, Galway.
Date of Desertion or absence—11th October 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—*En route* from Mhow to Rawalpindi.
Marks—No marks.
Under 7 years' service.

C. T. McM. KAVANAGH, Colonel,
Commanding 10th Royal Hussars.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October 1906.

No. 2185-s.-*Ap.*—In the Notification No. 2030-s.-Ap., dated the 26th September 1906, the name " Mr. L. P. Kulkarni " should be read for " Mr. L. P. Lulkarni."

No. 2193-s.-*Ap.*—Mr. R. D. Kalapesi, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th September 1906.

The 19th October 1906.

No. 2203-s.-*Ap.*—Babu Akshaya Bhushan Ganguli is appointed to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment and until further orders.

No. 2225-s.-*Ap.*—Mr. W. A. Smith is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, Jalpaiguri division, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that division and until further orders.

The 23rd October 1906.

No. 2256-s-*Ap.*—Lala Amar Nath, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 11 days, with effect from the 21st October 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1906-07. Imperial.	Budget, 1906-07. Local.	Budget, 1906-07. Total.	Receipts in August 1906.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1906. Imperial.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1906. Local.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1906. Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	1,56,914	10,33,841	55,800	10,89,641
II.—Opium	7,000	...	7,000	850	5,398		5,398
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	39,181	1,89,647	...	1,89,647
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	16,933	93,524	...	93,524
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,96,000	17,299	76,451	1,13,209	1,89,660
VII.—Customs	..	...	...	..	.	...	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	10,816	46,312	...	46,312
IX.—Forest	1,20,000	.	1,20,000		48,265	.	48,265
X.—Registration	28,000	.	28,000	2,673	12,682		12,682
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	..		..		.. .	.
XII.—Interest	9,000	..	9,000	738	1,039	...	1,039
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	..		.	337	337
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	7,543	44,021	...	44,021
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	...	18,000	785	6,261	...	6,261
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	5,687	31,518	477	31,995
XIX.—Education		6,000	6,000	373	58	2,018	2,076
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	120	563	53	616
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	4,000	4,000	350	148	1,430	1,578
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,000	...	12,000	952	4,961	..	4,961
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	...	10,000	2	2,725	...	2,725
XXV.—Miscellaneous	84,000	24,000	1,08,000	2,584	30,260	8,102	38,362
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	..	..	.	...	...	..	..
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	..	15,000	15,000	1,799	..	5,117	5,117
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	8,000	1,30,000	8,993	51,819	4,231	56,050
Total Revenue and Receipts	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	2,74,592	16,79,493	1,90,774	18,70,267
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	..	37,88,319	...	...	1,82,23,773
Total	...	...	...	40,62,911	...	...	2,00,94,040
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 17,24,920	...	...	(b) 11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	..	57,87,831	...	...	2,12,20,870

(a) On 31st August 1906. (b) From 1st April 1906.

Office of Acctt. Genl., Punjab,
Lahore;
The 18th September 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1906-07. Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Disbursements in August 1906.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st August 1906. Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	493	7,448	15	7,463
2.—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	352	10,194	...	10,194
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000	...	6,86,000	48,868	2,67,854	1,00,492	3,68,346
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	1,224	4,821	...	4,821
7.—Excise	9,000	..	9,000	611	3,112	...	3,112
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	300	...	300
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	...	28,069	...	28,069
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	729	3,571	...	3,571
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	1,000	1,000	59	...	272	272
18.—General Administration	2,57,000	21,000	2,78,000	22,546	1,06,002	7,850	1,13,852
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,00,000	...	5,00,000	41,509	2,06,877	...	2,06,877
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	10,118	57,797	...	57,797
20.—Police	12,44,000	1,000	12,45,000	92,164	4,99,400	283	4,99,683
22.—Education	94,000	66,000	1,60,000	9,499	19,521	25,197	44,718
23.—Ecclesiastical	33,000	...	33,000	3,329	15,679	...	15,679
24.—Medical	1,11,000	45,000	1,56,000	9,166	34,257	13,934	48,191
25.—Political	26,50,000	...	26,50,000	1,59,821	10,04,967	...	10,04,967
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61,000	19,000	80,000	2,895	8,499	7,381	15,880
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	8,386	27,353	...	27,353
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,000	1,000	1,19,000	7,936	47,441	194	47,635
30.—Stationery and Printing	83,000	2,000	85,000	1,957	18,649	314	18,963
32.—Miscellaneous	16,000	16,000	32,000	1,469	3,457	5,489	8,946
33.—Famine Relief	91,000	...	91,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	1,650	7,275	5,347	12,622
45.—Civil Works	28,000	1,25,000	1,53,000	4,804	6,522	17,324	23,846
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	4,29,645	23,89,065	1,84,092	25,73,157
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	33,45,030	...	...	1,66,34,557
TOTAL	...	...	..	37,74,675	...	...	1,92,07,714
Balance on 31st August 1906	...	...	...	20,13,156	...	...	20,13,156
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	57,87,831	...	...	2,12,20,870

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 18th September 1906

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 18th October 1906.

No. 141.—Lieutenant J. F. Boyd, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Kohat District on the afternoon of the 8th of October 1906, relieving Lieutenant W. C. Gray, I.M.S.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 19th October 1906

No. 142.—On transfer from the Dera Ismail Khan District Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Kohat District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th October 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. North-West Frontier Province.

The 19th October 1906.

No. 143.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 114, dated the 13th July 1906, Mr. R. C. Boyle, Adjutant, Kohat Border Military Police, and Samana Rifles, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 8th October 1906, relieving Mr. D. Petrie.

By Order, etc.,

W. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 20th October 1906.

No. 144.—Lieutenant B. E. M. Newland, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Chitral on the forenoon of the 11th of October 1906, relieving Lieutenant W. S. McGillivray, I.M.S.

The 23rd October 1906.

No. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Vaccination Act 1880 (XIII of 1880), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to extend the said Act to the Cantonment of Nowshera.

No. 146.—The following rules made by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province under section 20 of the Vaccination Act, 1880 (XIII of 1880), for the proper enforcement of the said Act within the limits of the Nowshera Cantonment, are hereby published for general information:—

RULES.

Appointment of vaccine station.

1. A public vaccinator will be appointed at Nowshera. The Cantonment Committee shall, from time to time, appoint a place or places as public vaccine stations and shall cause to be affixed on the outside of such place of places in a conspicuous position, a signboard, on which shall be

printed, in letters easily legible, and in English and Urdu characters, the following inscription :—

"Nowshera Cantonment Vaccine Station."

Qualifications of public vaccinator.

2 No person shall appoint a public vaccinator except the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Authority to appoint, suspend and dismiss public vaccinators.

3. The appointment, suspension and dismissal of the public vaccinator employed within the limits of the Cantonment shall rest with the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province. Vaccination will ordinarily be performed during the winter months only.

Time of attendance of public vaccinators and their residence.

4. The public vaccinator shall be bound to attend at the vaccine stations, to which he may be attached by the Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, at such hours as shall be fixed by the Civil Surgeon during the vaccination season. His services for the remainder of the year will be placed at the disposal of the Cantonment Committee.

Distinguishing badge to be worn by public vaccinator.

5. The distinguishing badge of a public vaccinator shall be a red cross on a white ground and shall be worn on the breast.

Fee chargeable by private vaccinators and the authority to which they are subject.

6. Persons licensed by the Local Government to act as private vaccinators shall in no case demand a higher fee than one rupee for a single operation and shall perform their duties under the orders and subject to the general control of the Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.

Facilities for procuring vaccination of children at private houses.

7. Persons desirous of procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses may apply for that purpose to the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, who shall thereupon depute an authorized vaccinator to comply with the request.

Grant and form of certificate of successful vaccination, unfitness for or of insusceptibility of vaccination.

8. Whenever it is ascertained that a child is unfit for vaccination or is insusceptible of successful vaccination a certificate in Form A attached to these Rules shall be granted in the former case to the parent or guardian of such child by the vaccinator, and in the latter in Form B which should be signed by the vaccinator and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar In like manner, whenever it is ascertained that a child has been successfully vaccinated, a certificate shall be granted by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child in Form C attached to these Rules

Nature of lymph to be used.

9. The lymph to be used shall be pure lymph obtained on the fifth day, taken from the udder or from the soft skin in the neighbourhood of the udder of a buffalo under the age of one year which is free from contagious disease and has perfect full-sized vesicles, or Glycerinated Lymph from the Punjab Lymph Depôt.

Supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph.

10. If the parent or guardian of a child produced for vaccination desires that human lymph may be used, the vaccinator shall comply, and the lymph shall be taken from a child, subject to its parent's or guardian's consent, that has two perfect vesicles left untouched on the arm to run their regular course. Not more than two children shall be vaccinated from each full-sized vesicle open for the purpose of extraction of lymph, and not more than 60 children from a single buffalo calf or six children from a single child

Re-vaccination and the age of the child.

11. If the result of the first vaccination is a failure, the child should be vaccinated again If this second operation also is not successful, a third trial should be made.

Desirability of children being vaccinated at an early age.

12. Although the Vaccination Act does not render liable to punishment the omission to get children under the age of six months vaccinated, yet it is very desirable that children be vaccinated at an earlier age. As a rule, all healthy unprotected children over one month old presented for vaccination should be vaccinated by the public vaccinators.

Fee payable to public vaccinator for vaccinating a child outside his circle.

13. A fee of one rupee shall be payable to a public vaccinator who vaccinates a child at the request of the parent or guardian outside the limits of Cantonment.

Registers to be kept by the Cantonment Committee.

14. The following registers shall be kept up by the Cantonment Committee:—

(a) A Register showing the names of children born within the local area subject to these Rules on and after the date of an application of Act XIII of 1880 to such area.

(b) A Register showing the names of unprotected children born in the area aforesaid previous to the date of the application of Act XIII of 1880 and who were at that date under the age of 14 years if boys and 8 years if girls.

11 C 2

(c) A Register showing the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under these ages brought within the local area aforesaid at any time after the application of Act XIII of 1880 and who had resided there for a month.

(d) A Register showing the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates, if any.

Rules for the preparation of registers.

15. The preparation of register (a) shall be effected from the register of births maintained in the Cantonment office or Police office, of registers (b) and (c) from the information to be collected under the orders of the Secretary of the Cantonment Committee, of register (d) from the reports submitted by the vaccinator as hereinafter prescribed.

Register to be kept by vaccinator

16. Every public and private vaccinator employed within the local area to which these Rules apply shall keep up the following registers :—
Register A, showing—

(1) Name, sex, age, parentage, caste and residence of each child vaccinated.
(2) Date of vaccination
(3) Date of inspection after vaccination.
(4) Result whether successful or unsuccessful
(5) Date of second operation.
(6) Date of inspection after second operation.
(7) Result whether successful or unsuccessful.
(8) Date of third operation.
(9) Date of inspection after third operation.
(10) Result whether successful or unsuccessful.

Register B, showing—

(1) Name, sex, age, parentage, caste and residence of each child produced but found unfit for vaccination.
(2) Date of certificate of postponement granted under section 9 of Act XIII of 1880.
(3) Date on which the child was represented for vaccination and the result of inspection.
(4) Date of renewal of postponement certificate, if any.
(5) Remarks.

N.B.—If on the child being presented it is found to be in a fit state for that operation, the fact should be recorded in column 3 of register B, and entry of the fact of vaccination when performed should be made in Register A, a reference to such entry being made in the column of remarks of register B opposite the corresponding entry in latter.

Register C, showing a record of all vaccinations and re-vaccinations (voluntary) of adults.

Preparation of vaccination reports and returns.

17. Every public and private vaccinator shall prepare a monthly report during the vaccination season on the general result of the vaccine operations during that period, and shall submit the same through the Civil Surgeon to the Secretary of the Cantonment Committee accompanied by a return showing—

(1) Number of boys vaccinated during the month.

(2) Number of girls vaccinated during the month.

(3) Results—

(a) Number successful.

(b) Number unsuccessful.

(c) Number insusceptible.

(4) Number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations of adults, with results.

18. The vaccinator is to perform vaccination or re-vaccination on all persons presenting themselves voluntarily.

FORM A.

Nowshera Cantonment Vaccination Station.

Certificate of unfitness for vaccination.

I a public (or licensed, as the case may be) vaccinator, do hereby certify that in my opinion (name of child), the son (or daughter, as the case may be) of , resident of is in a state unfit for vaccination, and that such unfitness will continue during (the whole, or if a part, specify the same) the current vaccination season.

(Sd.)

Vaccinator.

Dated

FORM B.

Certificate of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

I do hereby certify that the son (or daughter, as the case may be) of , resident of , has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated, and that in my opinion he (or she as the case may be) is insusceptible of successful vaccination.

(Sd.)

Vaccinator.

Dated

Countersigned

Civil Surgeon.

FORM C.

Certificate of successful vaccination.

I a public (or licensed, as the case may be) vaccinator, do hereby certify that (name of child) the son (or daughter, as the case may be) of resident of , was vaccinated by me on the day of in the year , and that after due inspection I am satisfied that the vaccination has been successful.

(Sd.)

Vaccinator.

Dated

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 19th October 1906.

No. 159.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, providing a well water supply for the Cavalry Cantonment, Nowshera.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Nowshera .	Khandar .	85	North-East, North-East.	Khandar lands on all four sides.	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Nowshera.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd October 1906.

No. 4539.—The following persons are hereby declared to have passed the Naib Tahsildars' Examination held at Lahore on the 16th and 17th August 1906:—

Serial No.	District.	Name.	Father's name.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Peshawar	Arbab Mohammed Alam Khan.	Arbab Mohammed Hussain Khan.	Officiating Naib Tahsildar.	Completed the Examination.
2	Ditto	Arbab Khanan Khan.	Arbab Farid Khan	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 4 and 5.
3	Ditto	Mohammed Yusuf Khan.	Mohammed Ali Khan	Ditto	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1, 2, 3 and 5.
4	Ditto	Obaidulla Khan	Abdulla Khan	Superintendent, Khawara and Tira Forests.	Completed the examination.
5	Ditto	Mohammed Fazal Rasul.	Mohammed Ghulam Ahmed Khan.	Clerk, Revenue Commissioner's Office.	Passed subject to re-examination in paper 2.
6	Ditto	Abdul Hamid	Ghulam Mohud-Din	Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2 and 3.
7	Ditto	Sardar Ali Khan	Khan Baha Khan	Candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Passed subject to re-examination in paper 1.
8	Ditto	Aziz-ud-Din	Chowdhri Jan Mohammed.	Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office.	Passed in all subjects.
9	Hazara	Mohammed Matiullah.	Ghulam Ahmad	Field Kanungo	Ditto.
10	Kohat	Mohammed Hyat Khan.	Atta Mohamed Khan.	Candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1 and 5.
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Hamid Khan	Abdulla Khan	Ditto	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1, 4 and 5.
12	Ditto	Behram Khan	K. B. Nawab Afzal Khan.	Candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Completed the examination.
13	Ditto	Miraj Din	Nizam-ud-Din Gori	Officiating Irrigation Naib Tahsildar.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2, 3, 4 and 5.
14	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	Ghulam Haider Khan	Nazir Settlement Office	Completed the examination.
			Land Revenue Rule 149 (ii).		
15	Peshawar	M. Mohammed Umar.	Mohammed Illahi Bakhsh.	Officiating District Kanungo.	Passed subject to re-examination in papers 2, 3, 4 and 5.

By order, etc.,

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major,

Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 19th October 1906.

No. 4492.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad has applied to the Chief Commissioner, under the provisions of section 40, Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province that land is required by the said Municipal Committee for a public purpose, namely, extension of the Abbottabad town, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified below.—

Specification of land.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauza	Area.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where plan may be inspected.
			A. R. P.			
Hazara .	Abbottabad	Sheikhan-Bandi and Salhad.	15 3 9	East of present Abbottabad town.	North—Grave yard and Mandi of Sunder Dass. South—Road leading to Kihal. East—Habitation of Kihal village West—Cantonment.	Office of Deputy Commissioner, Hazara

C. RAWLINSON,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

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Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.*
Mr H. Liddell, Printer, etc, 7, South Road Allahabad.*
P R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859, (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. as 4 (1*a.*)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883) as modified up to 1st September 1906. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India.—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal Full cloth R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a.*)

Occasional Reports. No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. as 10 or 1*s.* (2*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1906 Foolscap Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1906 and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Prices and wages in India, 23rd issue, 1906 Super Royal. Board. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* (9*a.*)

Sea borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1906. No 5 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

RAILWAY BOARD.

***Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June 1906.** Foolscap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (4*a.*)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1906.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as modified up to 1st February 1906. 9a. or 10d (2a.)

The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2a. (1a.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6a or 6d. (1a.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a.)

Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905. In Urdu. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a 6p.)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 4a. (1a.)

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 10a. or 11d. (2a)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875) as modified up to 1st May 1906. In Urdu. 3p. (9p.)

Ditto In Hindi. 3p. (9p)

"List No 1 of 1906, dated 1st July 1906, of Addenda et Corregenda to General Rules and orders." 3p. (1a.)

The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), in Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 9p. (1a.)

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act 1 of 1872,) as modified up to 1st September 1906. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-First Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India for the year 1905. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s 4d. (4a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. The Anatomy and Histology of Ticks. By Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 23. Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a)

Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VII, Indo-Aryan Family, Southern Group. Specimens of the Marathi Language. Super Royal Cloth. R6-8 or 9s. 9d. (R1). Paper cover. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a or 5d (1a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on a parasite found in white Corpuscles of the blood of Palm Squirrels. By Captain W. S. Patton, M.B, I.M.S. New series, No. 24. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s 2d. (2a.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8a.

Ethnographic Notes in Southern India. By E. Thurston, Esq. 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1903-04 with a quinquennial Summary. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-12a. or 2s 7d. (3a.)

A Note on the Quetta Borer (Æolesthes Sartus). By E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Note on the Chilgoza (Pinus Geradiana) Bark-boring beetles of Zhob, Baluchistan. By E.P. Stebbing, F.L.S, F.Z.S., F. E.S. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Forest Department Code, 6th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1-12a. or 2s 8d. (6a)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1904-05. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. IV, No. 3. An epitome of the British Indian Species of impatiens. By Sir J. W. Hooker, G.C.S.I., C.B., F R.S., Part III. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 3a. or 4d (1a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1904-05. R1 2a. or 1s. 6d (2a.)

Ficus Elastica—Its natural growth and the Artificial propagation, with a description of the method of tapping the tree and of the preparation of its rubber for the market. By E. M. Coventry. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Memorandum on Mechanical Tests of some Indian Timbers. Forest Bulletin No. 6, 1906. By W. H. Everett, B.A., B.E., M. I Mech., E. M. I.E.E. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a)

Notes on a visit to some European Schools of Forestry. By E. P. Stebbing, F.L S., F.Z.S. F E.S Forest Bulletin No. 5. Super Royal 8vo Paper Cover. R1-10a. or 2s. 6d. (3a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Departments subordinate to it corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board 8a. or 9d (2a)

A Note on the Life History of Hoplocerambyx Spinicornis (The Singhbhum Sal Borer). Forest Bulletin No. 8. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 9a or 10d. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap Paper cover. 9a. or 9d (1a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover 7a 6p or 7½d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1902, 1903, 1904. Foolscap Paper cover. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

Report on the Police Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Board. R1 13a. or 2s. 5d. (2a.)

Report on the Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover 7a or 7d (1a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a. 1s. 2d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. 6p. or 8½d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11a. 6p. or 11½d. (1a.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05 Foolscap Paper cover. 11a. or 11d. (1a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government North-West Frontier Province, for 1904. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation and Settlement of Nations in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1903-04. Foolscap. Board R1 13a. or 2s. 5d (3a.)

Report on the Income Tax Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. or 9d (1a)

Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05 Foolscap Paper cover 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

Annual Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province in the Public Works Department for 1904-05. Foolscap Paper cover. 12a. or 1s (1a.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05. Foolscap Paper cover. 8a or 8d (1a)

Report of Archæological Survey works in [illegible] West Frontier Province and B[illegible] from January 1904 to March 1905. [illegible]scap Board. R2 4a. or 3s (4a)

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board R1 3a. or 1s 7d (2a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904 Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05 Foolscap Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 1d (1a)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue Department of Land Records and Agriculture, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover R2-4a. or 3s. (3a)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1905. 4a. or 4d (1a)

Note on the Registration returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 6 (1a 6p)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover R1-4a. or 1s. 8d. (1a 6p)

Hand-book on Famine Administration in Native States in Urdu by Colonel Dunlop-Smith. Foolscap. Board. R1 4a. or 1s. 10d. (5a)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a or 10d. (1a)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905 Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a)

Report on vaccination in North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a. 6p. or 3½d. (1a.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (1a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial Statement for 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to March, April and May 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d (1a) each.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments in Offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board 12a. or 1s. (3a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a)

Civil Estimates, 1906-07 (in 2 Volumes). Foolscap Board. R3 or 4s. 6d (13a) per volume

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification No. 2568-82, dated the 21st April 1906, publishing rules regarding Certificates, the conditions on which they are granted, and the qualifications which the Managers of the various classes of mines must possess. Foolscap Pasted Pies 6 (1a)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap Board. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of October 1905. No. 7 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills for February and March 1906. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a or 2d (1a) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1905, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1903 and 1905. No. 3 of 1905-06. Foolscap Paper cover, 8a. or 9d (3a)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March and April 1906. No. 12, No 1. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the months of November and December 1905. Nos 8 and 9 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a or 9d. (2a) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1905. Compared with the years 1903 and 1904. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a or 9d. (2a)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months, April 1905 to January 1906. Nos. 10 and 11 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May, June and July 1906, Nos 2, 3 and 4. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, May and June 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05 and preceding years. Tenth issue. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3s. (9a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by the rail and river in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1906, compared with corresponding periods of the years 1904-05. No. 4 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (3*a*.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of April 1906. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1906-07. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d* (2*a*.) each.

Area and yield of certain crops in India for various periods from 1891-92 to 1905-06. Eighth issue. Foolscap Paper cover. 5*a*. or 6d. (2*a*.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

A Narrative of the First Burmese War, 1824-26 By G. W. DeRhe-Philipe, 1905. Royal 8vo Cloth. R2 8*a*. or 3*s* 6*d*. (6*a*.)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1 8*a*. or 3*s*. 3*d*. (8*a*)

Field Service Regulations, India. Provincial Edition, 1906 Demy 8vo. Full leather. R2 8*a*. or 3*s*. 9*d*. (3*a*)

The Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations, 1906. Super Royal 16mo 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calender year 1905. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2*s*. 8*d*. (6*a*.)

Indian Railways—Schedule of Dimensions 1905 (5′-6″ and Metre Gauge.) 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 8*a*. or 3*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 30th June 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s* 6*d*. (2*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1905-06 Foolscap Paper cover. 8*a*. or 6*d*. (2*a*)

History of Services of Gazetted Officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols. I and II. R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d* (3*a*.) Complete R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (5*a*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected to 30th June 1906 R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition. Revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Price per copy R3-2, including packing, postage, etc.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian) by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet by Rev. A. H. Francke, at R1.

„ „ Supplement I. Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 052586 and 009613 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 and 1854-55 for R500 each originally standing in the name of Joggeshur Chandra Chunder and last endorsed to Baikuntha Nath Datta, Bhusan Chandra Bhattacharjee, Kartick Chandra Ray Chowdhury, Madhusudan Rao, Jadunandan Majumdar and Visvanath Kar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

BAIKUNTHA NATH DATTA,
BHUSAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE,
KARTICK CHANDRA RAY CHOWDHURY,
MADHUSUDAN RAO,
JADUNANDAN MAJUMDAR,
VISVANATH KAR,
Executors to the estate of late BABU JUGGOMOHAN RAY,
Alumchand Bazar, Cuttack.

CUTTACK ;
The 7th October 1906.

Stolen.

The 6 Government Promissory Notes for R35,000 showing the number, loan, amount and name of original holder, of each as detailed below and last endorsed to Syed Muhammad Fayaz Ali Khan, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the said notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said notes.

Nos. of Notes.	Loans.	Names of original holders.	Amounts.
			R
029022	3½%of 1900-01	Bank of Bengal . . .	25,000
027645	Do.	Prosad Das Boral & Bros. .	5,000
012050	Do.	Bijoy Krishna Hazrah . .	2,000
028741	Do.	Do. . . .	1,000
037167	3%of 1896-97	Bank of Bengal	1,000
037168	Do.	Do.	1,000
Total 6			Total 35,000

Name of Advertiser—SYED MUHAMMAD FAYAZ ALI KHAN.

Residence—Deorhi Jaffragunj, Post Nashipur, District Murshidabad.

In the matter of the Estate of James Heaney Bartholomew McMenemy, late Manager of the Valvoline Oil Company of Bombay, European inhabitant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming as creditors or otherwise against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of April 1906 and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased having effect throughout British India were granted on the 8th day of October 1906 to Peter Byrne, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Simon Kemp, Master Painter of Hamilton in Scotland, one of the Trustees and Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are required to send their claims to the said Peter Byrne at the office of his Solicitors, the undersigned, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said estate will be distributed and handed over to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Peter Byrne.

Dated this 9th day of October 1906.

SMETHAN BYRNE & NOBLE,

Attorneys for Petitioner, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

RESOLUTION.

No 8439-8440—28-5, dated Simla, the 22nd October 1906.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1905-06.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Post Office of India during the year 1905-06, comprising a review of the progress of the Department during the quinquennial period 1901-02 to 1905-06

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Report be forwarded to the Finance Department for information.

Ordered also that the Report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA
FOR THE YEAR
1905-06,

Comprising a review of the progress of the Department for the quinquennial period 1901-02 to 1905-06.

No. 181-B.P., dated the 5th October, 1906.

From—C. STEWART-WILSON, Esq., *I.C.S., Director-General of the Post Office of India,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1906. In accordance with the instructions

of Government conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 1830-S.R., dated the 11th April, 1901, the report contains a review of the progress of the Department during the period from 1901-02 to 1905-06 and a comparison with the preceding quinquennial period. This report, with that for 1900-01, deals with fifteen of the seventeen years of Sir Arthur Fanshawe's Director-Generalship. These two reports will show that the period during which the Department had the advantage of his guidance has been full of progress and that the Post Office which he took over was a very different concern from that which he left on the last day of the year under review.

Charge of the Post Office.

2. The administration of the Department was in the hands of Sir Arthur Fanshawe throughout the year. I did not assume charge till the afternoon of the 31st March, 1906.

Principal events, inland post.

3. The year under report was remarkable for an unusually large number of important improvements in the postal service. The weight of letters that may be sent through the post for the half-anna rate of letter postage was raised from the 1st April, 1905, to three-quarters of a tola from half a tola. From the same date the regulations relating to postcards of private manufacture were revised so as to allow the public to use part of the address side for written communications, etc.; and arrangements were made to grant, under certain conditions, compensation up to R25 for the loss, or damage caused to the contents, of an uninsured registered letter, packet, or parcel in course of transmission by post. The use of one-anna and half-anna postage stamps for revenue purposes was authorised with effect from the 1st October, 1905. The fees for telegraphic money orders were reduced from the 1st January 1906 and at the same time the rates for sending remittances by "Urgent" or "Deferred" telegram were differentiated. The fees for insurance on articles posted were reduced by one-half from the 1st July, 1905; and from the 15th February, 1906, a reduction was made in the fee for a certificate of posting. In the rules of the Savings Bank certain changes were made in the early part of the year to enable depositors to hold their deposits wholly or in part, at call or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, the rate of interest on deposits at call being reduced from 3⅛ per cent. to 3 per cent., while the rate of interest on deposits requiring six months' notice of withdrawal was fixed at 3¼ per cent. per annum.

With effect from the 1st March, 1906, the Zemindari Dâk Establishments in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, all the district post establishments in the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the North-West Frontier Province, the Provincial district post establishments in the Central Provinces, and the district post establishments in Burma formerly paid from Local Funds were transferred to the Imperial establishment.

The constitution of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in October, 1905, led to the abolition, as a separate postal administration, of the Bihar circle and to certain changes in the area of the Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces, and Eastern Bengal circles.

Plague continued to cause serious interference with the work of the Department. A large number of post offices in various parts of the country had to be removed into tents, huts, and other temporary quarters, where work was often carried on with much difficulty though without serious inconvenience to the public. In the Bombay circle alone 123 post offices had to be temporarily vacated. The total number of deaths of postal servants from plague fell from 359 in the previous year to 162 in the year under report. There were no cases of desertion of duty from fear of the disease and rewards were given in nearly 200 cases to subordinates who displayed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty in the face of exceptional risk. Special grants were made in several cases to the widows or heirs of men who succumbed to the disease at their posts.

At the beginning of the year a severe earthquake in the Kangra and Kulu Valleys completely disorganised the postal work in that part of the country. Six postal officials were killed, and five, including the Divisional Superintendent

and the Postmaster of Dharmsala, were severely injured. For some time all postal communication with Dharmsala was completely cut off, but through the personal exertions of the Officiating Postmaster-General, Mr. A. Simcox of the Bombay Civil Service, who proceeded to the spot as soon as news of the disaster reached him, communication was soon restored. Mr. Simcox was ably supported by the mail contractor, Lala Behari Lal, who was subsequently granted by Government a substantial monetary reward for the good work which he did on the occasion. It is gratifying to be able to record that, notwithstanding the loss of life and the panic that the disaster created, the postal staff with few exceptions stuck to their posts.

In September a severe flood, attended with considerable loss of life, afflicted the Kashmir Valley. The suddenness with which this flood came down left little time for the removal of the effects from the post office building at Srinagar, but the postal staff with most commendable zeal saved all the Government property at the expense of many of their own belongings. Compensation was granted to three of the postal officials concerned for property lost by them.

During the year there were, as usual, many cases of mail interruptions owing to breaches of railway lines. In one case it was four months before the normal route could be resumed.

Special arrangements were made in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to this country. A post office was attached to the Royal Camp, every possible convenience being afforded to the members of the Royal Party in transacting their postal business. Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, my Personal Assistant, was placed on special duty in charge of the postal arrangements, and earned His Royal Highness' special thanks for the good work done by the post office.

In connection with the Royal visit, manœuvres on a very large scale were held in the vicinity of Rawalpindi. Over 50,000 troops were engaged on the manœuvres and eighteen field post offices and two field sorting offices were provided for the convenience of these troops. The postal arrangements connected with the manœuvres were in the hands of Mr. C. C. Sheridan and were carried out most successfully.

Field post offices continued to be maintained throughout the year for the British Contingent in China.

Increases in pay of postal officials.

4. In pursuance of the accepted policy of raising pay on account of the growth of work and money responsibility, increases in pay were sanctioned during the year in the case of 9 head postmasters, 264 sub-postmasters, and 459 branch postmasters. The pay of 360 postmen and village postmen was also raised.

It is interesting to note that during the last five years, the pay of no less than 42 head postmasters, 1,115 sub-postmasters, 2,230 branch postmasters, and 8,165 postmen and village postmen has been raised, and that increases were also sanctioned to the pay of several thousands of runners, mail peons, letter-box peons, and other inferior servants.

Principal events, foreign post.

5. The letter postage to Australia and Egypt (including the Soudan) was reduced to 1 anna for half an ounce.

The foreign money order system was extended to the British Protectorate of Somaliland, the Federated Malay States of Negri-Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor, Portuguese East Africa, and the Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands. The maximum limit of amount for a single money order was raised to £40 in the sterling money order exchanges with the British Central Africa Protectorate, Italy (including Massowa and Assab in Erithrea), Italian offices at Bengasi (*Tripoli*), Canea (*Crete*) and Durrazzo, Janina and Scutari (*Turkey*), Switzerland, Cape Colony (including Basutoland and British Bechuanaland), the States of the Australian Commonwealth, Fiji, Trinidad, and British Guiana; and the maximum limit of amount for a single money order was raised to R600 in the rupee money order exchanges with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-

Kong (including the countries and postal agencies served through Hong-Kong), the British East Africa Protectorate (including Uganda), the German East Africa Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, the Seychelles, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Portuguese India (Goa and Daman), Mauritius, and British North Borneo.

British postal orders purchased in India, which hitherto have been payable only in the United Kingdom and at certain British post office agencies abroad, are now payable also in a large number of British Colonies and at any post office in India. The rates of commission payable in respect of British postal orders purchased in India have been reduced by one-half.

The foreign parcel post was extended to the Republic of Panama, the Federated Malay States and a large number of places in China at which post offices are maintained by the Imperial Chinese Postal Administration. The rates of postage and conditions in respect of parcels for the following countries were revised :—

Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, Guatemala, North-Eastern Rhodesia, New Zealand, Cyprus, Macao, British East Africa Protectorate (including Uganda), Paraguay, Republic of Honduras, Dominican Republic, and Republic of Colombia.

Arrangements were made, in the case of uninsured parcels exchanged between India and Ceylon, for the payment under certain conditions of compensation not exceeding 25 francs (R15-0-0), in the case of the loss of, damage to, or abstraction from, such articles.

The fees for insurance of articles posted for transmission by the Foreign Post were reduced by one-half. Insurance to destination was made available for parcels for Formosa, certain foreign postal agencies in China, Japanese offices in Corea, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia; and letter insurance was extended to the Netherlands-India, the Portuguese colony of Timor, Corea and certain Japanese postal agencies in China.

The limit of amount which may be specified for remittance to the sender in the case of the exchange of value-payable articles between India and Ceylon was raised from R150 to R600.

Working of the P. & O. contract.

6. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward steamers carrying the European mails were due to arrive at Bombay at 2 P. M. on Friday of each week. During the year under report 52 weekly mails were received, arriving on 49 occasions on Friday, twice on Saturday, and once on the following Tuesday. In the case of the Friday arrivals, the contract time was exceeded twice. One Saturday arrival was due to detention by fogs and the other to a violent sandstorm in the Suez Canal; while the late arrival on Tuesday was due to the detention of the "Persia" owing to the block in the canal consequent on the blowing up of the wreck of the "Chatham." The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 7 hours, and 52 minutes, while the average time for the year was 13 days, 14 hours, and 26 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is, from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 12 days, 23 hours, and 29 minutes, the average time for the year being 13 days and 16 hours.

Section I.—Post offices and postal communications.

(1) Post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen.

Post offices, letter-boxes, etc., during 1905-06.

7. Appendix I shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen, both Imperial and District Post, in each circle at the close of the year, as compared with the corresponding figures at the close of the previous year. There was an increase, during the year, of 742* in the number of post offices, 1,070 in the number of letter-boxes, and 54 in the number of village postmen. The growth of post offices was greatest in the Bombay circle, and the largest additions to letter-boxes were in the Madras, Bombay, and United Provinces circles. The number of post offices in charge of schoolmasters and other persons who are not regular servants of the Department rose from 9,918 to 10,556.

8. The total number of post offices was 11,061 in 1895-96 and 12,970 in 1900-01, while at the end of 1905-06 there were 16,775. There was thus an increase of over 1,900 offices or about 17 per cent. during the first period of five years, and of over 3,800 offices or 29 per cent. during the second period. The circles where progress in this respect has been most rapid are the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay. In the Punjab the number of post offices has nearly doubled in ten years. The new offices opened year by year are chiefly small village offices, which are placed in most cases in the charge of schoolmasters, petty shop-keepers, etc. The number of post offices in charge of such extra-departmental agents was 5,956 in 1895-96, 7,809 in 1900-01, and 10,556 at the close of the year under report.

Growth of post offices and facilities for rural delivery since 1895-96.

The provision of letter-boxes has received much attention during the last ten years The total number of these boxes was 19,390 in 1895-96, 25,509 in 1900-01, and 37,107 in 1905-06. There was thus an increase of 6,000 during the first period of five years and of more than 11,500 during the second period. Progress in this respect has been most rapid in the Bombay, Madras, and Punjab circles.

The total number of village postmen was 7,291 in 1895-96, 7,936 in 1900-01, and now stands at 8,376. There has been less increase, therefore, during the last five years than during the preceding quinquennial period, the chief reason being that many more offices have been opened in rural tracts, every such office reducing the necessity for village postmen. Thus in the Punjab and Madras circles where the number of village offices opened has been conspicuously large, the number of village postmen employed has been practically stationary during the past five years. The total number of postmen and village postmen taken together was 16,871 for 1895-96, 19,141 for 1900-01, and 23,279 for 1905-06.

(2) Postal communications.

9. In Appendix I also are shown the distances over which mails were conveyed in each circle by the various agencies employed by this Department. The total figures for the year under report and for the preceding year are given in the following statement —

Postal communications during 1905-06.

	Nature of Postal Communications				
	Railway.	Runners and boats	Mail cart, Tonga, etc	Steamer	Total.
Mileage at close of 1904-05	*26,829	94,418	9,009	18,580	*148,836
" " of 1905-06	27,683	95,891	8,845	19,452	151,871
Increase or Decrease	+854	+1,473	—164	+872	+3,035

* Revised figure

It will be seen that there was a slight decrease under the head of mail cart and tonga lines and an increase under all other heads, the percentage of increase being greatest in the case of steamer lines and least in the case of runner and boat lines.

10. During the last ten years the total mileage of postal lines has been steadily increasing, although there has been much variation in the distances over which mails are carried by the various agencies employed by the Post Office. In 1895-96 the total length of these lines was 122,282 miles, in 1900-01 it had risen to 131,621 miles, an increase of 7·6 per cent. and for the year under report stands at 151,871 miles, an increase of 15·4 per cent., or rather more than 20,000 miles.

Growth of postal communications since 1895-96

The distances over which mails are carried by railway has been constantly increasing with the development of the railway system of the country. The

total length was 18,879 miles in 1895-96, 22,839 miles in 1900-01, and 27,683 miles in 1905-06. There was thus an increase of nearly 4,000 miles under this head in the first period of five years and of nearly 5,000 miles in the second period, being at the rate of about 21 per cent. for each period. The actual distance over which mails are carried by runners and boats is now 95,891 miles, as compared with 85,023 miles in 1900-01 and 81,071 miles in 1895-96. It will be seen that the increase during the last five years was at the rate of 12·8 per cent., which is considerably in excess of the increase (4·9 per cent.) during the preceding 5 years. This was partly due to rapid progress in the opening of new post offices in Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab which had to be linked up with the existing system by new runners' lines. The amalgamation of the posts of the three states of Bikanir, Alwar, and Dhar with the Imperial Post contributed also to the increase.

Mail tonga lines, which include horse and camel posts, have increased by 2,000 miles since 1895-96, the total mileage having risen from 6,839 in that year to 7,937 in 1900-01 and 8,845 in 1905-06.

The total mileage of steamer lines is now 19,452, as compared with 15,822 in 1900-01 and 15,493 in 1895-96. Thus it will be seen that there was an increase of 329 miles in the first period of five years and 3,630 miles during the second period. The chief reasons for the large increase during the last five years are the inclusion of the Bombay-Aden service, the introduction of the fast Persian Gulf service from Karachi to Basrah, the opening of a line between Bombay and Vijayadrug and certain small steamer lines in Burma.

Section II.—Correspondence and Parcels—Postage Stamps.

(1) Correspondence and parcels.

Statistics of postal articles during 1905-06.

11. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders and parcels, issued for delivery during the year, added to the actual number of parcels, amounted to 734 millions or more than 56 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1905-06 will be found in Appendix II, and a general summary of the results is given in the following statement:—

Classes of postal articles.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
Letters—paid	253,135,426	272,095,430	+18,960,004	+7·49
„ unpaid	31,422,509	33,517,246	+2,094,737	+6·63
„ registered	13,663,469	15,253,767	+1,590,298	+11·64
Total letters	298,221,404	320,866,443	+22,645,039	+7·59
Postcards	299,486,463	324,260,499	+24,774,036	+8·27
Total letters and postcards	597,707,867	645,126,942	+47,419,075	+7·93
Registered newspapers	37,078,187	40,200,838	+3,122,651	+8·42
Book and pattern packets	39,593,010	4,7319,064	+4,126,054	+10·42
Total articles of the letter mail	674,379,064	729,046,844	+54,667,780	+8·11
Parcels—registered	3,081,903	3,308,014	+226,111	+7·34
„ unregistered	1,459,464	1,647,365	+187,901	+12·87
Total parcels	4,541,367	4,955,379	+414,012	+9·12
Grand total of all postal articles	678,920,431	734,00[illegible]	+55,081,792	+8·11

It will be seen that there was a large increase under every head. The total number of postcards now exceeds the number of paid letters in every circle except Burma, Assam, and Sind and Baluchistan. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of increase was smallest in the case of unpaid letters, though these still continue to form far too large a proportion of the inland correspondence.

Average number of postal articles per head of population during 1905-06.

12. The second table in Appendix I shows, for each postal circle, the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and postal articles in relation to area, population and literate population, the two latter being taken from the 1901 census figures.

Altogether there were 2·60 postal articles—letters, postcards, packets, and parcels—per head of the total population and 46·08 postal articles per head of the literate population. As in previous years, the number of postal articles per head of the general population was highest in Bombay where it was 5·56.

Average number of postal articles per head of population since 1895-96.

13. From the statement on the margin it will be seen that since 1895-96 the number of postal articles per head of total population has risen from 1·44 to 2·60 and the number per head of the literate portion of the population from 34·31 to 46·08. The figures for 1895-96 are based on the census of 1891 and those for 1905-06 on the census of 1901 and can, therefore, be fairly compared, referring, as they do, to years similarly placed as regards the census. They indicate not only the very great progress made by the Indian Post Office in the last ten years, but also the immense possibility of expansion which lies before it.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	Number of postal articles per head of population.		Number of postal articles per head of literate population.	
	1895-96.	1905-06.	1895-96.	1905-06.
Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bihar	1·27	2·16	30·87	35·66
Bombay	2·97	5·56	55·37	78·43
Madras	1·32	2·80	43·64	41·49
United Provinces	1·08	1·64	42·04	56·15
Punjab	2·03	3·44	62·31	98·90
Burma	1·89	2·55	9·52	12·05
Central Provinces	·95	2·12	49·11	67·17
Rajputana	·65	1·80	*	49·23
Sind and Baluchistan	2·92	3·63	77·08	137·19
All circles together	1·44	2·60	34·31	46·08

* Enumeration not taken under this head in the census of 1891.

It is interesting to note that during 1905-06 the number of articles per head of total population was, if the little Sind and Baluchistan circle is excluded, highest in the Bombay circle with the Punjab circle next, while, in the matter of the number of articles posted by the literate portion of the population, these two circles still head the list, but their relative position is exactly reversed. It has been necessary to group the Bengal, Bihar, Eastern Bengal and Assam circles together in this statement, owing to the partition in October 1905.

Foreign correspondence during 1905-06.

14. The foreign correspondence received in India for delivery is included in the total figures contained in Appendix II. It is, however, customary to give separately certain statistics of the correspondence exchanged between India and the United Kingdom. The number of letters and postcards received from the United Kingdom was 7,939,242 in the year under report, as compared with 6,971,660 in the preceding year, while the number of newspapers, book-packets, and samples was 10,322,809, as compared with 10,292,047 in the previous year. The number of letters and postcards despatched to the United Kingdom from this country during 1905-06 was 7,241,342, as compared with 6,387,816 despatched during the preceding year, and the number of newspapers, book-packets, and samples was 1,467,138, as compared with 1,323,542 during 1904-05. The increases of 13·88 per cent. and 13·36 per cent., respectively, in the number of letters and postcards received and despatched are due, as stated in the previous reports, to the natural operation of the cheap rates of letter postage and the continued growing popularity of pictorial postcards.

As regards the correspondence exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom, the Union statistics which used to be taken every three years have been discontinued under the terms of the Principal Convention of

Washington.* The figures for 1905-06 are, therefore, of no statistical value, being merely a repetition of those based upon the statistics recorded ten years ago in 1896.

Foreign parcels during 1905-06.

15. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign post from this country during 1905-06 was 235,408, as compared with 221,445 during the previous year. The total number received in this country during 1905-06 was 289,070, as compared with 257,268 during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 6·31 per cent. in the number of parcels despatched and of 12·20 per cent. in the number of parcels received by the foreign parcel post.

More than 64 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic of the year was with the United Kingdom. The number of parcels received from that country during the year under report was 214,884, as compared with 190,853 received during the year 1904-05. In the opposite direction also the increase, which has been so noticeable of late years, was fully maintained, the number of parcels sent to the United Kingdom during the year under report being 118,865, as compared with 107,993 during 1904-05, and 91,192 during 1903-04, so that there has been an increase of more than 27,000 parcels during the last two years.

Most of the parcel traffic with the United Kingdom continues to be sent by the cheaper though longer sea route *viâ* Gibraltar, but there was also an increase in the traffic by the Brindisi route, the number of parcels received by this route having been 26,708, as compared with 24,393 in the previous year, and the number sent having been 19,285, as compared with 16,755 sent in 1904-05.

In the case of the exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom, there was a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, the number of parcels received from these countries during 1905-06 being 73,490, as compared with 65,945 during the preceding year, while the number despatched from India was 115,101, as compared with 111,996 during the previous year. The parcel post service with Egypt, Persia, Italy, and France shows specially gratifying progress.

Delivery work during 1905-06.

16. Appendix II shows that 734,002,223 letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery, and these figures, added to the 19,920,168 money orders issued for payment, make a grand total for all these classes of articles of 753,922,391, as compared with 696,876,108 in 1904-05, being an increase of 8·18 per cent. as against 7·43 per cent. in the previous year. Of the total number of articles issued for delivery or payment, it is estimated that 716,874,022 or 95·09 per cent. were actually delivered or paid as compared with 663,163,750 or 95·16 per cent. in the previous year.

Growth of inland correspondence since 1895-96.

17. From the figures given in the statement on the opposite page it will be seen that there has been a steady and rapid increase during the last ten years in the number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book-packets dealt with by the Post Office. The Indian Post Office carried nearly 320 millions more of these articles in 1905-06 than in 1895-96, or well over a million articles for each working day in excess of what it carried ten years ago.

It will be observed that the growth during the last quinquennial period in the case of letters and postcards has been at the rate of 37·49 per cent., which is considerably in excess of the growth (28·84 per cent.) during the preceding five years. The increase has been conspicuously rapid in the case of registered letters, being at the rate of 43·76 per cent., as compared with 32·77 per cent. in the preceding quinquennial period. In 1905-06 the Department delivered nearly 106 millions more postcards than in 1900-01, and over 170 millions more than in 1895-96, the percentage of increase during the last five years being 48·5. This is largely due to the growing popularity of private postcards both for the purpose of advertising and in the shape of "pictorial" postcards. The percentage of increase during the quinquennial period is smallest in the case of unpaid letters, which is satisfactory.

Classes of postal articles.	1895-96.	1900-01.	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with 1895-96.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with 1900-01.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
Letters—paid	174,557,002	211 018,910	219,563,062	226,281,933	244,041,788	253,135,426	272,095,130	+55 88	+28·94
„ unpaid	28,051 656	29,228,913	28,462,364	28,686,236	30,067,241	31,422 509	33,517,246	+19·48	+14·67
„ registered	7,991,465	10,610,342	11,299,071	11,831,475	12,713,527	13,663,469	15,253,767	+90 87	+43·76
Postcards	153,567,883	218,351,317	236,36-,534	253 756,481	27252 3,104	299,486,463	324,260,499	+111 15	+18·50
Total letters and postcards .	364,168,006	469,209,482	495,692,031	520,558,125	559,345,660	597,707,867	645 126,942	+77 15	+37·49
Registered newspapers . . .	*28,928,622	32,091,400	31,550,052	32,558,182	34,262,838	37,078,187	40,200,838	+38 96	+25·27
Book and pattern packets . . .	18,196,529	28,302,751	29,712,460	32,708,771	34,351,819	39,593,010	43,719,064	+140·26	+54·47
Total articles of the letter mail .	4 1,293,157	529,603,633	556 954,543	585,825,078	627,960,317	674,379,064	729,046,844	+77 26	+37·66
Parcels, registered	2,156,266	2,177,948	2,256,059	2,472,277	2,712,647	3,081 903	3,308,014	+53 41	+51·89
„ unregistered	†39,897	501,161	735,245	1,000,06.	1,229,162	1,459 464	1,647,365	...	+228·7
Total parcels .	2,196,163	2,679,109	2,991,304	3,472,338	3,941,809	4,511,367	4,955,379	...	+84 36
Grand Total (all postal articles except money orders)	413,489,320	532,282,742	559,945,847	589,297,416	631,902,126	678,920,431	734,002,223	+77·51	+37·90

* This figure represents the total number of newspapers of all kinds

† This figure represents the number of unregistered parcels posted during the half-year which ended on the 31st March 1896.

The most remarkable feature shown by the statement is the increase of book and pattern packets, the percentage of increase on the number for 1895-96 being 140·26 and on that for 1900-01, 54·47.

In 1898 special rules and rates of postage were introduced for "registered newspapers," and since then periodical publications which are not "registered" have been classified as book packets.

Growth of inland parcel traffic since 1895-96.

18. The figures relating to parcels in the statement are not mere estimates, but are actual figures. The system of receiving unregistered parcels for transmission through the inland post was introduced from the 1st August 1895, and the growth of this class of business shows that it has met a demand, the number of unregistered parcels having been more than trebled during the last five years. Nor has the traffic in registered parcels suffered, as is shown by the fact that their numbers have increased during the last five years by over 50 per cent.

Growth of correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom since 1895-96.

19. Details of the postal articles, other than parcels, exchanged in each direction between India and the United Kingdom for the last five years, in comparison with the figures for the years 1895-96 and 1900-01, are given in the following statement :—

	1895-96.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with	
								1895-96.	1900-01
Sent from India.									
Letters and post cards	2,983,379	3,636,207	3,912,481	4,504,674	5,589,301	6,387,816	7,241,342	+142·72	+99·15
Newspapers, book-packets and samples	975,246	1,221,989	1,308,358	1,484,928	1,283,711	1,323,542	1,467,138	+50·44	+20·06
Received in India.									
Letters and post cards	3,123,485	4,271,745	4,707,466	5,446,218	6,288,299	6,971,660	7,939,242	+154·18	+85·85
Newspapers, book-packets and samples	4,620,333	7,770,797	7,933,112	7,730,112	7,720,439	10,292,047	10,322,809	+123·42	+32·84

NOTE :—The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.

The Imperial penny postage rate came into force on Christmas Day, 1898. In 1897-98, the last full year during which the 2½ annas rate was in force, a little over three millions of letters and postcards left India for the United Kingdom, and about three and a half millions arrived in India from the United Kingdom. In 1899-1900, the first full year after Imperial penny postage was introduced, the numbers had gone up to 3½ and 4½ millions, respectively. Six years later, in 1905-06, these figures have mounted up to 7¼ and 8 millions. In five years the number of letters and postcards sent from India to the United Kingdom has all but doubled itself and the number of the letters and postcards from the United Kingdom to India has gone up by 86 per cent.

The postal traffic in newspapers, book-packets, and samples from the United Kingdom to India also shows a rapid increase, which contrasts with the small and nearly stationary figures which represent this class of traffic in the opposite direction.

Growth of the foreign parcel post since 1895-96.

20. There has been a very great development of foreign postal parcel traffic during the last ten years, during this period several new direct parcel exchanges have been established. The total number of parcels received by India from all parts of the world by the foreign parcel post was 105,546 in 1895-96, 157,103 in 1900-01, and 289,070 in 1905-06. The total number despatched from India by the foreign parcel post was 114,832 in 1895-96, 144,427 in 1900-01, and 235,408 in 1905-06.

(1) With the United Kingdom.

The parcel post with the United Kingdom occupies, as usual, by far the most important position, and the transactions, in both directions, of each of

the last five years, in comparison with those of the years, 1900-01 and 1895-96, are given in the following statement, which does not differentiate between rates as regards the year 1895-96, because the Brindisi route was not used for parcel post till after that year:—

	1895-96	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06, as compared with 1895-96	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06, as compared with 1900-01
Sent from India.									
Viâ Gibraltar .	...	57,570	64,944	71,220	78,211	91,238	99,580	.	+72·97
Viâ Brindisi .	...	11,890	11,052	11,750	12,981	16,755	19,285	...	+62 20
TOTAL .	74,398	69,460	75,996	82,970	91,192	107,993	118,865	+59 77	+71 13
Received in India.									
Viâ Gibraltar .	..	106,031	112,912	136,587	154,766	166,460	188,176	...	+77·47
Viâ Brindisi .		12,165	9,478	11,540	14,992	24,393	26,708	.	+119·55
TOTAL .	85,203	118,196	122,390	148,127	169,758	190,853	214,884	+152 20	+81 80

During the five years ending with 1900-01 there was some falling-off in the number of parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom, owing mainly to the precautions against plague and the consequent restrictions on the contents of parcels from this country. During the last five years, however, there has been a rapid development in the number of these parcels.

In 1904-05 the rates of parcel postage to the United Kingdom and to a number of British colonies and possessions were considerably reduced in consequence of the acceptance by India of the scheme for a cheap uniform scale of parcel postage within the Empire, and the reduced rates have operated as a fresh stimulus to the parcel traffic with the mother country and the colonies and possessions concerned.

The growth of the parcel post between India and countries other than the United Kingdom will be seen from the following statement — (2) With other countries.

	1895-96.	1900 01.	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with 1895-96.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with 1900-01.
Sent from India .	38,321	73,491	83,923	95,073	106,880	111,996	115,101	+200·36	+56 62
Received in India	17,720	36,884	45,473	51,648	59,361	65,945	73,490	+314 73	+99 25

These figures too show a very satisfactory development.

21. The total number of postal articles, excluding money orders, that reached the Dead Letter Offices during the year under review was 6,385,202, as compared with 5,264,164 in the previous year. Details of the distribution of these articles among the several offices and the manner of their disposal will be found in Appendix III. Of the total number of articles, 1,668,153 or 26·13 per cent. were disposed of by being redirected to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 3,155,257 or 49·41 per cent., were issued for return to the senders. Out of the total number of articles issued by the Dead Letter Offices, only 352,608 or 7·31 per cent. came back to them undelivered. The total number of articles Work of Dead Letter Offices during 1905-06.

finally deposited as "dead" was 1,914,400. This figure, which is only ·26 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery during the year, includes a large number of articles which from their nature were not capable of delivery. The Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras alone received no fewer than 57,781 articles which bore no address at all. In articles opened in the five more important Dead Letter Offices there were found cheques, hundies, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins, and other property of the nominal value of R7,89,974. Of this amount R21,670 was represented by valuable property found by the Bombay Dead Letter Office in articles without any address whatever.

Work of Dead Letter Offices since 1895-96.

22. A comparison of the results of the year under report with those of the years 1900-01 and 1895-96 shows that the percentage of articles consigned to the Dead Letter Offices on the total number given out for delivery by post Offices has practically remained stationary. In the matter, however, of the number of articles disposed of by Dead Letter Offices by redirection to addressees, it is gratifying to note that the percentage of such articles on the total number received in the Dead Letter Offices was 26·13 in 1905-06 as compared with 20·39 in 1900-01 and 18·38 in 1895-96.

As a further indication of progress, it may be observed that the percentage of articles returned to the Dead Letter Offices as undeliverable on the total number issued by them for delivery to the addressees or senders, which was 12·9 in 1890-91, fell to 10·50 in 1895-96 and to 7·31 in 1905-06. It may be added that during the last five years the fall has been a steady one.

(2) Postage stamps.

Sale of postage stamps, etc., in 1905-06.

23. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of ordinary postage stamps, postcards, embossed envelopes, and stamped wrappers, and also of service postage stamps, postcards, and envelopes, will be found in Appendix IV. The total value of the issues of ordinary postage stamps, etc., amounted to more than 200 lakhs of rupees, showing an increase of 20 lakhs over the total value of the issues of the previous year, while the total value of the issues of service stamps was 33 lakhs, or an increase of R1,34,750 over the total value of the issues of the previous year.

As regards ordinary stamps, the largest contributors to the total of more than 200 lakhs of rupees were Bengal where the value of the issues was in excess of 40 lakhs, Bombay, where the value was in excess of 38 lakhs, Madras, where the value was in excess of 36 lakhs, and the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, where the value was in excess of 26 lakhs.

The inland single quarter-anna postcard, which is sold for the face value of the stamp, continues to command the highest sales, the total issues being over 135 millions. The quarter-anna stamp had the next largest sales. The numbers sold increased, in the most remarkable way, from 74½ millions to more than 113¾ millions. This is owing partly to the popularity of the pictorial postcard and partly to the use of such stamps as a kind of seal or wafer along the edges of the flaps of envelopes. It is quite common to see four ¼-anna stamps used in this way where one 1-anna stamp on the face of the cover would have been sufficient. The half-anna adhesive stamp came next with issues over 93 millions, and this was followed by the small half-anna envelope, which also is sold for the face value of the stamp, the issues of which were over 77 millions. Of the special envelopes and wrappers supplied by the Department for which a charge is made on account of stationery, there was an increase in the sales of the half-anna wrappers and two-anna small registration envelopes. In the case, however, of the one-anna wrappers, of the half-anna and one-anna square envelopes, of the two-anna large

registration envelopes, and of the two-and-half-anna and one-anna converted envelopes, the sales showed a decrease.

Owing to the remarkable increase in the sales of the quarter-anna postage stamp it was necessary to overprint during the year several millions of the half-anna stamp with the lower value.

As regards service stamps, there was an increase in the sales of the stamps and envelopes of all denominations with the exception of the one-anna thick square and two-anna large registration envelopes and of the one-rupee stamp. The overprinting of the large registration envelope for service purposes has been discontinued from 1st January 1906.

Besides the sales of postage stamps, one-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R3,35,596 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and Court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but, except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmasters in the same way as other stamps, the sales amounted to R96,049.

On and after the 1st October 1905, postage stamps of the denominations of half-anna and one-anna were made available for the payment either of postage or of the stamp duty payable in all cases in which a one-anna adhesive revenue (receipt) stamp is required to be employed under the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) In connection with this, stamps, showing on their face that they are "Postage and Revenue" stamps, are under preparation. As a consequence of the unification of the ½ and 1 anna postage and revenue stamps, the privilege of pen-marking postage stamps, by writing or drawing lines across them, had to be withdrawn, in order to protect Government revenue against the use for postal purposes of stamps which had already been employed in payment of stamp duty.

Growth in sale of postage stamps, etc., since 1895-96.

24. The total value of ordinary postage stamps, etc., issued from treasuries rose from rather more than 1 crore and 13 lakhs in 1895-96 to nearly 1 crore and 50 lakhs in 1900-01 and to nearly 2 crores and 1 lakh of rupees in 1905-06, or, in other words, has increased by 77·50 in the last ten years and by 34·06 in the last five years. In the matter of numbers, the following figures are interesting. The quarter-anna stamp was introduced on the 1st October 1898 and the number sold in 1900-01 was 21,682,206. By 1905-06 it had risen to 113,929,836. With the enormous increase in the use of this stamp, there was, as was to be expected, a falling-off in the sale of the quarter-anna post-card, the number of which increased from 103,545,081 to 136,361,854 during the five years ending with 1900-01, but was only 135,884,800 in 1905-06. The number of half-anna stamps rose from 48,732,030 in 1895-96 to 72,468,768 in 1900-01 and to 93,101,330 in 1905-06; while, in the case of the half-anna envelope, which is sold for its face value, the number increased from 70,291,359 in 1895-96 to 77,327,274 in 1900-01 and has practically remained stationary since the latter year. In the case of the one-anna stamp, the number sold in 1905-06 was over 329 per cent. higher than in 1895-96 and over 159 per cent. higher than in 1900-01, the increase being due to some extent to Imperial penny postage.

The total value of service stamps issued rose from R23,41,113 in 1895-96 to R29,10,178 in 1900-01 and to R33,10,886 in 1905-06.

Section III.—Insurance and Value-payable Post.

(1) Insurance.

Insurance business during 1905-06.

25. During the year the total number of letters and parcels insured for transmission by post was 550,770 and their aggregate value over 14½ crores

of rupees. The following statement shows the insurance business done during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.
		R		R		R	R
1904-05 . .	136,593	2,94,13,062	315,244	7,88,54,099	451,837	10,82,67,161	2,90,001
1905-06 . .	199,679	4,62,80,434	351,091	9,94,61,652	550,770	14,57,42,086	2,34,197
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) .	+46·19	+57·35	+11·37	+26·13	+21·89	+34·61	—19·24

Owing mainly to the reduction of the rates of insurance fees from July 1905, the number of articles insured increased by 21·89 per cent. and their aggregate value by 34·61 per cent., while this was necessarily accompanied by a decrease of 19·24 per cent. in the amount of fees realised. The highest proportionate increase in the number of insured articles posted occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and in Madras.

The average amounts for which each letter and parcel was insured were R232 and R283, respectively, against R215 and R250 in the year before.

Claims for compensation.

26. The number of claims for compensation in respect of insured articles was 47 as compared with 18 in the previous year. Of these 47 claims, 28 were admitted, the loss having been caused in 23 cases by fraud or negligence on the part of postal servants, and in the remaining 5 cases by highway robbery of mails in Native States. The total amount paid in satisfying these claims was R6,668-4-8, of which sum R1,964-10-8 were recovered, so that the actual loss to the Department was R4,703-10-0. This sum represents a percentage of 2·01 on the total amount realised from insurance fees as compared with R1,090 representing a percentage of ·37 in 1904-05. It must not be supposed that the remaining 97·99 per cent. represents profit in the Department, as the cost of the numerous special precautions taken to safeguard such articles is very considerable.

Of the nineteen cases in which claims were not admitted three were finally rejected, while the other sixteen were pending at the close of the year. In the three cases in which payment of compensation was refused, the Post Office declined to accept responsibility as the insured articles in question had been delivered in good condition with all the seals intact and under clear receipts from the addressees.

Growth of insurance business since 1895-96.

27. The total number of letters and parcels insured for transmission by post was 294,983 in 1895-96, 317,986 in 1900-01 and 550,770 in the year under review.

The total number of insured letters was 93,764 in 1895-96, 103,163 in 1900-01, and 199,679 in 1905-06. Four letters out of every 10,000 given out for delivery were insured in 1895-96 and in 1900-01. In 1905-06 six letters in every 10,000 were insured. The increase during recent years has been marked, but especially so since the reduction of the rates of insurance fees from the 1st July 1905. All circles have contributed to this increase. The average amount for which each letter is insured has on the whole had a tendency to decrease. From R262 in 1895-96 it fell to R248 in 1900-01 and to R232 in 1905-06.

The number of parcels insured was 201,219 in 1895-96, 214,823 in 1900-01, and 351,091 in 1905-06, representing a percentage of 9·16 in 1895-96, of 8·02 in 1900-01 and 7·09 in 1905-06 on the total number of parcels of all kinds posted. The increase in the number of parcels insured was 13,604 during the previous

quinquennial period as compared with 136,268 during the five years ending with 1905-06.

The average amount for which each parcel is insured is now R283 as compared with R 311 in 1895-96 and R326 in 1900-01.

(2) Value-payable post.

Value-payable business during 1905-06.

28. The total number of value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post during the year under report was 5,715,695, as compared with 4,813,514 in the previous year. The total amount declared for recovery was over 6 crores of rupees as against over 5 crores in the preceding year, while the amount of commission realized was R8,67,735 as compared with R7,40,199 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 18·74 per cent. in the number of articles, of 18·54 per cent. in the amount specified for recovery, and of 15·82 per cent. in the commission. The number of value-payable articles posted during the year at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices was 1,472,393 as compared with 1,395,946 in the preceding year and the Department realized on the delivery of these articles and paid over to the tradesmen of Calcutta a total sum of R1,79,18 627, or well over a million pounds sterling.

The increase for the year under report extended to all classes of value-payable articles. The largest numerical increase was under the head of unregistered packets which showed an advance of 26·50 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. I regret to say that this latter figure has been appreciably swelled by the growing use made of the Post Office by firms trading in various parts of the country on what is known as the "coupon" or "snow-ball" system.

Progress of value-payable business since 1895-96.

29. There has been a marked and steady increase in value-payable work during the last ten years. The total number of articles sent by the value-payable post was 1,850,000 in 1895-96, 2,600,000 in 1900-01 and 5,700,000 in 1905-06. The declared value of these articles was two crores 16 lakhs in 1895-96, three crores 42 lakhs in 1900-01 and six crores 5½ lakhs or over four million pounds sterling in 1905-06, while the commission realized stood at more than 8½ lakhs in 1905-06, as compared with 6 lakhs in 1900-01, and hardly 4 lakhs in 1895-96. It may be of some interest to note here that the proportion which Calcutta contributes to the total figures is now decreasing. The number of value-payable articles posted in that city was 683,462 in 1895-96, 896,762 in 1900-01 and 1,472,393 in 1905-06.

General character of value-payable business.

30. The average value of value-payable articles of all kinds does not vary greatly. It was R11-8 in 1895-96, R13-1 in 1900-01, and R10-9 in 1905-06.

As already remarked, unregistered book packets contribute the largest proportion of the total number of articles sent by the value-payable post. The average value of this class of article was R4 in 1895-96, R3-13 in 1900-01 and R3 in 1905-06, thus showing a tendency to decrease. The total number of value-payable unregistered book packets was 787,932 in 1895-96, 1,072,108 in 1900-01 and 2,732,048 in 1905-06, or more than thrice the number of ten years ago. Next to unregistered book packets come parcels registered and unregistered. The total number of registered parcels sent by the value-payable post was 695,411 in 1895-96, 649,133 in 1900-01 and 911,189 in 1905-06. The average value of a registered parcel was R9-9 in 1895-96, R9-11 in 1900-01, and R11-10 in 1905-06. The value payable system was extended to unregistered parcels during the year 1898-99. The total number of unregistered parcels sent under the value-payable system was 271,021 in 1900-01 and has risen to 1,111,287 during the year under report. The average value of this class of article was R3-4 in 1900-01 and R3-14 in 1905-06.

The number of registered letters and registered book packets sent by the value-payable post is comparatively small. It was 163,501 in 1895-96, 240,033

in 1900-01, and 376,822 in 1905-06. The average value of articles of this combined class is much higher than in the case of parcels and unregistered book packets. It was R32-7 in 1895-96, R39-15 in 1900-01, and R42-2 in 1905-06.

The number of railway receipts sent as such by the value-payable post was 230,849 in 1895-96, 376,593 in 1900-01, and 584,349 in 1905-06. The average value was R28-4 in 1895-96, R35-5 in 1900-01, and R36-12 in 1905-06.

Progress of value-payable business with Ceylon since 1895-96.

31. The number of value-payable articles sent from India to Ceylon was 18,464 in 1895-96, 37,365 in 1900-01 and 54,232 in 1905-06. The increase in the last quinquennial period was not so marked as it was during the five years ending with 1900-01. The number of articles sent from Ceylon to India was 315 in 1895-96, 597 in 1900-01, and has now risen to 2,056.

Section IV.—Money orders.

General money order business during 1905-06.

32. Appendix V (*a*) shows the entire money order transactions of the department year by year for a period of ten years, separate figures being given for inland and foreign money orders. The total number of money orders issued during 1905-06 was 20,296,418, as compared with 18,300,528 in the previous year, and the total amount remitted was over 36½ crores, as compared with about 34 crores in 1904-05. Foreign money orders constitute as usual only a small percentage of the entire transactions of the year, being only 3·32 per cent. of the total number of money orders issued.

Inland money order business during 1905-06.

33. Appendix V (*b*) shows the issues and payments of inland money orders for 1905-06 according to postal circles and compares the results of the year with those of the previous year. More than 19½ million inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, of the aggregate amount of over 33 crores of rupees, were issued during the year; and the commission amounted to about 38½ lakhs of rupees. There was an increase, over the transactions of the previous year, of 11·13 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 6·77 in their amount, and of 6·92 per cent. in the amount of commission realised.

The average amount of an inland money order was R16-14-3 as compared with R17-9-3 in the preceding year.

Telegraphic money order business during 1905-06.

34. Appendix V (*b*) also gives separate figures for telegraphic money orders. There was a large increase both in the number and in the amount of such orders issued, as well as in the postal commission realised, which amounted to R2,34,283, as compared with R2,17,990 in the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the last three months of the year, and this is probably due almost entirely to the more favourable scale of fees which was introduced on the 1st January 1906. The average amount of a telegraphic money order was R102-14-11 as compared with R104-14-11 for 1904-05.

Special money order business during 1905-06.

35. The special classes of money orders for the payment of revenue, rent and miscellaneous Government dues are included under inland money orders in Appendix V (*b*), but separate figures are not shown there for these classes of orders.

(1) Revenue money orders.

The revenue money order system is in force in the Provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. In the Provinces of Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, taken together the number of revenue money orders increased from 377,823 to 416,110 and the amount remitted from R23,55,277 to R26,20,337. In the Central Provinces there was a falling-off, in the number of orders from 28,574 to 24,104 and in their amount from R10,25,594 to R8,56,009. In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province circle the number of orders decreased from 19,896 to 18,001 and the amount remitted from R15,42,571 to R14,01,168. In the United Provinces, although

there was a very slight increase in the number of orders from 266,412 to 266,532, the amount remitted fell from R54,88,907 to R51,25,827.

(2) Rent money orders.

The rent money order system is in force in the Provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. In the Provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam taken together there was an advance in both the number and amount of rent money orders. The number of orders increased from 72,623 to 80,432 and their amount from R10,56,651 to R12,04,984. In the Central Provinces the number of orders issued rose from 2,140 in 1904-05 to 2,349, and their amount from R43,222 to R43,656 during the year under report. In the United Provinces there was a decrease in both the number and amount of orders; 116,973 orders of the aggregate amount of R14,21,879 being issued as compared with 118,163 of the aggregate amount of R14,83,611 in the year 1904-05.

(3) Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders.

The system of remitting other miscellaneous Government dues by money orders is in force in the Provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Madras, and Burma. In the Provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam the progress reported last year in this class of business was sustained. The number of official money orders issued in these Provinces taken together increased from 79,386 to 87,553 and their amount from R21,92,510 to R24,98,661. In the United Provinces 35,543 orders of the aggregate amount of R7,09,739 were issued as compared with 36,594 orders of the aggregate amount of R7,76,540 in the preceding year. In Madras 8,106 official money orders for R1,12,268 were issued as against 9,804 in 1904-05 amounting to R1,47,215. In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province circle the number of orders issued was 5,028 of the aggregate amount of R1,69,556 as compared with 6,221 of the aggregate amount of R1,83,620 in the previous year; and in Burma the number fell from 309 in the previous year to 284 in the year under report and the aggregate amount from R23,585 to R11,337.

Foreign money order business during 1905-06.

36. Figures relating to the money order exchanges with foreign countries will be found in Appendix V (*c*), which shows both sterling money order exchanges which are in force with the United Kingdom and its Colonies, and with foreign countries generally, and rupee money order exchanges which are in force chiefly with countries and places in the Far East and Africa. The money order transactions with the Native States of India which have separate postal arrangements are also included, for the purpose of convenience, in this appendix.

(1) Sterling money orders.

There was an increase in the total number of sterling money orders issued by India during the year under report from 115,540 in 1904-05 to 120,033. This was principally due to an increase of nearly 2,000 in the number of remittances sent by money order to the United Kingdom and of more than 2,000 in the number of remittances sent to France. In the case of sterling money orders received for payment in this country, there was a decrease during the year, the number of such orders having dropped from 90,056 in 1904-05 to 73,307. This was due mainly to a falling-off in the number of remittances received from Cape Colony, Egypt, Natal, and the Transvaal. The figures fell in the case of Cape Colony from 16,123 in 1904-05 to 8,450, in the case of Egypt from 5,556 to 4,110, in the case of Natal from 13,879 to 11,634, and in that of the Transvaal from 14,560 to 8,116.

The average amount of a sterling money order was £3 5*s*. 0*d*., as compared with £3 3*s*. 8*d*. in the preceding year, in the case of issues from India, and £8 18*s*. 8*d*., as compared with £7 6*s*. 7*d*. in the preceding year, in the case of payments.

(2) Rupee money orders.

In the case of rupee money order exchanges the chief transactions consist of remittances to India, and there was an increase during the year in these

remittances, the total number of rupee orders received for payment in this country being 224,424, as compared with 207,704 received in 1904-05. There was an increase of 2,392 in the number of orders received from Ceylon, of 1,298 in the number from British East Africa, of 308 in the number from the Portuguese Settlements (India), of 248 in the number from Mauritius, and of 218 in the number from Hongkong. On the other hand, there was a falling-off of 6,518 in the number of money orders received from the Straits Settlements and of 308 in the number from German East Africa. During the year under report direct exchanges of money orders were established with the Federated Malay States and with the Somaliland Protectorate.

The average amount of a rupee money order was R39-15-8, as compared with R40-2-7 in 1904-05, in the case of issues from India, and R41-14-0, as compared with R38-10-11 in the preceding year, in the case of payments.

British postal orders during 1905-06.

37. During the year under report there was a further increase in the sales of British postal orders, the total number of orders sold being 178,385 as compared with 158,786 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £120,616 as compared with £106,379 in 1904-05. The chief increases occurred in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, and Bombay. Of the total number of British postal orders sold, 83,515 were of the value of one pound, 25,390 of the value of 10*s.*, and 16,641 of the value of 5*s.* each. British postal orders purchased in India, which have hitherto been payable only in the United Kingdom and at certain British post office agencies abroad, are now payable also in a large number of British colonies and at any post office in India. This extension of the system came into operation from the 1st October 1905, and during the period of six months ending with the 31st March 1906, 4,785 orders of the aggregate value of £3,001 13*s.* 0*d.* were paid in this country Of these, 1,399 of the value of £886 16*s.* 11½*d.* were British postal orders issued in India, and had been used for inland remittances.

Growth of inland money order business since 1895-96.

38. Statistics of the money order transactions for each of the last five years in comparison with those of the years 1895-96 and 1900-01 will be found in the statement on the opposite page.

The total number of inland orders issued was a little more than 10 millions in 1895-96, nearly 13 millions in 1900-01, and is now well over 19½ millions; in other words the inland money order business has all but doubled itself in ten years. The increase for the period of five years ending with 1905-06 was more than double the increase for the period ending with 1900-01, owing to the reductions in commission from the 1st April 1902 and the 1st April 1903

The total number of money orders sent by telegraph was 130,337 in 1895-96, 183,246 in 1900-01, and 216,597 in 1905-06. The increase for the quinquennial period ending with 1905-06 was 33,351 as compared with the increase of 52,909 for the preceding period, but the amount of telegraphic money order work done varies greatly from year to year, being largely influenced by the circumstances of trade. The advantages afforded by this system for remitting money expeditiously have always been more fully appreciated in Burma than elsewhere. In 1895-96 the total number of telegraphic money orders issued from that province was 53,424 or 41 per cent. of the entire number of such orders, in 1900-01 the total number was 80,293 or 44 per cent. of the entire number of orders, and in 1905-06 the total number was 95,520, representing a percentage of 44·10 of the entire number for the whole of India.

Character of inland money order business.

39. During the year nearly twenty million inland money orders were issued and paid, representing a sum of well over twenty-two million pounds sterling. These figures and the fact that the average amount of an inland money order, which was R20-8 in 1895-96 and R20-5 in 1900-01, now stands at R16-14

Statement showing entire money order business of the Post Office including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, for the years 1895-96, 1900-01 to 1905-06.

		1895-96	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with 1895-96.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1905-06 as compared with 1900-01.
					Inland money orders.					
Number (Issues)	Ordinary	9,924,699	12,739,219	13,405 546	15,130,939	16,279,015	17,460,158	19,405 840	+95·53	+52·33
	Telegraphic	130,337	183,240	176,382	181 016	191,100	197,759	216,597	+66 18	+18·20
	TOTAL	10,055,036	12,922,405	13,581,928	15,311,955	16,470,115	17,657,917	19,622 437	+95·15	+51·85
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Amount (Issues)	Ordinary	19,11,11,844	24,10,72,432	24,90,90,305	25,85,09,471	27,44,01,288	28,96,77,404	30,91,41,776	+61 76	+28 24
	Telegraphic	1,50,91 524	2,16,47,544	1,93,60,767	1,94,08 207	1,99,57,848	2,07,51,390	2 22,95 027	+47 73	+2·99
	TOTAL	20,62,03 368	26,27 19 976	26,84,51,162	27,82,17,078	29,43,59 136	31,04 28,794	33,14,36,803	+60 73	+26·16
		R a. p.	R a. p	R a p	R a. p	R a p	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Average amount of each order		20 8 1	20 5 3	19 12 0	18 2 8	17 13 11	17 9 3	16 14 3	...	...
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Commission	Ordinary	24,40 938	31,09,588	31,86,371	30,95,392	31,80 241	33,59,321	35,90,690	+47·10	+15·47
	Telegraphic	1,59,051	2,27,401	2,00,584	2,01,774	2,11,858	2,17,990	2,34,283	+40·75	+3·03
	TOTAL	26,00,589	33 36,989	33,86,955	32 97 166	33,92,099	35,77,319	38,24,973	+47·08	+14·62
					Foreign money orders.					
Issues	Number	106,071	159,106	173,194	185,818	200,712	209,686	234,[illegible]58	+121 51	+47·67
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
	Amount	48,16,457	62,18,151	75 46,207	74,98,943	77,58,962	82,97,596	91,73,362	+90 46	+47·53
Payments	Number	181,248	339,142	352 006	370,791	395,766	432,925	4,39,023	+142 22	+29·45
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
	Amount	78,12,040	1,55 89 967	1,65,54,500	1,73,10,736	1,90,15,544	2,05 07,523	2,20,23,810	+181·92	+41·27

and still has a steady tendency to decrease, show that this department is meeting a real want in carrying small sums of money. The commission charged for our service, considering what is done in the way of payment at the payees' house, taking his receipt and delivering it to the remitter, as well as the size of India and its comparatively defective communications, is probably far the lowest in the world. Still it may be doubted whether more should not be done to provide the poorer labouring classes with an even cheaper method of remitting quite small sums. This matter is at present receiving consideration.

Growth of foreign money order business since 1895-96.

40. In the foreign money order business there has been substantial progress during the last ten years. In 1895-96 direct money order exchanges were in existence with 26 countries, and money could be remitted by post to 79 other countries. There are now direct exchanges with 34 countries, while money can be remitted by post to 112 countries or places in addition to those with which direct exchanges are in force.

(1) With the United Kingdom.

The most important exchange has always been that with the United Kingdom. The number of money orders issued by India for payment in the United Kingdom was 48,082 in 1895-96, 67,127 in 1900-01, and 104,001 in 1905-06, the amounts represented by these numbers being £153,678, £218,228, and £339,886, respectively. These issues are supplemented by the sale of British postal orders, of which 49,566 of the total value of £31,915 were sold in India in 1895-96, 83,945 of the total value of £53,612 in 1900-01, and 178,385 of the total value of £120,616 in 1905-06. The number of remittances from the United Kingdom to India has shown no regular tendency to increase. 22,009 money orders were received for payment in this country in 1895-96, 23,024 in 1900-01 and 27,414 in 1905-06; the sums remitted amounting to £97,562, £72,496 and £110,152, respectively.

(2) With other countries.

After the United Kingdom, the countries with which most money order business is done are Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In the case of Ceylon the main business consists of remittances from that colony, a large part of these remittances being due to the development of the value-payable post. The number of money orders received from Ceylon for payment in this country was 54,864 amounting to nearly 19 lakhs of rupees in 1895-96 and had increased to 104,114 amounting to 34¼ lakhs of rupees in 1900-01. The total number for 1905-06 was 136,967 representing a sum of 39¼ lakhs of rupees. In the case of the Straits Settlements, the main business also consists of remittances to India. The number of money orders received from the Straits Settlements was 15,088 in 1895-96, 35,335 in 1900-01 and 36,123 in 1905-06, the amounts remitted being 8 lakhs, 16½ lakhs and 18¾ lakhs, respectively.

Section V.—Post Office Savings Banks.

Savings Bank business during 1905-06.

41. Appendix VI shows in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. There were 1,115,758 active accounts in existence at the end of the year showing a net increase of 56,945 or 5·38 per cent. in the number of active accounts. The total amount at credit of depositors at the close of the year exceeded 13 crores 99¼ lakhs, and was 58½ lakhs or 4·37 per cent. more than the balance at the close of the preceding year.

The withdrawals, exclusive of all transfers, increased by over 43½ lakhs and the interest paid by R1,39,297 while there was a decrease of over 6½ lakhs of rupees in the amount deposited. From July 1905, depositors have been allowed to deposit money either at call or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. The interest on deposits at call has been reduced from 3⅛ per cent. to 3 per cent., while interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent. is given on deposits that are held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

The 1,115,758 active accounts were composed of—

		Crores.	Lakhs.
53,249 security deposit accounts with a balance of	R	0	62¼
7,700 public accounts with a balance of	"	0	42
334 regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of	"	0	8¼
137,313 minors' accounts with a balance of	"	2	37
917,162 ordinary accounts with a balance of	"	10	49

These figures show that 94·51 per cent. of all the accounts and 91·92 per cent. of the total balance of 13 crores and 99¼ lakhs represent savings of private persons Of the total number of accounts open at the close of the year, 90·89 per cent. were held by natives of the country.

Occupation of depositors.

42. In Appendix VI will be found a classification, according to their occupation, of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank. It will be seen that, as was the case last year, the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned classes of depositors in the following order:—

(1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others classed as "Indefinite" in the statement,

(2) the professional class, and

(3) the domestic class.

Investment in Government securities during 1905-06.

43. The number of Government promissory notes purchased through the Post Office was 2,894 of the nominal value of R16,77,300, as compared with 1,797 of the nominal value of R11,32,400 in the previous year. The number of Government promissory notes sold was 289 of the nominal value of R1,64,800, as compared with 78 of the nominal value of R52,400 in the preceding year. The nominal value of the Government promissory notes held in the custody of the Comptroller-General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was R28,22,300, as compared with R18,56,400 on the 31st March 1905. The value of securities in the custody of the Comptroller-General in the 3½ per cent. loans was R27,52,900 and R69,400 in the 3 per cent. loans. During the year under report 417 investment certificates for fractional amounts of Government promissory notes, of the nominal value of R17,850, were purchased and 119 investment certificates, of the nominal value of R5,221, were sold.

Financial effect of the Post Office Savings Bank.

44. An estimate of the financial result of the working of the Savings Bank during the year under review is given below, as directed in Resolution No. 2428 of the 13th May 1902 by Government in the Finance and Commerce Department:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	R		R
Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on the balance of the deposits	47,84,698	Interest actually paid to depositors	39,51,135
		Estimated cost of managing the bank	4,59,087
TOTAL	47,84,698	TOTAL	44,10,222

Growth of Savings Bank business since 1895-96

45. The statement on the next page shows the savings bank transactions during each of the last five years as compared with those of the years 1895-96 and 1900-01. At the end of the year 1895-96, the number of active accounts open was 653 892 ; the number of such accounts rose to 816,651 at the close of

		1895-96.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) 1905-06 compared with 1895-96.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) 1905-06 compared with 1900-01.
Number of Head Banks		291	288	292	293	294	294	293	+·69	+1·72
Number of Sub-Banks		6,052	6,348	6,761	6,782	7,078	7,561	7,778	+28·52	+22·53
Number of Accounts.	Opening balance	611,947	785,729	816,651	866,693	922,353	987,635	1,058,813	+73·02	+34·76
	Opened during the year	182,168	199,160	225,605	234,383	252,075	271,858	317,534	+74·31	+59·44
	Closed during the year	140,223	168,238	175,563	178,723	186,793	200,680	260,589	+85·84	+54·89
	Balance	653,892	816,651	866,693	922,353	987,635	1,058,813	1,115,758	+70·63	+36·63
Transactions.	Opening balance	8,40,17,923	9,64,64,466	10,04,32,569	10,68,21,232	11,42,15,535	12,33,36,717	13,40,70,130	+59·57	+38·98
	Deposits	(a) 4,74,62,417	(b) 4,82,47,773	(c) 5,42,09,969	(d) 5,66,38,951	(e) 6,03,65,288	(f) 6,66,48,804	(g) 6,72,24,393	+41·64	+39·33
	Interest	25,53,880	29,00,476	30,61,164	32,50,562	34,95,745	38,11,838	39,51,135	+54·71	+36·22
	Total	13,40,34,220	14,76,12,715	15,77,03,702	16,67,10,745	17,80,76,568	19,37,97,359	20,52,45,658	+53·13	+39·04
	Withdrawals	(a) 4,36,11,148	(b) 4,71,80,146	(c) 5,08,82,469	(d) 5,24,95,211	(e) 5,47,39,851	(f) 5,97,27,229	(g) 6,53,19,399	+49·78	+38·45
	Balance	9,04,23,072	10,04,32,569	10,68,21,233	11,42,15,534	12,33,36,717	13,40,70,130	13,99,26,259	+54·75	+39·32
Average balance at credit of each depositor		138·28	122·98	123·25	123·83	124·88	126 62	130·83	—5·39	+6·38

		R	a.	p.	
(a)	Inclusive of	1,07,50,214	0	0	balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.
(b)	" "	1,20,83,078	13	7	" " " " " " " "
(c)	" "	1,26,33,299	13	3	" " " " " " " "
(d)	" "	1,31,78,753	6	4	" " " " " " " "
(e)	" "	1,37,35,013	15	9	" " " " " " " "
(f)	" "	1,49,37,951	4	5	" " " " " " " "
(g)	" "	1,61,69,738	9	6	" " " " " " " "

1900-01, and to 1,115,758 at the end of 1905-06. The balance at credit of depositors was R9,04,23,072 in 1895-96; it was R10,04,32,569 in 1900-01, and R13,99,26,259 in the year under review. The total number of accounts has increased by 70·63 per cent. and the balance at credit of depositors by 54·75 per cent. during the last ten years. During the previous quinquennial period the number of active accounts increased by 162,759 or 24·89 per cent., and the balance at credit of depositors by R1,00,09,497 or 11·06 per cent., as compared with an increase of 299,107 or 36·63 per cent. in the former and of R3,94,93,690 or 39·32 per cent. in the latter during the five years ending with 1905-06.

In 1895-96 the average balance at the credit of each depositor was R138; in 1900-01 it decreased to R122, and in 1905-06 it stood at R130.

Investment in Government securities since 1895-96.

46. The following statement gives details of the purchase and sale of Government promissory notes through the agency of the Post Office for each of the last five years in comparison with those for the years 1900-01 and 1895-96. There were 2,894 purchases of Government promissory notes during 1905-06 as compared with 557 in 1900-01 and 257 in 1895-96, the nominal value of the investments in 1905-06 being over four times that of the investments in 1900-01 and more than eleven times that of the investments in 1895-96. The nominal value of the Government promissory notes held in the custody of the Comptroller-General has increased largely during the last two years. The amount so held was R28,22,300 at the close of 1905-06, as compared with R10,24,400 at the close of 1900-01 and R4,69,000 at the close of 1895-96. The marked increase in the number and value of Government promissory notes purchased and sold is due to the fact that no commission or brokerage of any kind is charged in connection with transactions through the agency of the Post Office, and also to the fact that interest on Government promissory notes which remain in the custody of the Comptroller-General is exempt from income-tax.:—

	1895-96.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03	1903-04.	1904-05	1905-06.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) 1905-06 compared with 1895-96.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) 1905-06 compared with 1900-01
Number of investments	257	557	527	556	566	1,797	2,894	+1,026 07	+419 57
Nominal value of investments	1,46,500	3,97,400	3,79,300	3,82,300	3,85,300	11,32,400	16,77,300	+1,014 91	+322 07
Number of sales	40	28	45	57	47	78	289	+622 50	+932 14
Nominal value of securities held in custody of Comptroller-General	4,69,000	10,24,400	11,04,600	11,71,000	12,46,900	18,56,400	28,22,300	+501 76	+175 51

Section VI.—District Post.

Work of District Post during 1905-06.

47. In Appendix VII details are given of the establishments, income, and expenditure of the District Post, and also of the work done under this head for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06.

In accordance with the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6802-A., dated 9th November 1903, the establishments in the Punjab, Bombay, and Sind, which were formerly paid from Provincial revenues, were transferred to the Imperial establishment with effect from the 1st March 1905. Particulars relating to these establishments, as explained last year, were included in Appendix VII of the Report for 1904-05. They have now been excluded from the figures for 1905-06. With effect, however, from the 1st March 1906 the following District Post establishments were, under the orders of the Government of India, transferred to the Imperial establishment, namely:—

(1) the Provincial District Post establishments in the Central Provinces;
(2) the Zemindari Dâk establishments in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam;
(3) all the District Post establishments in the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the North-West Frontier Province;

(4) the District Post establishments in Burma which were formerly paid from Local funds.

All these establishments were Imperial on the 31st March 1906 and were paid from District Post funds for only 11 months of the year.

The total expenditure of the year under report as shown in Appendix VII was R8,66,789 as compared with R11,09,275 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 691 in the number of post offices, of 2,062 in the number of letter-boxes, of 1,095 in the number of postmen and village postmen and of 5,712 miles in the length of mail lines maintained out of District Post funds. As regards the use made of the District Post, there was also a decrease of 5,845,461 or 39·09 per cent. in the number of articles of all kinds received for delivery, and of 3,842,679 or 35·12 per cent. in the number of articles posted in District Post letter-boxes and post offices. There was thus a decrease under every head which is mainly due to the transfer to Imperial of the Provincial District Post establishments in the Punjab, Bombay, and Sind as already explained.

During the year a large number of establishments, which were actually paid from District Post funds, or which, though paid from Imperial funds, had not been finally taken over as Imperial were found to be self-supporting, and it was accordingly arranged that credit for them should no longer be taken in the administrative accounts, and that they should be included in future with the ordinary establishment of the Department. The total monthly charges accepted in this way amounted during the year to R4, 697 as compared with R2,995 in 1900-01 and R1,679 in 1895-96.

Section VII.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Guarantee Fund.

48. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund. On the recommendation of Sir Arthur Fanshawe, the Government of India, in their letter No. 1444-C., dated 3rd May 1905, from the Department of Commerce and Industry, sanctioned the discontinuance of subsciiptions to the Fund until further notice and accordingly no subscriptions were realised from postal servants during the year under report. The balance at credit of the Fund, including the nominal value of Government securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R10,12,864 on the 31st March 1905 to R10,31,482 on the 31st March 1906. The amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R9,037 as compared with R9,846 in the previous year, and with an average amount of R12,868 in the last ten years. A sum of R35,075 was added to the Fund during the year on account of interest :—

RECEIPTS.

	Government Securities (nominal value).	Cash.	
	R	R	R
Balance of 1904-05	6,86,000	...	3,26,864
Interest given by Government on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1905 to March 1906	..	...	12,000
Interest on Govt. securities—			
(1) on 3½ per cent. loans	...	14,315	...
(2) on 3 per cent loans	...	8,760	23,075
Arrear subscriptions from officials—			
(1) of the Imperial Posts	..	39	...
(2) of the District Posts	...	6	45
Recoveries against award made in previous years	...	...	1,088
Government Promissory Notes purchased during the year	30,000	.	...
	7,16,000		3,63,072

CHARGES.

	Government Securities (nominal value).	Cash.
	R	R
Refund on account of excess realisation	..	34
Sums decreed against the Fund	...	9,037
Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	...	1,751
Rewards for specially courageous service and for information in Post Office robbery cases	...	5,745
Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property	...	824
Cost of purchasing Government securities (3½ per cent. loan of 1865, with accrued interest up to date of purchase)	...	30,199
Balance on 31st March 1906	7,16,000*	3,15,482
	7,16,000	3,63,072

* Market value on 31st March 1906—R6,75,620.

Complaints by the public.

49. The number of complaints recorded as having been made by the public during the year was 38,505 against 35,428 in 1904-05, being an increase of 8 per cent. The percentage of cases in which the complaints were found to be well-founded was 33·75 and the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 40·17 per cent. In the remaining cases either it was not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year.

A large proportion of these complaints related, as usual, to money orders, specially to those sent by illiterate labourers, many of which are despatched with quite inadequate addresses.

It is very doubtful whether the number of complaints recorded is in itself any indication of the quality of work done by the Post Office. While there is always a strong tendency to saddle the Post Office with blame without reason and to shift blame on to the Department with the full knowledge that the fault does not lie with it, there are not wanting proofs that the ordinary villager often puts up with losses and delays without saying anything about them.

The officers of the Post Office welcome all reasonable complaints as being a most valuable assistance to them in mending abuses, detecting faulty procedure, and sometimes in tracing crime. This attitude is gradually becoming better known and we may hope that the public will, in the course of time, learn to assist the Department by reporting its deficiencies, while ceasing to trouble it with complaints about errors with which it is not concerned

Complaints regarding special classes of articles during 1905-06.

50. During the year under report 2,723 complaints were received regarding the special classes of postal articles shown in the following statement:—

	Registered articles (other than parcels and insured and v-p articles)	Ordinary registered parcels	Insured letters and insured parcels	Value-payable registered articles of all kinds	Total for 1905-06	Total for 1904-05.
Number of complaints received .	1,283	929	206	305	2,723	2,320

It will be seen that there was an increase of 403 or 17·37 per cent. in the total number of these complaints over the figure of the preceding year, which is partly accounted for by the fact that the total number of articles falling within these special classes was 11·15 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

Out of the total of 2,723 complaints, 1,556 were found to be groundless, that is to say, the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of a postal official. In 417 cases no definite conclusion had been arrived at by the end of the year, and in 750 cases or 27·54 per cent. of the total the complaints were accepted as being well grounded If these complaints are classified according to the special classes of articles to which they relate it will be found that during the year 232 well-grounded complaints were made in respect of 2,045,734 ordinary registered parcels, 47 in respect of 550,770 insured articles, 102 in respect of 2,438,964 value-payable registered articles, and 369 in respect of 14,607,092 registered articles of other kinds.

Application for compensation was received in respect of 144 inland registered articles posted during the year under report. Compensation amounting to R931-1-11 was paid in respect of 73 articles, while applications for compensation in the case of 45 articles were rejected. Enquiries had not been completed in regard to 26 articles at the close of the year.

Offences by servants of the Post Office during 1905-06.

51. The number of cases in the several postal circles in which servants of the Post Office were held to be guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin.

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Number of convictions in courts of law . . .	210	209
Number of cases punished departmentally . . .	235	203
	445	412

The total includes 48 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 126 money order frauds, 14 savings bank frauds and 63 cases of theft from mails or post offices. Most of the remaining offences were committed in respect of letters, parcels or other postal articles entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 84 departmental postmasters and 28 clerks, 66 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 81 postmen and village postmen, and 14 runners. The defalcations and losses amounted to R36,844-0-11 as compared with R27,498-11-0 in the previous year and R25,217-3-0 in 1903-04. R21,356-10-9 were recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R5,884-3-0 were decreed against the Guarantee Fund, R200-6-0 were written off as irrecoverable, and R9,402-13-2 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Offences by other persons during 1905-06.

52. The offences against the Post Office committed by persons not belonging to the Department included three cases of money order frauds involving a sum of R90 and one case of fraudulent withdrawal from the savings bank of a sum amounting to R188-5-6. In addition to these offences, there were 57 cases of theft of Government money from the mails and post offices, besides 23 cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R8,685-10-9, of which R3,090-6-11 were recovered. R1,003-13-0 were decreed against the Guarantee Fund, R3,712-1-6 were written off as finally lost, and R879-5-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies of the mails during 1905-06.

53. There were no less than twenty-three highway robberies of the mail during the year under report as compared with twelve in the previous year. Of these seventeen occurred in British territory and six in Native States. Of the robberies in British territory, one was committed in Bengal, two in Bombay, one in the Madras Presidency, twelve in the United Provinces, and one in Burma.

Three cases were unfortunately attended with loss of life, and it is a matter of regret that in none of these cases the perpetrators of the crimes were traced. The first case occurred on the 17th April 1905 when the runner with the mails of the Vissannapet post office in the Kistna district of Madras was murdered at a place only two miles from the post office. The runner left the post office at about noon and the same afternoon his body with marks of violence was found on the road. The mail bags, which contained nothing of value, were found torn open near the body of the runner. The second case occurred on the 10th July 1905 in the Nadia district of Bengal, where a runner was murdered in broad daylight at a place seven miles distant from Kanchrapara. The mails which he had been carrying were subsequently recovered, with the exception of a cash bag containing R40, of which no trace was obtained. A runner of the same line was arrested on suspicion by the Police, but was subsequently discharged for want of evidence to connect him with the murder. In the third case a camel-man bringing the mails from Dthali to Aden on the 16th January 1906 was shot dead by Arabs. A portion of the mail which he had been carrying was subsequently recovered. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there was a serious though unsuccessful attempt to rob the mails in the Dir Native State in the North-West Frontier Province. On the night of the 3rd November 1905 the Chitral mails

were attacked by a party of armed men. The entire escort of three Dir Levy sepoys was overpowered and killed while defending the mail bags. The mails were saved by the runner who managed to escape with them. The leader of the gang was shot through the chest by one of the sepoys and his body was found on the scene of the attack.

In only six of these cases did Government suffer loss, and the total loss incurred amounted to R3,921-8-0. Of this amount a sum of R1,740 was cash stolen from the mails and R2,167 represents compensation that had to be paid, or will have to be paid, for the loss of insured and registered articles The entire mail was recovered in eight cases and part of the mail in eleven other cases, while in the remaining four cases the whole mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in six cases, in five of which convictions were obtained

Casualties during 1905-06.

54. There were various other cases during the year under report in which the lives of postal servants were lost and mails and postal property destroyed. In December a mail runner on the Alwar-Partabgarh mail line in the Central Provinces was killed by a man-eating tiger in broad daylight. In September a runner of the Akyab-Chittagong mail line while crossing a stream was attacked and all but carried away by a crocodile. A ferry boat is employed during the rains for crossing the mails over this stream, but on the day of the occurrence the boatman was absent, and as the water was not high, the runner attempted to ford the stream. He was extricated from the jaws of the crocodile, but subsequently died of his injuries In the same month a runner in the Central Provinces was drowned in attempting to cross a river in flood. In March 1906, a fatal accident occurred at the Benares Cantonment Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. A runner foolishly attempted to cross the Railway lines to get to the Benares Cantonment Railway Station post office, and was killed by a passing engine A village postman of the Umaigarh post office in the Etah District of the United Provinces was murdered on his beat, while staying for the night in a Zemindar's house which was attacked by dacoits.

There were three cases of loss of lives during the year due to avalanches in the Himalayan passes. In February 1906 two runners on the Burzil Stage on the Gilgit mail line were overwhelmed by an avalanche. The mails were recovered, but one of the runners was killed and the other seriously injured. During the same month the mail runners of the Gangtok-Chumbi Road in Tibet, while crossing the Nathu Pass with the mails, were buried under an avalanche. The mails were saved and all the men but one managed to escape. In March 1906 a similar accident occurred to the runners carrying the Gilgit mails from Astore. In this case one man was killed and the mails were lost.

During the year 28 post offices were destroyed by fire in different parts of the country. A small post office in the Rangpur District of Assam was also destroyed by a cyclone.

Post Office staff during 1905-06

55. Appendix IX, an abstract of which is given in the margin, shows the entire establishment of the Department, both Imperial and District Post, the numbers in the different classes being shown separately for each postal circle. On the 31st March, 1906, the numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 83,426 as compared

POSTAL OFFICIALS	1904-05	1905-06.	Percentage of increase
Chief officers of the Direction, Account officers and heads of circles, and Superintendent, Workshop, Aligarh	27	27	
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors	535	529	
Postmasters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	6,323	6,460	2·16
Extraneous Agents, such as schoolmasters and stationmasters	9,918	10,556	6·43
Clerks	10,643	11,509	8·13
Postmen and other servants	21,150	22,261	5·25
Road establishment	20,427	20,694	1·30
Village postmen	8,322	8,376	0·64
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	2,755	3,014	9·40
TOTAL	80,100	83,426	4·15

with 80,100 at the close of 1904-05. The staff of the Post Office included 271 pensioned soldiers of the Native Army, of whom 83 were non-commissioned officers and 188 sepoys.

The number of women employed in the Post Office was 68, all of whom except two were either Europeans or Eurasians.

The total number of servants of the Department who were dismissed during the year was 485, and of this number 209 were postmen and village postmen and 32 belonged to the road establishment.

Use of private presses during 1905-06.

56. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R12,607, as compared with R13,021 in the year 1904-05.

Section VIII.—Non-postal branches of the Post Office.

Postal-Telegraph offices during 1905-06.

57. During the year under report 128 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 16 previously existing offices were closed. There was, therefore, a net increase of 112 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with a net increase of 58 during 1904-05. Of the 128 new combined offices, 125 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government Telegraph office and 108 at places where there had previously been neither a Government nor a Railway Telegraph office. The total number of combined offices open on the 31st March 1906 was 2,029, as compared with 1,917 on the 31st of March of the preceding year. The total number of signallers employed by the Post Office was 2,866, as compared with 2,699 at the close of 1904-05, and during the year under report 472 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers. There were 907 boys employed as messengers at combined offices as compared with 836 at the close of the preceding year.

Traffic statistics of combined offices during 1905-06.

58. In Appendix X will be found the traffic statistics of combined offices arranged according to postal circles. For the year under report there was an increase of 693,296 or 17·22 per cent. in the number of messages sent, of 596,660 or 14·35 per cent. in the number of messages received; and of R2,50,246 or 9·37 per cent. in the revenue realised on sent messages as compared with the figures of the previous year. The total revenue from messages despatched from combined offices amounted to R29,20,346 as compared with R26,70,100 during the preceding year. The total number of messages (excluding free messages) sent was 4,717,436 and the number received was 4,754,614

Telegraph receiving offices during 1905-06.

59. In addition to the telegrams sent and received during the year by the 2,029 combined offices, there were 61,771 telegrams booked at receiving post offices for despatch by post to telegraph offices as compared with 52,894 in the previous year. The revenue realised on these telegrams was R34,601 as compared with R33,190 in 1904-05.

The number of telegrams received at post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 240 as compared with 295 in the year 1904-05, and fees to the amount of R2,049 were realised, as compared with R1,998 in the previous year.

Progress of combined office system since 1895-96.

60. The total number of combined offices was 1,208 in 1895-96, 1,691 in 1900-01, and 2,029 at the end of 1905-06. There has, therefore, been an increase of eight hundred and twenty-one combined offices during the last ten

years. The statement below shows the development according to postal circles of the combined office system during the past ten years:

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1906.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1896.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1901.	Increase in the number of combined offices during 10 years from 1895-96 to 1905-06	Increase in the number of combined offices during 5 years from 1900-01 to 1905-06
Madras	429	245	358	184	71
Bengal	278	151	204	127	74
Bombay	253	140	208	113	45
Punjab and North-Western Province	246	144	212	102	34
United Provinces	197	144	170	53	27
Assam	158	84	104	74	54
Burma	120	61	86	59	34
Eastern Bengal	114	58	80	56	34
Central Provinces	109	63	89	46	20
Rajputana	74	33	58	41	16
Sind and Baluchistan	51	23	41	28	10
Bihar	..	62	81	—62	—81
TOTAL	2,029	1,208	1,691	821	338

The number of combined offices in the Sind and Baluchistan and Rajputana circles has more than doubled, and in Burma has nearly doubled during the ten years. The increase in the Assam and Eastern Bengal circles is to some degree only apparent, and is largely due to the transfer to these circles of districts from Bengal on the partition of that province. Since 1883, when offices of this class were first opened, the Post Office has always been most willing to assist the Telegraph Department by undertaking to work combined offices at a cost very far below what would otherwise be possible, and the very large traffic created by these offices shows how greatly they are appreciated by the public.

Carrying Agency on the Kalka-Simla line.

61. The gross expenditure on the tonga service on the road between Kalka and Simla, was R1,43,054 as compared with R2,89,285 on account of the combined tonga and bullock train services in the previous year, showing a decrease of R1,46,231. The receipts amounted to R33,008 as compared with R94,485 in 1904-05. The charges, therefore, exceeded the receipts by R1,10,045 as compared with R1,94,800 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure was chiefly due to the abolition of the bullock train service which was altogether dispensed with in October 1904 and to the reduction made in the tonga establishment which is now maintained at sufficient strength to carry only the mails and a few passengers in each direction daily. The difference between the receipts and expenditure on the line, amounting to R1,10,045, is by no means excessive considering that during the year under review 4,361 tonga loads of mails were carried over the line in both directions, and that the tonga line ensures that mail and passenger communication with Simla is maintained even if the railway line is blocked.

It may not be out of place to mention here that this contingency occurred after the close of the year and that the railway was unable to carry any of the passenger traffic between Simla and Kalka in either direction for over five weeks.

Receipt of salt revenue during 1905-06.

62. The Post Office continued during the year to be used as an agency for the receipt of salt revenue at certain selected offices in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana; and, as will be seen from the following comparative figures, the results of the year's working again show a largely increased business done through the Post Office, as compared with the

previous year, though the number of post offices authorised in this respect remained practically the same :—

		1905-06.	1904-05.
Number of post offices authorised to receive salt revenue	No.	262	257
Number of indents received . .	No.	1,331	748
Quantity of salt indented for . .	Mds.	328,390	161,071½
Value „ „ „ „ . .	Rs.	5,13,724	3,43,582
Postal commission realised . . .	Rs.	880	491

Sale of quinine at post offices during 1905-06.

63. The Post Office continued also to act as an agency for the sale of Government-manufactured quinine to the public. During the year under report, the supplies obtained for sale by post offices in the several postal circles amounted to 5,935 lbs. 9 oz. 159¼ grs as compared with 7,027 lbs. 0 oz. 315¾ grs. the revised figures of the previous year. The apparent decrease of 1,091 lbs. 7 oz. 156½ grs. is mainly due to the introduction of a change of procedure in connection with the revised arrangements for the sale of quinine in 7-grain powders and two-anna parcels, and is not necessarily an indication that the actual sales have fallen off to this or to any extent.

Growth of the sale of quinine since 1895-96.

64. The system was first introduced as a tentative measure in the Lower Provinces in 1892, and, on the experiment proving successful, was gradually extended to the whole of India. The supplies of the drug to post offices amounted to 2,485 lbs. in 1895-96, rose to 4,004 lbs. in 1900-01, and were 5,935 lbs. in the year ending with the 31st March 1906. There has thus been a growth in the work done by the Post Office in this respect during the past decade, though the rate of increase has varied from year to year. The highest figure so far reached has been 7,027 lbs in 1904-05.

Postal Insurance Fund.

65. Appendix XI shows the operations of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowances, during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, and Appendix XII shows the financial results of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund up to the end of the year under report. During the year, 1,679 new policies were issued of the aggregate value of R22,66,522. Of these policies, 249 of the aggregate value of R3,42,750 were Life Insurance policies, while 1,430 of the aggregate value of R19,23,772 were policies of Endowment Assurance. The total sum realised during the year on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted to R7,03,588, as compared with R6,17,508 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of R2,12,108 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to R2,01,846 during the preceding year; and eighty Life Insurance policies representing a gross assurance of R83,150, sixty-three Endowment Assurance policies representing R65,300 and one Monthly Allowance contract for R15—either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled during the year. The lapses and surrenders during 1904-05 were seventy-nine Life Insurance policies representing R93,650, thirty-nine Endowment Assurance policies representing R51,418, and one Monthly Allowance contract for R4.

Of the 1,679 persons holding policies issued during the year, 1,595 were pure Asiatics by race One of these persons was a woman employed under Government, so that there are now eight female policy-holders in all.

The general results of the past two years are summarised below .—

Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.	Up to 31st March 1905.	Up to 31st March 1906.
Number of lives insured	11,730	13,409
	R	R
Amount received in premia	37,67,287	44,70,875
Amount of Insurance	1,72,70,319	1,95,36,841
Amount of claims met	11,91,873	14,03,981

At the close of the year there were 11,483 active policies in existence representing an aggregate insurance of R1,69,20,817, of which 4,506 policies were held by Post Office servants and 6,977 by servants of other Departments. Eleven new contracts for Monthly Allowances were entered into during the year and there were 107 such contracts in existence at the end of the year, the total of the Monthly Allowances contracted for being R1,060-3-3.

Eleven life annuities were purchased from the Post Office under Article 807 of the *Civil Service Regulations*.

Payment of military pensioners during 1905-06

66. Thirty thousand seven hundred and seventy-four pensioners of the Native Army had their pensions paid through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06 as compared with 30,454 in 1904-05, and the amount paid on this account was R22,02,910 as compared with R21,57,732-9-2 in the previous year. The commission credited to the Post Office as remuneration for this special service was R16,521-13-0.

Section IX.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure for 1905-06.

67. The following table is a summary of the receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office Accounts and given in Appendix XIII.—

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service proper .	2,35,00,553	2,47,00,726	1,79,93,354	1,95,69,737
2. Non-postal branches—				
(a) Mail cart, parcel van, passenger and goods service . . .	75,422	33,514	75,422	33,514
(b) Mail steamer subsidies .	...	...	10,55,216	11,25,024
(c) Contributions from Native States . .	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL .	2,35,81,975	2,47,40,240	1,91,23,992	2,07,28,275

Financial position of the Post Office at the close of 1905-06.

68. Appendix XIII shows also, under a distinct head (III), certain receipts and charges which appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts but not in the Post Office Accounts. These are reproduced on the margin; and, if their totals be added to those given in the table in the preceding paragraph, the total receipts of the year amount to R2,47,72,783 and the total charges to R2,36,39,048 as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. In order, however, to arrive at the true financial result of the year's administration, it is necessary, in the first instance, to exclude the charges on account of District Post establishment (R10,90,763) which were entirely met by grants from Provincial revenues and District Post funds, and also the receipts from the same establishments (R32,543). When

RECEIPTS, 1905-06.	R	CHARGES, 1905-06.	R
District Post collections, including Zamindary dâk receipts in Bengal.	32,543	District Post establishments, including Zamindary dâk in Bengal.	10,90,763
		Stores from England	8,95,755
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury.	9,18,390
		Other payments	5,865
TOTAL .	32,543	TOTAL .	20,10,773

this is done, the actual receipts amount to R2,47,40,240 and the actual charges to R2,25,48,285. To the latter figure must then be added the net balance (R9,01,434) of the items shown in the margin. The difference between receipts and charges thus stands at R12,90,521, but this requires further adjustment by the addition of a sum of R3,20,896 representing the charges on account of unremunerative establishments in the

	Details	Total
	R	R
Add to charges—Railway free service estimated	34,659	
Rent of Government buildings	5,17,209	
Gratuities	6,477	
Leave allowances paid out of India	19,788	
Pensions (being the average of five years capitalized at 10 165 years' purchase)	8,67,746	
		14 45 879
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other departments	5,28,124	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	16,321	
		5,44,445
Net amount to be added		9,01,434

Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Madras, Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, and Punjab circles, which were formerly paid from Provincial revenues and were, in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6802-A., dated the 9th November 1903, transferred to Imperial from the beginning of the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 on the understanding that credit should be taken for them in the Administrative Accounts of the Post Office. The final result is a surplus for the year of R16,11,417 as compared with R14,18,224 in 1904-05 and R21,02,601 in 1903-04. It was explained in the report for 1904-05 that the decrease in the net surplus for that year was mainly due to the fact that a supplemental payment of nearly 7 lakhs of rupees had to be made on account of India's contribution to the cost of the Eastern Mail Service. The decrease of 5 lakhs in the year under report as compared with the year 1903-04 is due partly to the normal rate of increase in the revenue from the sale of ordinary postage stamps having been somewhat diminished as the result of the change in the letter postage scale introduced from the 1st April, partly to the payment of a larger sum on account of the contribution to the cost of the Eastern Mail Service, and partly to an increase in the ordinary expenditure. This estimate of the financial position of the Post Office does not take into account the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank, in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates, and in the maintenance of many unremunerative mail lines which are required for military or administrative purposes.

Review of the financial position for the last ten years.

69. In 1895-96 the receipts, as shown in the Post Office Accounts, were 1 crore and 70 lakhs of rupees. In 1900-01 they had risen to 2 crores and 2 lakhs of rupees, and for the year that ended with the 31st March 1906 they amounted to 2 crores and 47 lakhs of rupees. There was thus a total increase in revenue of 32 lakhs during the period ending with 1900-01 and of 45 lakhs during the last five years. This growth of revenue has been steady and consistent throughout the whole period, though the actual increase has necessarily varied from year to year. The highest annual increase was nearly 12 lakhs in 1903-04, and for 1905-06 the increase amounted to rather more than 11½ lakhs.

The revenue of the Department is derived almost entirely from the sale-proceeds of postage stamps and from postage and money order commission realized in cash. The revenue derived from the first source has shown continuous growth throughout India, though, owing to the substantial concessions that have been made from time to time to the public in the matter of postage rates, the rate of growth from year to year has not been constant. It has been

most marked in the Bengal and Punjab circles, where the revenue from postage stamps for 1905-06 exceeded that for 1895-96 by nearly 15 lakhs and 11 lakhs, respectively, representing increases of 67·36 and 65·19 per cent. In the case of the Madras and Bombay circles, there were increases of 12 lakhs and nearly 11½ lakhs, respectively, but the percentages were only 53·08 and 47·27. It may also be mentioned that in the case of the Sind and Baluchistan circle, which deals with small figures, the percentage of increase was no less than 71·41. There has also been a steady increase in the revenue from money order commission, the total amount realized from this source having been 26½ lakhs in 1895-96, 34 lakhs in 1900-01, and 39¼ lakhs in 1905-06.

The experditure of the Department, which necessarily increases from year to year, was 1 crore and 33 lakhs in 1895-96, 1 crore and 55 lakhs in 1900-01, and 2 crores and 7 lakhs in 1905-06. The ratio of increase during the ten years has been, on the whole, rather higher than in the case of receipts, but this was only to be expected in view of the sacrifices of revenue made during the period.

The net profit earred by the department after making the adjustments shown in paragraph 68, was 10¼ lakhs in 1895-96 and had risen to nearly 22½ lakhs in 1900-01. Since that date there has been a fall in the surplus which has varied from year to year as the figures on the margin will show. For the year 1905-06 it was a little over 16 lakhs of rupees. The decreases in the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 are due to the reduction in parcel postage rates from the 1st July 1901, which was followed by the reduction in money order fees from the 1st April 1902, while the further decreases in the last two years are explained above.

	R
1901-02	17,95,978
1902-03	15,36,007
1903-04	21,02,601
1904-05	14,18,224
1905-06	16,11,417

70. The following figures show the financial result during the year under report of the amalgamation of the posts in Kashmir with this Department. *Financial result of working the posts in Kashmir*

The total revenue was R1,78,785 in 1905-06 as compared with R1,41,150 in 1904-05, and the expenditure was R1,77,840 as compared with R1,82,999. There was thus a net balance during the year under report of R945 over actual out-of-pocket expenses, and this is the first year since the amalgamation in November 1894 for which the working of these posts has not resulted in a loss. This satisfactory result is due mainly to an increase in the sales of postage stamps, which in turn is no doubt largely due to the increased popularity of Kashmir as a summer resort of Europeans and to the consequent growth of postal business with India and foreign countries.

Section X.—Notice of Officers.

71. I have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of Government the excellent work done in Bengal and Madras by Messrs. E. A. Doran and G. R. Clarke, Postmasters-General of those circles. I would also bring to the notice of Government the names of Messrs. C. C. Sheridan, then Superintendent of post offices, and H. S. H. Pilkington, my Personal Assistant, who carried out the difficult postal arrangements connected with the Rawalpindi manœuvres and T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales' tour with the greatest credit to the Department. *Mention of officers of the Department.*

The names of the following officers have been brought to notice by the heads of postal circles and should also be mentioned: Mr. C. H. Stuart, Postmaster, Rangoon, for his able management of the Rangoon post office throughout the year; Messrs. D. M. Kalapesi, 3rd Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General Bombay, Moorhouse, then Deputy Postmaster, Bangalore, Sultan Ali and Heysham, Assistant Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, and

Lala Shib Sahai, Head Clerk, Sorting Branch, Punjab Circle, for good work done in connection with T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales' tour; and Mr. R. D Romer, Superintendent of post offices, Ahmedabad Division, for successfully carrying on the postal work of his Division when the railway service was disorganised by floods.

Much of the strain of the sorting arrangements in connection with T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales' tour fell on Pundit Chandika Pershad, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, who was in bad health at the time. I regret to say that this officer died on 19th April 1906. With him the Department lost a zealous servant who had done much good work for it during his long service.

Another serious loss to the Department was the death on the 21st February 1906 of Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of post offices, an officer of high attainments and long service, whose great personal influence in the Madras Presidency was always used by him for the advantage of the Post Office.

Mr. C. Wynch, who had served the Department, both loyally and efficiently in India, China, and Somaliland during his short service, died on 3rd February, 1906. He was a singularly promising young officer and his death has been a grea loss to the Post Office.

Soon after the close of the year the Department lost, by retirement, Mr. J. Cornwall, Postmaster-General of the United Provinces, an officer much respected both by his colleagues and by the general public wherever he had worked during his long period of service in the Post Office.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES, 1905-06.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.

(2) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.

(3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.

(4) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein.

(5) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.

(6) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeh, Palaw, Tavoy, Mergui and Bokpyin.

(7) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karáchi.

(8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karáchi *viâ* the Coast ports.

(9) Weekly communication between Karáchi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.

(10) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the *principal* Persian Gulf ports.

(11) Daily communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.

(12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.

(13) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, between any of the ports on the Coromandel Coast and Rangoon, and between Burma and the Straits.

Under contract with the Post Office from 1st May 1904 on an annual subsidy of R10,00,000.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(14) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.

The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores; the contract is for five years, from 1st July 1901, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

(15) Daily communication (Fridays excepted) between Myingyan and Pokôkku.

(16) Daily communication (Mondays excepted) between Prome and Thayetmyo.

(17) Communication twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku.

(18) Communication three times a week between Minbu and Thayetmyo.

(19) Weekly communication between Kindat and Pokôkku.

(20) Weekly communication (provided the depth of the water permits) between Kindat and Homalin.

Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of five years from 1st July 1902. The subsidy is R7,000 per mensem towards which the Post Office contributes R2,723.

(21) Daily communication between Katha and Bhamô.

Under contract with the Burma Government up to 31st March 1907. The subsidy is R1,500 a month towards which the Post Office contributes R388.

(22) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.

(23) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Bassein and Myaungmya.

Under contract with the Burma Government from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R250.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited—continued.

(24) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Kya-in.	Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R100 per mensem.
(25) Daily communication between Moulmein and Duyinziek.	Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R350 per mensem.
(26) Communication three times a week between Moulmein and Kyondo. (27) Daily communication between Moulmein and Natmaw (28) Daily communication between Moulmein and Kado.	Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R260 per mensem.
(29) Communication three times a week between Moulmein and Shewgun.	Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R250 per mensem

By the Arracan Company, Limited.

(30) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung (31) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa. (32) Communication once a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw (33) Communication once a week between Akyab and Myaungbue.	Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April 1905 Subsidy R35,000 a year.
(34) Weekly communication between Akyab and Sakanmaw, *via* Myebon and Kyauk-Phyu.	Under contract with the Burma Government for one year from 1st April 1905. Subsidy R20,000 a year.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company

(35) Weekly communication on the river Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1904, with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R24,000 per annum : steamers to run in connection with line No 10

By Messrs Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(36) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(37) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras (38) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. Under Article 21 of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and His Majesty's Postmaster-General relating to the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails, mails sent by these non-contract steamers are conveyed without any payment other than the subsidy specified in that contract

By other Agencies.

(39) By Rivers Steam Navigation Company — Daily communications between Rowmari and Dhubrighat, between Dhubrighat and Gauhati, and between Dhubrighat and Tezpur on the Brahmaputra River	Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1903 to the 30th April 1906. Annual subsidy R75,000 towards which the Bengal Government and the Eastern Bengal and Assam Governments contribute R50,000
(40) By Messrs Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers — Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under contract with the Post Office from 1st October 1905 to 31st May 1906 The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R2,800, and the Goa Government R200.
(41) By M. G. Bwin and Brothers.—Weekly communication between Kyauk-Phyu and Cheduba, and Kyauk-Phyu and Ramree	Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April 1905 Subsidy R16,000 a year.
(42) By Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.—Weekly communication between Aden, Berbera, and Zeyla	Under contract with the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate for a period of 12 months from the 1st April 1905 The monthly subsidy is R1,050, of which sum R300 is at the sole charge of the Protectorate Government, and the balance, *viz*, R750, is paid in equal shares by the Protectorate Government and the Indian Post Office.

APPENDICES.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, (1) the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen, and (2) the distances over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail carts, runners and steamers at the close of the year 1905-06 and of the preceding year.

[These figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Post Offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen: Existing on the 31st March 1905			Existing on the 31st March 1906			Distance over which mails were conveyed by: Railways: Under local control		Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service		Total		Mail carts, Horses, Camels, etc		Runners and Boats		Steamer Services—Sea and River		Total	
	Post Offices	Letter-boxes	Village Postmen	Post Offices	Letter-boxes	Village Postmen.	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05.	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
Bengal	2,048	6 071	357	2,263	5,831	370	535	385	1 930	3,441	2 465	3,826	130	82	12 829	15,137	2,507	2,341	17.931	21,386
Bombay	2 204	7 512	1 404	2,415	7,890	1,345	638	638	2,400	2,400	3,038	3,038	495	614	11,798	12,547	6,574	6,840	21,905	23,039
Madras	3,262	6,568	1,860	3.352	7,067	1,843	20	20	4 907	4,986	4,927	5,006	1 219	1,262	16,326	16,963	2,077	2,077	24,549	25,308
United Provinces	1,891	4,047	1 636	1,959	4,984	1,688			3 783	3,981	3,783	3,981	1,054	845	10 966	10,844		...	15,803	15,670
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	2,975	5 269	1,589	3,004	4,710	1,598	4,376	4,550	144	185	4,520	4,735	1 867	1,896	13 358	12,715	..	..	19 745	19,346
Assam	346	473	305	588	1,030	348	1,029	1,341			1 029	1,341	63	63	3 261	4,471	478	478	4,831	6,353
Bihar (b)	688	1 042	124	..	..	..	31		1 479		1,510		4		5 019	..	20	.	6,553	
Burma	350	1,371	273	386	1,372	321	1 [illegible]43	1,343		.	1,343	1,343	620	635	2,8[illegible]0	3,019	6 715	7,312	11,558	12,309
Central Provinces	[illegible]	931	450	998	941	450	260	354	1,951	1 953	2,222	2,307	368	375	8 861	8,337	..		11,451	11,019
Eastern Bengal	547	1,360	52	1,043	2,435	101	.	22	.			22	.	32	3 490	6,033	209	404	3 699	6,491
Rajputana	466	353	205	481	372	205			1 927	2,019	1 927	2,019	847	806	4,762	4,942		..	7,536	7,767
Sind and Baluchistan	271	329	67	286	360	67			65	65	65	65	(a)2 342	(a)2,235	868	883	..	.	3,275	3,183
Railway Mail Service	...	111	.	.	115		.			...	.					...		...	...	...
Total	16,033	36,037	8,322	16,775	37,107	8,376	*8 241	8,653	18 589	19,030	*26 829	27,683	9 009	8,845	94,418	95,891	18,[illegible]80	19,452	*148,836	1,51,871
Increase or decrease			...	+742	+1,070	+54	.	+412	.	+442	...	+854		—164	...	+1,473	..	+872		+3,035

(a) Inclusive of Political lines in Baluchistan, i.e., 1,226 miles in 1904-05 and 1,1[illegible]5 miles in 1905-06.
* Revised figure.

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money-orders) in relation to population.

Names of postal circles	Area in square miles	Population	Literate population	One post office per—: Square miles	Population	Literate population	One letter box per—: Square miles.	Population	Literate population	Total number of postal articles (excluding money-orders).	Number of postal articles per head of: Population.	Literate Population.
Bengal	154,359	55 397,871	2,515,578	68	24 480	1 112	19	6,828	310	136,656,922	2·47	54·32
Bombay	143,934	24 010 678	1,700,818	60	9 942	704	14	2,329	165	*133,403 045	5·56	78·43
Madras	182 111	47,170,491	3 180,691	54	14 072	951	17	4,515	305	132,206,211	2·80	41·49
United Provinces	161 886	54,469 274	1,589,936	83	27 805	812	23	7,801	228	89,278,991	1·64	56·15
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	231,107	29 785,795	1 035,924	77	9 915	345	30	3,861	134	102,452,777	3·44	98·90
Assam	69,310	11,528,058	578,138	118	19,606	983	43	7 125	357	16,138,629	1·39	27·91
Burma	236,738	10,490 624	2,223,962	613	27 178	5 762	135	5,967	1,265	26,788,430	2·55	12·05
Central Provinces	126,622	13 635,965	429,762	127	13 663	431	65	6,978	220	28,866,312	2·12	67·17
Eastern Bengal	37,230	19,471,942	2,094,554	30	18,609	2,008	11	5,599	602	30,225,313	1·55	14·43
Rajputana	155,992	12,461,512	455,942	324	25 907	947	181	14,473	529	22,448,417	1·80	49·23
Sind and Baluchistan	123,244	4,184,402	110,829	431	14,031	387	191	6,477	172	15,205,182	3·63	137·19
Total (1905-06)	1,622,533	282,606,612	15,922,134	97	16,847	949	30	5,244	295	733,670,229	2·60	46·08
Total (1904-05)	1,622,533	282 606,612	15,922,134	101	17,627	993	31	5,427	306	678,573,316	2·40	42·62

* Excluding figures of the Indian post offices at Bagdad, Busra, and places in the Persian Gulf.
(b) Bihar circle was abolished on the 16th October 1905.

Appendix II.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, (1) the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets given out for delivery, and (2) the actual number of parcels posted during the year 1905-06.*

[These figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Classes of postal Articles.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province	Assam	‡ Bihar	Burma	Central Provinces.	Eastern Bengal	Rajputana.	Sind and Baluchistan.	TOTAL. 1905-06.	TOTAL. 1904-05.
Letters, Paid	43,180,334	48,293,463	52,409,429	29,416,497	32,523,507	5,711,307	4,303,609	17,603,474	10,345,003	6,892,699	8,447,743	6,748,302	264,037,167	245,637,257
„ Unpaid	7,333,762	3,037,947	3,354,037	5,972,231	2,754,890	1,239,6 8	1,059,543	4,330,086	1,591,165	1,458,592	926,306	452,079	33,517,246	32,422,509
„ Registered	2,297,180	1,656,318	3,187,148	2,054,805	2,041,207	259,645	223,641	554 373	513,144	335,644	305,610	300,369	13,758,494	12,403,573
„ Insured	58,948	35,692	68,935	32,746	21,587	8,786	3,572	14,026	7,847	14,026	6,335	2,190	274,740	193,502
„ Value-payable	190,582	120,580	212 899	179,606	141,902	62,72[illegible]	48,366	57,731	50,937	54,255	51,491	15,356	1,220,533	1,061,324
„ Service privileged	1,179,211	7,874	2,474,596	2,071,531	710,676	2 9,261	257,742	784,371	253 884	349,597	45,225		8,058,263	7,498,169
TOTAL LETTERS	54,240,017	53,151,874	61,702,494	39,743,416	38,282,6 9	7,501,845	6, 74,173	19,0 5,171	12,807,980	11,104,708	9,783,800	7,518,295	330,866,443	308,221,404
Postcards, Single	48,150,018	64,604,166	58,999,251	37,472,417	50,497,7[illegible]	7,520,104	5,407,[illegible]	2,540,217	12,085,371	14,542,553	10,430,992	5,857,036	320,138,936	286,609,417
„ Reply	2,634,231	2,303,340	2,121, 15	2, 52,377	2,168,042	162,939	489,100	239,544	440,190	658,199	345,864	79,622	24,121,563	12,787,045
TOTAL LETTERS AND POSTCARDS	105,024,266	120,0 6,400	116,822,760	79,448,220	91,758,127	15,194,948	11,970,876	21,794,932	25,315,011	26,305,560	20,560,556	13,464,954	645 126,942	597,707,967
Registered newspapers	8,187,839	6,452,017	6,150,094	4,322,825	5,416,496	1,458,643	598,756	1,750,227	1,852,844	2,190,287	890,700	930,750	40,200,838	37,078,197
Book and pattern packets. Unregistered	7,957,355	4,656,286	7,765,192	4,289,897	4,229,763	1,256,539	515,719	2,814,463	1 374,951	1,162,603	760,6 8	651,577	38,437,863	35,505,713
Book and pattern packets. Registered	144,827	113,567	147,456	94,196	114,740	29,130	11,862	87,5 8	30,295	42,549	12,775	19,433	848,598	714,174
Book packets. Value-payable, registered	60,839	28,073	38,481	50,631	54,828	6,779	5,596	21,195	19,032	23,829	10,794	2,164	307,242	269,057
Book packets. „ unregistered	785,477	558,789	585,095	503,957	797,864	131,895	66,634	82,099	167,274	275,888	105,519	56,445	4,125,361	3,104,066
TOTAL ARTICLES OF THE LETTER MAIL	122 151,683	132 870 142	131 509 109	88,[illegible]5,726	101 665 118	16,065 134	13 169 450	26 550,465	28,779 337	30 100,716	22,311 652	15,125 313	729 046 844	674,379 064
Parcels (registered) Ordinary	400,797	303,306	257,171	244,169	24,725	46,559	23,293	137,095	33,8 2	44,477	60,893	48,5[illegible]	2,045,734	1,943,782
Parcels (registered) Insured	63,450	97,182	40,537	20,874	41,18[illegible]	3,315	1,937	27,[illegible]37	8,238	6,281	24,055	11,297	351,091	315,244
Parcels (registered) Value-payable	327,893	161,111	148,808	73,3 0	122,992	5,877	1,431	52,759	4,315	4,745	3,729	4,237	911,189	822,977
Parcels (unregistered). Ordinary	120,672	112,213	09, 61	62,472	59,788	8,997	3,850	3,077	16,516	15,142	14,660	[illegible]830	536,078	490,498
Parcels (unregistered). Value-payable	391,540	191,5[illegible]	143,725	108,760	110,066	5,747	1,026	20,297	4,093	53,9[illegible]	3,483	6,078	1,111,287	968,966
TOTAL PARCELS	1 304 352	61[illegible]97	697 103	[illegible]	787 659	70 495	31,337	237 965	[illegible]6 975	124,507	106 765	79,769	4 955 379	4,541,367
GRAND TOTAL	123,456,035	133,7 5,039	[illegible]	89,258, 91	102,452,[illegible]	16,138,629	13,200 787	26,788,430	28,966,3 2	30,225,3 3	22,445,417	15,205,182	734,002,223	678,920,431
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	2,529,690	,5 2,2 6	3,[illegible],636	2,424,[illegible]	3,158,[illegible]	5[illegible] 380	399,[illegible]3	1,573 283	1,103,551	938,102	552,646	503,8[illegible]4	21,599,003	19,513,395
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices which were ultimately delivered	1 0[illegible]8,293	6[illegible]6,67[illegible]	528,717	731,089	6[illegible]0,9[illegible]	†	100,705	216,859	137,791	136,012	150,443	63,331	4,470,802	3,756,714
Total numbers delivered	121,993 638	130, 29,413	128,911,292	87,582,569	99,935,316	15,550,249	12,901,839	25,432,009	27,900,552	29,423,223	21,946,214	14,764,769	726,874,022	663,163,750

* Computed from the actual figures of 14 days of the year.

† The Dead Letter Office at Dacca acts as the Dead Letter Office for this Circle.

‡ This Circle with its Dead Letter Office at Dinapore was abolished on the 16th October 1905.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the number of articles dealt with by the several Dead Letter Offices during the year 1905-06.

Names of Dead Letter Offices.	Received for disposal.*					Total.	Total for 1904-05.
	Unregistered letters and postcards.	Registered Newspapers.	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, post-cards and packets.	Parcels.		
Ajmer	216,389	2,973	1,981	1,377	536	223,256	180,694
Bombay	892,077	25,468	64,785	14,754	12,328	1,009,412	902,753
Calcutta	1,088,237	64,911	126,172	16,106	15,269	1,310,695	1,164,244
Dacca†	190,804	1,432	1,199	1,736	653	195,824	...
Dinapore‡	159,415	302	1,690	1,617	589	163,613	291,894
Karáchi	70,746	686	2,338	1,727	337	75,834	65,410
Lahore	827,706	23,814	32,690	8,301	13,535	906,046	668,592
Lucknow	1,135,410	14,420	27,928	15,115	1,705	1,194,578	927,639
Madras	673,936	16,720	43,278	28,912	12,982	775,828	658,305
Nagpur	178,651	607	2,846	2,527	497	185,128	144,232
Rangoon	328,549	3,767	5,387	5,232	2,053	344,988	260,401
Total (a)	5,761,920	155,100	310,294	97,404	60,484	6,385,202	5,264,164
(1) Issued for delivery to addresses	1,516,403	40,932	95,539	7,768	7,511	1,668,153	1,363,311
Percentage on total at (a)	26·32	26·39	30·79	7·97	12·42	26·13	25·90
(2) Issued for delivery to senders	2,719,979	103,882	200,539	80,881	49,976	3,155,257	2,712,317
Percentage on total at (a)	47·20	66·98	64·63	83·04	82·62	49·41	51·52
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	4,236,382	144,814	296,078	88,649	57,487	4,823,410	4,075,628
Percentage on total at (a)	73·52	93·37	95·42	91·01	95·04	75·54	77·42
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders	3,891,590	143,838	294,524	84,453	56,397	4,470,802	3,756,714
Percentage of (4) on (3)	91·86	99·33	99·48	5·27	98·10	92·69	92·17
(5) Returned as undeliverable	344,792	976	1,554	4,196	1,090	352,608	318,914
Percentage of (5) on (3)	8·14	·67	·52	4·73	1·90	7·31	7·83
(6) Deposited originally as dead	1,525,538	10,286	14,216	8,755	2,997	1,561,792	1,188,536
Percentage of (6) on (a)	20·48	6·63	4·58	8·99	4·96	24·46	22·58
(7) Total deposited as dead	1,870,330	11,262	15,770	12,951	4,087	1,914,400	1,507,450
Percentage of (7) on (a)	32·46	7·26	5·08	13·24	6·76	29·98	28·64

* The figures represent the total number of articles of each kind received in each Dead Letter Office from post offices and other Dead Letter Offices after deducting articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.

† The Dacca Dead Letter Office was opened on the 6th November 1905.

‡ The Dinapore Dead Letter Office was abolished on the 16th October 1905.

Appendix V(a).

Statement showing the money order business in the last ten years.

Year.	Inland Orders				Foreign (including Native State) Orders.				Grand Total.			
	Number	Amount.	Increase per cent on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number	Amount	Increase per cent on Number.	Increase per cent on Amount.	Number	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent on Amount.
		R				R				R		
1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	+8·87	+6·55	336,565	1 44,70,740	+17·14	+14·59	11,284,136	23,41,98,946	+9·11	+7·02
1897-98	11,664,350	24,23,37,096	+6·55	+10·29	355,123	1,59,55,527	+5·51	+10 26	12,019,473	25,82,92,623	+6·52	+10·29
1898-99	11,740,565	24,54,50,445	+·65	+1·28	387,291	1,71,83,295	+9·06	+7 69	12,127,856	26,26,33,740	+·90	+1·68
1899-1900	12,505,059	25,62,50,323	+6·51	+4 40	447,124	1,92,12,115	+15·53	+11·81	12,952,483	27,54,62,438	+6·80	+4·88
1900-01	12,922,465	26,27,19,976	+3 34	+2·52	498,248	2 18,08,117	+11·36	+13 51	13,420,713	28,45,28,093	+3·61	+3·29
1901-02	13,581,928	26,84,51 162	+5·10	+2·18	525,290	2,41,00,707	+5·43	+10 51	14,107,218	29,25,51,869	+5·12	+2·82
1902-03	15,311,955	27,82,17,678	+12·74	+3 64	556,609	2,48,09,679	+5 96	+2·94	15,868,564	30,30,27,357	+12·48	+3·58
1903-04	16,470,115	29,43,59,136	+7 56	+5 80	596,478	2,67,74 506	+7 16	+7·92	17,066,593	32,11,33,642	+7·55	+5·98
1904-05	17,657,917	31,04,28,794	+7·21	+5 46	642,611	2,88,05,118	+7·73	+7·58	18,300,528	33,92,33,912	+7·23	+5·64
1905-06	19,622,437	33,14,36,803	+11·13	+6 77	673,981	3,11,97,172	+4·88	+8·30	20,296,418	36,26,33,9 5	+10·91	+6·90

Appendix V(*b*).

Statement showing for the year 1905-06 inland (ordinary and telegraphic) money order transactions according to postal circles.

Names of Circles.	Ordinary Orders				Telegraphic Orders				Total				
	Issues		Payments		Issues		Payments		Issues		Payments		Commission.
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
		R		R		R		R		R		R	R
Bengal	4,454,178	6,12 6[illegible],144	4,563,448	6,48,30,53[illegible]	23,616	25,3[illegible],700	30,040	28,84,027	4,477,794	6,37,97,844	4,593,488	6,77,14,558	7,66,768
United Provinces	2,693,773	4,08,24,795	3,771,518	5,77,41,670	10,267	8,55,520	27,505	21,71,380	2,704,040	4,16,80,321	3,799,023	5,99,13,250	4,90,112
Madras	2,834,533	3,97,31,910	2,943,295	4,36,62,707	30,387	27,14,213	[illegible]7,305	62,71,055	2,864,920	4,24,46,123	3,020,600	4,99,33,762	5,12,197
Bombay	2,031,[illegible]34	3,16,98,7[illegible]0	2,653,407	4,00,95,667	14,032	16,22,609	18,343	19,13,001	2,045,766	3,33,21,309	2,671,750	4,20,08,968	4,03,376
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province.	1,858,040	3,04,60,004	2,234,485	3,55,99,786	9,325	9,19,929	13,740	14,13,469	1,867,365	3,13,79,933	2,248,234	3,70,13,255	3,41,689
Burma	1,093,340	2,93,33,509	321,429	1,16,55,686	95,520	1,00,26,188	27,267	47,42,564	1,188,860	3,93,59,697	348,696	1,63,98,250	4,20,532
Bihar*	565,464	81,74,311	747,556	1,10,51,533	2,969	2,75,992	4,805	4,26,422	568,433	84,50,303	752,361	1,14,77,955	99,039
Eastern Bengal*	1,244,904	1,92,00,367	1,111,782	1,60,48,412	8,242	12,83,015	16,518	14,20,355	1,253,146	2,04,83,382	1,128,300	174,68,767	2,35,645
Central Provinces	98[illegible],702	1,88,74,843	407,449	87,00,315	6,222	6,26,484	3,802	3,43,813	995,924	1,95,01,327	411,251	90,44,128	2,13,826
Rajputana	458,155	89,24,084	383,156	90,47,763	3,523	3,19,870	5,483	5,95,359	461,678	92,43,954	388,639	96,43,122	100,002
Assam	842,463	1,39,82,135	263,849	59,13,325	8,776	7,62,901	4,729	7,19,979	851,239	1,47,45,096	268,5[illegible]8	66,33,304	1,64,631
Sind and Baluchistan . . .	339,554	66,76,971	146,635	36,90,199	3,71[illegible]	3,50,540	2,0[illegible]6	2,27,569	343,272	70,27,514	148,711	39,26,768	77,156
Total .	19,405,840	30,91,41,776	19,548,009	30,80,46,894	216,597	2,22,95,027	231,622	2,31,20,193	19,622,437	33,14,36,803	19,7[illegible]9,631	33,11,76,087	38,24,973
Total for 1904-05 .	17,460,158	28,96,77,404	17,299,6[illegible]5	28,85,53,645	107,759	2,07,51,390	216,132	2,15,24,473	17,657,917	31,04,28,794	17,515,757	31,00,78,118	35,77,319
Increase + or decrease –	+1,945,682	+1,94,64,372	+2,248,384	+1,94,93,249	+18,838	+15,43,637	+15,490	+16,04,720	+1,964,520	+2,10,[illegible]8,009	+2,263,874	+2,10,97,969	+2,47,654

* The Bihar circle was amalgamated with Bengal circle on the 16th October 1905.

Appendix V(c).

Statement showing money order transactions with the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries and with the Native States of India during the year 1905-06 and the preceding year.

Names of Foreign Countries and Native States with which direct exchanges exist.	Orders issued by India.						Orders paid in India.					
	1904-05.		1905-06.		Increase + or decrease —per cent. on number.	Increase + or decrease — per cent. on amount.	1904-05.		1905-06.		Increase + or decrease — per cent. on number.	Increase + or decrease — per cent. on amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	A—Foreign Sterling Orders.						A—Foreign Sterling Orders.					
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
United Kingdom	102,084	322,870 6 1	104,001	339,886 8 7			26,932	99,495 0 5	27,414	110,151 12 0		
British Guiana	16	49 1 10	31	213 19 11			1,020	1,801 10 3	1,006	1,736 7 2		
British Central Africa	8	32 1 7	14	36 8 0			901	6,031 0 8	1,003	8,599 8 6		
Cape Colony	182	934 17 11	142	585 7 3			16,123	125,617 13 1	8,450	95,552 3 5		
Denmark	67	256 8 1	49	162 14 0			91	878 0 9	64	596 1 10		
Egypt	1,107	5,049 5 8	1,071	5,094 4 7			5,556	123,061 4 2	4,110	118,194 19 11		
France	4,753	10,093 11 9	7,019	14,475 1 11			1,660	12,899 14 9	1,688	12,116 3 7		
Germany	3,406	9,021 13 1	3,647	11,125 19 0			1,464	7,705 19 5	1,364	6,828 8 4		
Italy	1,366	9,865 12 11	1,149	7,339 15 7			717	11,604 3 3	1,206	23,310 7 5		
Malta	109	364 8 1	134	305 7 6			107	654 18 3	150	2,552 9 9		
Natal	121	451 16 8	145	713 13 5			13,879	91,666 8 11	11,634	88,064 13 8		
New South Wales	397	1,602 16 7	483	1,643 12 4			1,587	15,997 1 6	1,666	18,229 3 9		
New Zealand	333	1,264 17 6	259	1,044 12 5			587	1,818 18 2	665	1,849 15 7		
Queensland	82	280 5 8	116	376 17 8			1,270	15,131 15 0	1,184	16,316 17 1		
South Australia	106	499 7 11	114	671 13 5			389	1,744 7 4	531	4,025 15 2		
Switzerland	394	1,350 14 9	431	1,403 7 8			149	607 14 11	134	460 3 4		
Tasmania	130	481 3 9	110	344 17 4			84	310 10 2	83	208 11 8		
Transvaal	161	1,036 9 8	122	524 0 6			14,560	126,067 3 10	8,116	128,014 9 9		
Trinidad	11	52 13 7	34	175 5 2			1,021	2,910 5 7	1,010	3,362 1 11		
Victoria	606	2,089 6 11	816	3,389 9 7			1,242	8,808 1 10	1,161	9,096 3 11		
West Australia	101	356 13 9	146	744 9 6			717	5,113 6 11	668	5,642 8 10		
Total	115,540	368,003 13 9	120,033	390,257 5 4	+3·89	+6·05	90,056	659,924 19 2	73,307	654,908 6 7	—18·60	—0·76

...cles

...s' notice — By transfer to deposits at call.	Balance. — At call.	Balance. — Subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.	Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.	Classification of depositors. — Class I.—Professional. — A.—Having fixed income.	Class I.—Professional. — B.—Having variable income.	Class II—Domestic.	Class III—Commercial.	Class IV—Agricultural.	Class V—Industrial.	Class VI—Indefinite.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	No.	R	R	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
19,063 10 4	1,81,69,456 7 6 +64,50,932 12 2*	2,26,455 5 6 +52,216 0 4*	141·58	15,600·93	107·9	66,314	13,130	25,927	9,720	5,018	5,438	1,04,907	2,30,754
26,779 15 4	3,75,29,904 11 4	11,47,961 15 7	174·06	31,166·69	179·04	53,914	1[illegible],409	25,518	9,227	7,105	9,206	1,05,609	2,16,018
719 15 3	39,88,195 4 8	40,591 12 5	206·83	17,9[illegible]5·65	86·95	8,614	1,376	18,359	1,299	224	3,255	12,945	46,332
11,580 3 9	98,44,897 3 9	3,92,967 6 5	112·41	6,645·64	59·09	50,056	11,205	24,930	10,002	5,040	7,977	64,015	1,73,232
29,087 5 3	1,66,56,781 3 11	2,75,78[illegible] 5 8	154·33	22,789·45	147·66	29,273	9,284	31,843	4,011	1,567	3,875	34,819	1,14,672
46,041 2 11	1,67,78,799 2 2	2,87,791 7 5	131·48	16,748·37	127·38	33,597	9,152	35,962	3,927	3,302	2,957	45,083	1,33,980
30 0 0	61,90,176 12 8 —9,01,802 14 9*	88,695 2 6	100·47	14,299·12	142·3	10,235	3,280	5,899	1,154	735	996	15,481	37,780
...	55,30,646 12 8 —55,30,646 12 8*	52,246 9 4 —52,246 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,963 0 0	43,55,640 2 4 +76,436 3 9*	1,70,038 [illegible] 0	98·47	13,535·62	137·44	9,225	1,737	6,759	741	421	1,589	13,011	33,483
1,087 10 6	1,04,70,284 6 7 —94,919 4 6*	1,67,194 15 8	151·7	19,273·41	127·04	18,480	6,952	8,027	2,163	933	1,709	43,817	82,981
1,086 0 0	30,08,707 7 1	1,00,189 1 7	75·56	12,096·37	160·09	6,181	1,203	3,841	427	84	524	7,159	19,419
35,867 15 6	43,26,030 9 3	1,27,420 2 3	144·95	23,815·24	1[illegible]4·29	7,278	1,413	6,588	620	135	1,063	10,010	27,107
80,946 14 10	13,68,49,580 3 11	30,76,739 7 4	135·89	17,632·27	130·83	2,93,227	69,641	1,94,583	43,291	19,573	38,589	4,56,854	11,15,758
	13 40,70,130 8 10		134·79	17,058·12	126·62	2,70,609	64,984	1,87,123	40,591	18,014	35,766	4,32,726	10,58,813
	+58,56,129 2 5		+1·10	+574·15	+4·21	+13,618	+4,657	+7,460	+2,700	+1,589	+2,823	+24,128	+56,945
	+4·37 0 0		+·82	+3·37	+3·32	+4·87	+7·16	+3·98	+6·65	+8·65	+7·89	+5·57	+5·37

Appendix VII.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the establishments, income, expenditure, and work of the District Post during the year 1905-06.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes (in addition to those at Post Offices)	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local cess	Grant from Imperial or Provincial revenue.	Expenditure	Articles received for delivery by the District Post: Money Orders	Registered Articles	Letters including Post-cards	Packets including News papers	Parcels	Total	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch: Money Orders	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	R	R												
Bengal	194	21	342	8,180	(a) 2,68,431	Nil	2,40,516	1,2? 010	30,918	1,817,082	116,112	34,812	2,120 934	98,850	22,842	1,727,634	51,684	2,820	1,903,830
Bombay*	...	...	...	..	.	...		.				.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...
Madras†	10	18	6	93	Nil	7,100	5,557	1,878	5,538	81,156	6,114	1,896	96,582	1,524	2,160	64,510	3,054	108	71,356
United Provinces	241	433	636	8,540	1,91,000	Nil	1,89,517	2,70,396	70,780	2,329 872	71,448	31,134	2,773,630	115,512	22,356	1,708,020	33,826	3,882	1,883,596
Punjab and N.-W. F. Province	22	61	103	390	9,4?6	5,780	15,216	5,298	7,584	178,272	3,846	4,998	199,098	402	1,752	123,006	2,226	462	127,848
Assam	78	82	95	1 905	76,088	Nil	64,391	29 250	12 528	839,082	75,672	27,216	983,748	43,110	8,478	757,152	25,078	1,932	835,780
Burma	117	218	767	2,291	1,32,460	52,593	1,68,943	13,?10	30,398	1,208,318	129,609	32,808	1,414,243	54,606	16,164	924,226	22,726	5,376	1,023,098
Central Provinces	207	126	66	(b) 3,526	21,746	(c) 74,634	94,852	15,770	31,442	749,437	105,609	15,560	917 818	24,397	15,516	591,356	52,548	2,247	686,064
Eastern Bengal	47	...	44	1,986	80,307	Nil	83,751	15,138	6,126	468,570	31,848	10,812	532,494	35,682	5,160	458,736	10,536	870	510,984
Rajputana	11	5	...	197	880	3,280	4,046	1,794	1,512	61,998	2,418	318	68,040	1,062	1,362	52,576	1,956	90	57,046
Sind and Baluchistan*	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..			..	...	...	..	..		..	...
Total for 1905-06	927	964	2,059	27,108	7,80,348	1,43,387	8,66,789	474,644	196,826	7,733,787	542 676	159,554	9,107,487	375 175	95,790	6,407,216	203,634	17,787	7,099,602
Total for 1904-05	1,618	2,059	4,121	32,820	9,79,222	1,39,261	11,09,275	602,181	342,234	13,114,526	692,147	201,860	14,952,948	409,031	141 093	10,153,682	211,408	23,167	10,942,281

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States (b) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States (c) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R11,991.

*From the 1st March 1905 all the D P Establishments in the Bombay and Sind and Baluchistan Circles and those in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province which were formerly paid from Provincial revenues were transferred to the Imperial Establishments in accordance with the terms of the Resolution of the Government of the India in the F and C Department, No 6?02-A., dated 9th November 1903, and particulars relating to these establishments have been excluded from this statement

†The entries against Madras relate to the D. P. Establishments in Coorg only.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the number of offences punishable by law committed by Post Office servants during the year 1905-06.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles	Number of ascertained cases against Post Office servants: Number of convictions in courts of law	Number of ascertained cases against Post Office servants: Number of cases punished departmentally.	Total.
Bengal	12	39	51
Bombay	28	20	48
Madras	52	42	94
United Provinces	25	32	57
Punjab and N.-W. F. Province	25	39	64
Assam	11	4	15
Burma	22	6	28
Central Provinces	7	8	15
Eastern Bengal	9	1	10
Rajputana	14	2	16
Sind and Baluchistan	3	8	11
Railway Mail Service	1	2	3
Total for 1905-06	209	203	412
Total for 1904-05	210	235	445

Note.—The figures in this Appendix shew the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 412 cases shewn above there were 59 cases in which postal servants were charged with offences but no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the Post Office staff for the year 1905-06 and the preceding year.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

	Directorate		Office of Accounts		Bengal		Bombay		Madras		United Provinces		Punjab and N. W. F. Province		Assam		Bihar		Burma		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal		Rajputana		Sind and Baluchistan.		Railway Mail Service		Total.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906.	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	19	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	19	1906	1905	1906	1905.	1906	1905	1906.	1905.	1906.
Director-General of the Post Office	1	1																													1	[illegible]
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office	1	1																													1	[illegible]
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office	3	3																													3	[illegible]
Assistant Director-General, Foreign Post	1	1																													1	[illegible]
Comptroller, Post Office			1	1																											1	[illegible]
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office			3	3																											3	[illegible]
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office			3	3																											3	[illegible]
Postmasters-General, Deputy Postmasters-General, and Superintendent, Aligarh Workshop and Press					1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	[illegible]
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors	3	3			69	70	61	63	80	81	64	54	93	79	15	22	19		29	29	25	25	13	28	14	14	10	10	50	51	535	[illegible]
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Postmasters					1,009	1,250	667	679	938	947	972	961	[illegible]	752	234	367	4?0		315	352	261	258	311	486	272	279	115	129			6,393	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.					1,09?	1,074	[illegible]	1,754	2,5?5	2,441	954	1,031	[illegible]	2,292	114	231	224		36	34	731	758	247	578	200	206	162	162	--		9,918	10,556
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	105	121	1,030	1,188	1,364	1,566	2,316	1,397	1,093	1,190	851	898	[illegible]	917	2?6	366	307		441	483	264	287	231	405	203	206	119	119	1,808	2,406	10,645	[illegible]
Postmen and other Servants	63	62	77	77	3,850	4,541	3,401	3,607	3,184	3,413	3,059	3,116	[illegible]	2,184	359	699	1,194		705	765	659	677	850	1,427	517	539	267	272	711	862	21,130	[illegible]
Village Postmen		.		--	357	370	1,404	[illegible]	1,860	[illegible]	1,036	1,688	[illegible]	1,598	[illegible]	348	124		273	321	450	490	52	101	205	205	67	67			[illegible]	[illegible]
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Boatmen, Syces, Coachmen, Bearers, and others					3,110	3,923	1,998	2,031	3,429	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,495	[illegible]	2,981	924	1,224	1,3?5		[illegible]	288	1,741	1,622	961	1,532	892	[illegible]	253	256		--	20,487	[illegible]
Combined Offices																																
Signallers	--				127	[illegible]	180	182	261	277	150	159	124	142	39	62	82		46	[illegible]	101	101	47	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	23	37	--		[illegible]	[illegible]
Messenger and other Servants	--				193	[illegible]	181	189	374	404	150	183	148	154	65	67	73		85	101	97	105	59	[illegible]	63	70	51	[illegible]	--	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Appendix X.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the traffic statistics of combined (post and telegraph) offices for the year 1905-06.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1906	Total approximate cost incurred by the Post Office working combined offices during the year, debitable to the Telegraph Department: Lump sums charged to the Telegraph Department (R a p)	Total approximate cost incurred by the Post Office working combined offices during the year, debitable to the Telegraph Department: Other charges (R a p)	Number of messages: Sent, Inland and Foreign (excluding "Free messages")*	Number of messages: Received	Number of messages: Transit	Revenue realised during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign) (R a p)	Remarks
1. Madras	429		1 44,224 2 0	962,971	973,935	339,344	5,64,102 12 1	
2. Bengal	278		1,22 864 7 10	485,959	449 791	175 748	3,39,299 1 6	
3 Bombay	253		1 02 764 3 1	602,805	703,011	244,461	3,45,086 12 6	
4 Punjab and N.-W. F. Province	246		91,833 6 0	643 659	662,400	88,169	4,18,176 12 11	
5. United Provinces	197		72,947 13 1	583,119	549,002	96,706	3 60 254 0 4	
6 Assam	158		45 234 9 5	163 657	182,380	57,500	1,00,295 3 11	
7 Burma	120		81,985 7 7	289 855	298,855	25 386	2,05,926 12 1	
8 Eastern Bengal	114		31 831 2 1	223 440	221,615	62 430	1 30 563 5 10	
9. Central Provinces	109		46,255 4 7	292,267	328,501	89,786	1,71,861 11 [illegible]	
10 Rajputana	74		30,320 3 10	225,747	281,913	158,843	1,37,343 12 7	
11 Sind and Baluchistan	51		29 219 5 0	243,957	103,211	13 244	1,47,436 5 [illegible]	
		77,001 8 0	7,99,480 0 6					
Total for 1905-06	2,029	8,76,481 8 6		4,717,436	4,754,614	1,351,617	29,20,346 14 1	
Total for 1904-05	1,917	8,28,518 9 10		4,024,140	4,157,954	1,519,245	26,70,100 11 4	
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	+ 112	+ 47,962 14 8		+ 693,296	+ 596,660	—167,628	+ 2,50,246 2 9	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+ 5 84	+ 5·78		+ 17·22	+ 14·35	— 11·03	+ 9·37	

Lump sums charged to the Telegraph Department:

	R	a	p
(1) On account of extra cost for privilege leave vacancies	2,000	0	0
(2) Pay of officers belonging to offices other than combined offices	5,760	0	0
(3) Transit pay and travelling allowance of combined office officials	29,430	0	0
(4) Cost of stationery and forms, etc	35,571	12	0
(5) Cost of manufacturing postage stamps	4,239	12	0
Total	77,001	8	0

* Excluding 269,534 free messages

Appendix XI

Statement showing the operations of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowances during the year 1905-06.

—	Life Insurance.				Endowment Assurance.				Grand Total.				Monthly Allowances.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		R	R a. p.	R a. p.		R	R a. p.	R a. p.		R	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Postal Department	108	1,07,350	61,007 0 6	40,767 7 6	605	5,56,580	99,242 10 8	44,088 4 11	713	6,63,930	1,60,249 11 2	84,855 12 5	...	......	143 7 0	203 7 0
Telegraph Department	10	22,000	33,398 2 11	9,606 10 10	66	1,20,328	39,381 14 5	11,453 4 4	76	1,42,328	72,780 1 4	21,059 15 2	...	...	......	612 0 0
Public Works Department	15	23,300	8,711 9 8	6,435 12 5	106	1,85,765	61,415 2 11	2,620 6 10	121	2,09,065	70,126 12 7	9,056 3 3	...	......	103 2 0	90 0 0
Local Fund	6	8,950	1,036 5 3	174 4 10	42	41,900	6,853 11 8	483 4	48	50,850	7,890 0 11	657 9 2	10	53 1 6	6,795 5 9	8,508 10 7
Other Civil Departments	105	1,74,650	61,729 5 11	13,918 9 7	577	9,62,699	3,05,022 14 5	70,501 9 8	682	11,37,349	3,66,752 4 4	84,420 3 3	...	......	101 10 0	801 1 10
Military Department	5	6,500	5,586 1 5	5,146 7 7	34	56,500	20,203 7 10	6,912 3 2	39	63,000	25,789 9 3	12,058 10 9	1	3 0 0	680 0 0	48 0 0
Total	(a) 249	3,42,750	1,71,468 9 8	76,049 4 9	(b) 1,430	19,23,772	5,32,119 13 11	1,36,059 1 3	1,679	22,66,522	7,03,588 7 7	2,12,108 6 0	(c) 11	56 1 6	7,823 8 9	10,263 3 5
Total for 1904-05	331	3,52,850	1,59,847 3 8	82,951 9 2	1,629	20,04,149	4,57,660 15 10	1,18,894 12 2	1,960	23,56,999	6,17,508 3 6	2,01,846 5 4	10	94 2 10	13,244 12 0	9,710 11 3
Increase	...	...	11,621 6 0	......	...	...	74,458 14 1	17,164 5 1	...	...	86,080 4 1	10,262 0 8	1	......	......	552 8 2
Decrease	82	10,100	......	6,902 4 5	199	80,377	......	......	281	90,477	......	......	...	38 1 4	5,421 3 3	......

		Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
(a)	1905-06	247	2
	1904-05	330	1
(b)	1905-06	1,348	82
	1904-05	1,549	80
(c)	1905-06	11	...
	1904-05	9	1

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the financial result of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year 1905-06.

Life Insurance.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1905	14,98,726 1 11	
Premia realised on Life Insurance Policies during 1905-06	1,71,351 15 2	
Fines realised during 1905-06	92 10 6	
Medical fees realised during 1905-06	24 0 0	
TOTAL		16,70,194 11 7
Payments—		
Life Insurance Policies paid	68,250 0 0	
Surrender values paid	443 2 11	
Medical fees paid	2,172 0 0	
Refunds of medical fees	4 0 0	
Refunds	132 6 7	
Cost of Establishment, including printing, etc.	5,047 11 3	
TOTAL		76,040 4 9
		15,94,145 6 10
Interest on balance	......	54,221 9 7
Balance on 31st March 1906	......	16,48,367 0 5

Endowment Assurance.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1905	16,12,208 15 7	
Premia realised on Endowment Assurance Policies during 1905-06	5,31,748 11 5	
Fines realised during 1905-06	163 10 6	
Medical fees realised during 1905-06	207 8 0	
TOTAL		21,44,328 13 6
Payments—		
Endowment Assurance Policies paid	1,16,832 11 1	
Surrender values paid	2,392 3 7	
Medical fees paid	4,380 0 0	
Refunds of medical fees	12 0 0	
Refunds	349 2 6	
Cost of Establishment, including printing, etc.	12,093 0 1	
TOTAL		1,36,059 1 3
		20,08,269 12 3
Interest on balance	......	64,020 7 9
Balance on 31st March 1906	......	20,72,290 4 0

Monthly Allowances.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1905	87,909 6 4	
Subscriptions realised during 1905-06	411 15 2	
Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowances	7,411 5 7	
Fines realised during 1905-06	0 4 0	
TOTAL		95,732 15 1
Payments—		
Allowances paid	10,085 1 2	
Surrender values paid	......	
Refunds	18 7 0	
Cost of Establishment, including printing, etc	159 11 3	
TOTAL		10,263 3 5
		85,469 11 8
Interest on balance	......	2,992 13 4
Balance on 31st March 1906	......	88,462 9 0

Appendix

Statement showing the receipts and charges

Post Office Receipts	Amount.	
	R	R
I.—Postal Service		
Cash Receipts.		
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	13,83,304	
Receipts on account of Money Orders	39,40,863	
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	9,474	
	53,33,641	
Deduct—		
Refund of Postage Collections	914	
		53,32,727
*Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)**		1,60,94,470
Ditto Service ditto		32,97,708
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., Sale of waste papers, etc.)—		
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	14,681	
Other petty receipts	1,29,376	
	1,44,057	
Deduct—		
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	12	
Refund of petty receipts	4,173	
	4,185	
		1,39,872
		2,48,64,777
Deduct—		
Amount due to the British Post Office	1,62,346	
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	1,705	1,64,051
Total .		2,47,00,726

* (i.e.) Gross sales to the public minus value of stamps used for Telegraph [illegible]

XIII.

of the Post Office during the year 1905-06.

Post Office Expenditure.		Amount.	
I.—Postal Service.		R	R
Salaries and Establishment.			
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries	1,29,188	
	Establishment	87,492	
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	75,211	
	Establishment	4,83,352	
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	2,16,186	
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors, Salaries	9,64,947	
	Establishment	98,37,754	
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment	17,11,900	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment	21,471	
	Railway Charges	3,732	
Stationery and Printing	Printing Establishment	50,868	
Post Office, Miscellaneous	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	18,625	
			1,36,00,735
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.			
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Director General's Office.	Temporary Establishment	3,111	
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	17,613	
	Hill Journey Allowances	10,928	
	Office Expenses	12,043	
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Comptroller's Office	Temporary Establishment	26,962	
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	8,871	
	Office Expenses	25,193	
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	78,774	
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	6,89,598	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	846	
	Construction and repair of Post Offices	39,939	
	Office Expenses	16,96,643	
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary	26,161	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary	7,303	
	Ditto Contingencies	1,110	
	Contingent Road Charges	1,53,729	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	1,309	
	Railway charges, Temporary Establishment	12	
	Payment to Guaranteed and other Railways	1,40,290	
	Special Train Hire	2,41,468	
	Payments to State Railways	14,83,961	
	Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service Charges	1,43,118	
	Deduct—Non-Postal Charges	33,514	
		1,09,604	
	Bounty Money	3,474	
Stationery and Printing.	Printing, Miscellaneous	9,08,165	
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Contingencies	3,510	
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	18,991	
	Loss by Exchange on Continental Money Orders	8,028	
	Loss by Exchange on Bagdad Money Orders	515	
			57,18,151
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps			2,50,851
	Total		1,95,69,737

Post Office Receipts.	Amount.	
	R	R
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service Receipts	33,514	
		33,514
Contribution from Native States		6,000
TOTAL REVENUE AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNT .		2,47,40,240
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.		
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk Receipts in Bengal . . .		32,543
GRAND TOTAL . For 1905-06 .		2,47,72,783
GRAND TOTAL . For 1904-05 .		2,36,40,238

Post Office during the year 1905-06—concld.

Post Office Expenditure	Amount.	
	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Conveyance of Mails. { Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service	..	33,514
Conveyance of Mails. { Subsidies	...	11,25,024
Total	.	11,58,538
Total Expenditure as per Post Office Account		2,07,28,275
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal .	.	10,90,763
Stores from England	.	8,95,755
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury . .	...	9,18,390
Other payments	...	5,865
Total		29,10,773
Grand Total { For 1905-06 . .	...	2,36,39,048
Grand Total { For 1904-05 . .		2,27,92,002

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October, 1906.

No. 20.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert William Ward Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 1st November, 1906.

No. 21.—The services of Mr. G. F. Arnold, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November, 1906, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 22.—Mr. T. W. Payne, Registrar, Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 5th November, 1906.

No. 23.—Mr. G. R. Ridge, Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Legislative Department, with effect from the 5th November, 1906, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. W. Payne, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November, 1906.

No. 2493.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the statute 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd November, 1906

No 1279.—The services of Mr. J H. Cox, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1282.—The services of Rai Bahadur Nava Gopal Sarkar, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 14th September 1906.

MEDICAL.

The 31st October, 1906.

No. 916.—Major R. Heard, M B., I.M S (Bengal), Joint Medical Officer of Simla, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 8th November 1906

No. 917.—Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C S., I M S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Simla, is appointed to perform the duties of Joint Medical Officer of Simla, during the absence on leave of Major R. Heard, M.B, I.M.S., in addition to his own duties.

The 2nd November, 1906.

No. 920.—The services of Captain J. McC. A. Macmillan, M B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SANITARY.

The 2nd November, 1906.

No 1929.—The services of Captain D. Munro, M.B , I.M S , are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Sanitary Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE

The 1st November, 1906.

No. 1923.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot

District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kartigai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Púlúr, Agaram Sibbandi, Tiruvannámalai, Tandarai and Tirukkóyilúr on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 16th November to the 3rd December 1906 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Kartigai festival and cattle fair at Tiruvannamalai.

PORT BLAIR.

The 1st November, 1906.

No. 990.—Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. W. H. Brookes, 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th September 1906:

Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, 6th (officiating 5th) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 7th (officiating 6th) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. H. Tayler, officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 31st October, 1906.

No. 1484—133-4-*F*.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:

(i) Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from Bengal to the Andamans.

(ii) Mr. F. Trafford, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from the Andamans to Bengal.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October, 1906.

No. 155.—Messrs. Gurbakhsh Singh and Abdur Rahman, qualified Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th and 20th September 1906 respectively, and are posted to the Punjab.

No. 156.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121, dated 10th September 1906, Mr. R. P. Russell will continue to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

No. 157.—*Addendum.*—Add the following words to paragraph 2 (*b*) of Public Works Department Resolution No 1140-E, dated 15th October 1906, regarding the Revised rates of pay to be drawn by Royal Engineer Officers in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department published under Notification No. 148, dated 18th October 1906 :

or from the date of this resolution, at the option of the officer concerned.

The 2nd November, 1906.

No. 158.—Brevet-Colonel E A. Waller, R.E, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for a further period of five months and twenty-four days in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 67, dated 4th May 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1906.

No. 2586-*G.*—Major J. Fisher, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon, Mewar, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Resident, Mewar, in addition to his own duties, from the 29th August to the 15th September, 1906, inclusive.

No 4500-*I.A.*—The services of Mr. C. J. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 16th December, 1906.

The 2nd November, 1906.

No. 4541-*I.A* —In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Law for the purpose of regulating the residence of foreigners within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Preamble

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Law may be called the "Bangalore Foreigners Law, 1906."

(*2*) It extends to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as defined for the time being by notification under the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

Definition.

2 The word "foreigner" means any person, not being a European British subject within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or a subject of any Native Prince or State in India, or a Native of British India

Proof of being foreigner

3. If a question arises whether any person alleged to be a foreigner and to be subject to the provisions of this Law is a foreigner or not, or is or is not subject to the provisions of this Law, the onus of proving that such person is not a foreigner or is not subject to the provisions of this Law, shall lie upon such person.

Resident may order foreigner to remove himself.

4. The Resident in Mysore may, by writing, order any foreigner to remove himself from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the Order.

Foreigners refusing to remove or returning without authority after removal may be apprehended and detained.

5. If any foreigner ordered to remove himself from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore or ordered to remove himself therefrom by a particular route, neglects or refuses so to do ; or

if any foreigner, having removed himself from the said Civil and Military Station in consequence of an order issued under section 4 of this Law, or having been removed from the

said station under such an order, wilfully returns thereto without an authority in writing granted by the Resident in Mysore,

such foreigner maybe apprehended and detained in safe custody until he is discharged therefrom by order of the Resident in Mysore upon such terms and conditions as the said Resident deems sufficient for the peace and security of the said Civil and Military Station, and of British India and of the territories of Princes and States in India.

No. 2604-*G.*—Mr. A. R. Jelf, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 11th October, 1906.

No. 2605-*G.*—Captain R. A. Lyall, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1906.

No. 6192-*E.O.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Account Department, with effect from the 30th of September 1906 :

Mr O. T. Barrow to be Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr. F. C. Harrison to class I,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to class II, and

Mr W. H Michael to class III, of Accountants General.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to class I, and

Mr. A. W. Dentith to class III, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date,

Mr. Balak Ram is confirmed in the Enrolled List.

The 2nd November, 1906.

No 6209-*E.O*—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified :

With effect from the 29th of September 1906,

Mr. C. O. Slacke to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st of October 1906,

Messrs. C. F. Cowie and O. J. Sykes to officiate in class IV,

and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th of October 1906,

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class II,

and

Mr. A C. Gupta to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd of October 1906,

Mr. A. C. Gupta to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 23rd of October 1906,

Messrs A. Newmarch and V. C. Scott-O'Connor to revert to class III,

Mr. O. J. Sykes to revert to class V,

and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1906.

No 1576-*Accts*—Lieutenant H Murray, 5th Light Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 5th October 1906.

The 31st October, 1906

No. 1577-*Accts*—Mr A. E. O'Hara, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months, under Articles 233 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1906

W. S MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1906.

No 8587—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Kuttalam and Shiyali Unions under the Mayavaram Taluk Board in the Tanjore district, with effect from the 1st January 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions, the house tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th October, 1906.

No 8603—17.—*Corrigendum*—In the Notification in this Department No. 7356—17, dated the 18th September 1906, *for* "George Gordon Patrick Cameron" *read* "John Gordon Patrick Cameron"

EMIGRATION.

The 1st November, 1906.

No 8669—58—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in rule 133 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-F, dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely

For the words—

"the single women furthest aft; the married persons next, and the single men forward,"

substitute—

"the married persons shall be so located as to separate the single men from the single women and the crew shall be located beyond the single men"

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 563.—Iwaz Khan, Naik 20th Deccan Horse, to be Jemadar, Army Remount Department. Dated 27th September 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 564.—No. 264, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Abid Husain Khan (E) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 270, 1st class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Tajud din (E) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No. 105, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Tegh Ali, invalided, with effect from the 17th August 1906.

No. 565.—No. 434, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Shaikh Muhammad Ishak (E) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 524, 1st class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Mihi-din (E) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No. 189, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Shaikh Ismail, invalided, with effect from the 24th August 1906.

No. 566.—No. 361, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Khamud din (L) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 356, 1st class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Atar Husain (E) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar,—

vice No. 110, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Saiyid Mubarak Ali, invalided, with effect from the 21st September 1906.

No. 567.—The undermentioned native military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

No. 1189, Kehar Singh, Chandail.

No. 1190, Atar Singh, Chandail.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 568.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth Francis Robert Burgess, Indian Army,—18th September 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Henry Young, Indian Army,—21st December 1906.

Major Guy Mortimer Aucain, Indian Army,—15th November 1906.

No. 569.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain George Murphy, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—14th September 1906.

(L) Passed in English.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

No 570 —Henry Cuthbert Streatfeild, I.C S., gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 5th June 1906

A W. L BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd November, 1906

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 27th October and the 2nd November 1906.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs a. p	
Albert Gardener Ames *	Captain .	57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force.	16th March 1906	Intestate	74 8 0	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.

* *Widow* —Mrs Isabel Cypria Ames
Son.—Robert Gardener Rix Ames
Address.—Maymy , Upper Burma.
Brother.—Capt in Lancelot Hope Rix Ames
Address —83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry (with Burma Military Pol ce), Monywa, Upper Burma

A. W. L. BAYLY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 2nd November 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 107.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant having completed five years service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 21st October 1906 —

No 906, Narayan Singh (E)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 60 —The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India .—

Lieutenant W. R B. Douglas, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a), for three days.

(E) Passed in English.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 61.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire permanently from the service, with effect from the 15th September 1906:—

Assistant Engineer W. F. P. Allen, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1906.

No. 232.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th October 1906, or subsequent date.

No. 233.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 232, dated the 29th October 1906, Mr. F. D Couchman, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, and officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma.

Mr. Couchman will hold the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Dallas's combined leave and thereafter temporary rank in the same class.

No. 234.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough up to the 12th June 1907, *inclusive*, in extension of the leave referred to in Railway Board Notification No. 67, dated the 9th March 1906.

The 30th October, 1906.

No. 235.—Captain G. R. Hearn, R E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

No. 236.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the North Western Railway Administration for a line of railway from Patti to Lodhran, a distance of about 242 miles.

The survey will be known as the Patti-Lodhran Railway Survey, and will be under the control of the Manager, North Western Railway

No. 237.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the North Western Railway Administration for a group of railways in the Jullunder Doab, a total length of about 122½ miles.

The survey will be known as the Jullunder Doab Group of Railway Surveys, and will be under the control of the Manager, North Western Railway.

The 31st October, 1906.

No. 238.—Mr. P. A. Hyde, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from class I, grade 3, to class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 22nd October 1906.

No. 239.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for a broad gauge line of railway between Bharatpur and Agra, a distance of about 33 miles.

No. 240.—Captain G. R. Hearn, R E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for four days in extension of the combined leave granted him in Railway Board Notification No. 197, dated the 17th October 1905.

No. 241.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 221, dated the 18th October 1906, and Public Works Department Notification No. 153, dated 25th *idem*, Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board, until further orders.

No 242.—Mr. W. H. Brocklehurst, Temporary Engineer under covenant, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Katihar-Godagari Railway, for employment on the Gauhati Extension.

The 2nd November, 1906.

No. 243.—Mr. C. Muirhead, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted furlough for one day in extension of that sanctioned in Railway Board Notification No. 35, dated 9th February 1906.

No. 244.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.I E., Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for one month and twenty days in extension of the combined leave sanctioned in Railway Board Notification No. 115, dated the 1st June 1906.

No. 245.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 233, dated the 22nd October 1906, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Secretary, Railway Board, is re-transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway as Deputy Manager, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Secretary to the Railway Board.

No 246—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 245, dated 2nd November 1906, Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Railway Accounts Officer, is appointed Secretary, sub. *pro tem.*, to the Railway Board.

No. 247.—Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Special Class, 1st grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-six days, under Articles 233 (*i*) and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th November 1906, or subsequent date.

No. 248.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 247, dated the 2nd November 1906, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

No. 249—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 248, dated the 2nd November 1906, Mr J. C Mills, Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on return from leave, is transferred to the North Western Railway as Deputy Manager.

No. 250—Lieutenant C. St. J. Lynch, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th March 1906 and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 251.—Lieutenant J. A. B. P. Bowen, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 27th February 1906, and posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 252.—Mr L. H. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted, under Article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, extraordinary leave without allowances for three months, with effect from the 5th November 1906.

No. 253.—Lieutenant A. H L. Mount, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st October 1906, and posted to the North Western Railway.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 1st November, 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 27th October 1906, is published for general information.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P.	33	30
		Dholera Port	B G J P	18	15
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I.	(a)4	1
		Gogo Port	B G J P	10	2
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & B G J P.	118	78
		Panch Mahals ,,	,, ,,	60	55
		Kaira District	,, ,,	344	173
		Broach Port	,, ,,		
		Broach District	,, ,,	6	4
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	50	33
		Rewakantha State	,, ,,	4	2
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	30	30
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	...	.
		Surat District	,, ,,	64	57
		Palanpur State	,, ,,	34	25
		Jhara Port	....	..	.
		Uran ,,	B, B & C I & B G J P.	...	...
		Versova ,,	,, ,,		..
		Kelva ,,	B, B & C. I	...	...
		Trombay ,,	G I P	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B, B & C I.	.	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,		
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	.	..
		Bhiwndi ,,	G I. P.	..	...
		Agashi ,,	B, B & C I.	..	...
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	..	
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,	1	1
		Kalyan ,,	G I P.		
		Thana ,,	,,	2	1
		Bandra ,,	B, B & C I	1	1
		Umbergaon Port	B, B & C I	..	.
		Kon ,,	....	...	...
		Thana District	G I P & B, B & C I	7	7
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G I. P	483	407
		Poona District	,, ,,	641	446
		Satara ,,	S M.	513	376
		Ahmednagar District	G. I P.	5..	7
		Khandesh District	,,	87	44
		Nasik ,,	,,	13	
		Sholapur Town	,,		..
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	(a)2	3

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Esbos "	. . . .	...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M. . . .	.	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	..
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	3	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	
		Vizadrug "	"	...	..
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	3	2
		Malwan "	. . . .	2	3
		Jaitapur "	. . . .	...	...
		Dabhal "	. . . .	...	...
		Jaigad "	. . . .	...	...
		Deogad "	. . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District . . .	S. M.	15	10
		Belgaum "	"	46	32
		Dharwar "	"	15	10
		Karwar Port	"		.
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	
		Savantvadi State . . .	"		
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port . .	N. W.	6	3
		Karachi District . . .	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town . . .	"	...	..
		Hyderabad District . . .	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District . . .	. . . .	...	..
		Thar and Parkar District .	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B. . . .	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M. . . .	...	
		Phaltan "	" "	..	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	6	2
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	..
		Jamnagar Town and Port .	"	23	20

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P	[illegible]7	31
		Jafrabad "	"	2	1
		Verawal "	"	4	3
		Vawania "	" (Morvi See)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J. P.	265	153
		Kolhapur Town		3	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	387	292
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port			...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Pot Port	B.-G.-J.-P	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	4	3
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	[illegible]	896
		Satara "	S. M.	...	..
		Jath "	"		
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.		
		Aden			...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. I. P.	[illegible] 1	..
			TOTAL	[illegible]	2,79[illegible]
Madras Presidency	..	Madras City	Madras & S. I.		..
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	..	
		Salem District	Madras	(b) 1[illegible]	[illegible]
		Bellary Town	S. M.	..	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	..	
		Bellary District	" & Madras	4	2
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	..
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	...	..
		Nilgiris "	Madras	1	1
		Tellicherry Port	"	1	1
		Cuddalore "	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	

(a) Imported.
(b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.		...
		Irmula Port		..	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	.	...
		Cannanore Port	"	..	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	.	...
		Cocanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.		..
			TOTAL	28	17
BENGAL.	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	10	10
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	..	...
		Khulna District	"	..	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	..	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	..
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	..
		Birbhum "	"		...
		Bankura "	B. N.	..	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	.	...
		Saran District	"	20	15
		Gaya Town	E. I.	1	1
		Gaya District	"	3	1
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	8	5
		Darbhanga District	"	...	..
		Shahabad "	E. I.	5	3
		Dinapore	"		.
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	12	9
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	2	4
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	..
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.		...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	B. N	..	
		Manbhum District	E I & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum District	B N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	E. I.	..	
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	.	...
		Sambalpur District	„	..	...
			TOTAL	61	48
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City	N.W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O & R & E I		...
		Muzaffarnagar City	„		..
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Aligarh City	E I. & O & R		...
		Aligarh District	„ „	12	4
		Saharanpur City	O & R & N W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	„	.	...
		Roorkee Town	.		...
		Saharanpur District	„ & N W	1	1
		Bulandshahr „	E I	...	...
		Dehra Dun „	O & R	...	..
	Agra	Etawah City	E I	..	...
		Etawah District	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	R., B. & C I	.	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „ & C I.	..	...
		Farrukhabad District	„ „ „	4	1
		Mainpuri „	E. I	...	...
		Agra City	B, B & C I, G. I. P & E I.	..	...
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Etah „	„	.	...
		Hathras City	„ & E. I	109	62
		Muttra City	„ & G I. P.		.
		Muttra District	„ & „	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	
		Bareilly District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	...	.
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B, B. & C. I.	20	18
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District	„	..	...
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	„ „	13	9
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	..

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	2	3
		Allahabad District	,, & O. & R.	...	...
		Cawnpur City	E. I. O. & R., B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	87	75
		Cawnpur District	,, ,, ,, ,,	10	9
		Fatehpur ,,	E. I.	(a) 30	(a) 16
		Banda ,,	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	,, ,,	...	...
		Jhansi District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Hamirpur ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	,, ,, ,,	...	...
		Benares District	,, ,, ,, & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia ,,	,,	32	32
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	,, & B. & N. W.	7	3
		Ghazipur ,,	E. I. & B. & N. W.	1	...
		Mirzapur City	,,	...	...
		Mirzapur District	,, & O. & R.	...	..
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	,,	...	...
		Azamgarh District	,,	7	7
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	,,	2	2
		Basti District	,,	8	8
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	,,	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	11	11
		Lucknow City	,, ,, & R. K.	1	...
		Lucknow District	,, ,,	14	12
		Hardoi ,,	,,	7	5
		Rae Bareli ,,	,,	4	2
		Sitapur ,,	R. K.	16	12
		Kheri ,,	,,	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda ,,	,,	...	...
		Partabgarh ,,	O. & R.	9	9
		Sultanpur ,,	,,	...	...
		Ajodhia	,, & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	,,	...	...
		Fyzabad District	,,	...	2
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	,, & O. & R.	...	.
			TOTAL	432	331

(a) Figures for the week ending the 20th October 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B B. & C. I. & N. W.	1	...
		Karnal "	E I.	(a) 2	...
		Simla "	S. K.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N. W., O. & R. & G. I. P.		3
		Ambala "	N W & E I.	(b) 114	(b) 84
		Ludhiana "	N W.	202	120
		Rohtak "	"	58	88
	Jullundur.	Jullundur District	"	13	19
		Hoshiarpur "	"	(b) 41	(b) 41
		Ferozepur "	"	41	29
		Kangra "	"	...	..
		Amritsar City	"	...	.
	Lahore	Amritsar District	"	3	3
		Gurdaspur "	"	73	43
		Lahore City	"	7	3
		Lahore District	"	2	2
		Gujranwala District	"	3	4
		Montgomery City	"	.	...
		Montgomery District	"	10	5
		Sialkot "	"	8	3
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	94	83
		Gujrat "	"	12	11
		Shahpur "	"		
		Jhelum "	"	..	...
		Attock "	"	...	.
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	..	...
		Lyallpur "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh District	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E I., B., B. & C I & J B	140	98
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	25	12
		Malor Kotla State	"	(b) 62	(b) 59
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	...	...
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	910	660
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	35	35
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	2	1
		Prome "	"	12	11
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	3	3
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	...	...
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya District	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

(a) Figures for week ending 20th October 1906.
(b) " " two weeks ending 27th October 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	5	1
		Amherst District	"	5	5
		Tavoy District	"	...	..
		Thaton "	"	...	...
			"	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina "	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	9	9
		Mandalay District	"	6	4
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan "	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	10	10
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	88	80
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda District	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Mymensingh District	"	...	
		Faridpur District	"	..	..
			TOTAL	...	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES INCLUDING BERAR.	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	1	(a) 1
		Nagpur District	"	(b) 171	(b) 112
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	1	(a) 1
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	243	229
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	..	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	..	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla District	"	..	...

(a) Imported.
(b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces and Berar	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	1	(a) 1
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	14	6
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	(a) 1
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	5	5
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
		Raipur District	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	25	18
		Akola District	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Buldana Town	"		...
		Buldana District	"	(b) 12	1
		Yeotmal Town	"		
		Amraoti Town	"	...	1
		Amraoti District	"	18	15
			TOTAL	[illegible]19	413
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	25	24
		Bangalore City	" "	1	1
		Bangalore District	" "	87	10
		Mysore City	"	5	5
		Mysore District	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras		...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	2	2
		Tumkur District	S. M.	14	7
		Shimoga "	"		
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	51	35
		Hassan "	"	40	26
			TOTAL	230	142
Hyderabad State.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	...	..
			TOTAL	.	..

(a) Imported. | (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	(a) 597	(a) 514
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	"	3	3
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	(b) 4	(b) 2
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	"	(b) 35	(b) 8
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	233	153
		Nimach "	"	(b) 30	(b) 10
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	(b) 2	
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	(b) 5	(b) 5
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	..	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"		...
		Jaora State	"		...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL .	900	725

(a) Figures for two weeks ending 27th October 1906. | (b) Figures for week ending 20th October 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B, B & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	(a)3	(a)1
		Ajmer Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	.	...
		Mewar State	"	(a)12	(a)4
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	..
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B	(b)5	(b)3
		Jaipur City	B, B & C.	..	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	..
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J B	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I P. & B B, & C I	...	...
		Kotah "	B. B & C I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B & C I	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	
		Beawar	"	.	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	
		Banswara State	"	...	.
			TOTAL	20	8
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N W.	12	10
		Kathua District	"		...
			TOTAL	12	10
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.		..
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	
			TOTAL		...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	..	...
			TOTAL	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	7,167	5,2[illegible]0

(a) Figures for two weeks ending 26th October 1906.
(b) Figures for week ending 19th October 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 1st November 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The depression which formed over the Andamans last week advanced towards the south Circars coast, and was in the neighbourhood of Cocanada on the morning of the 28th It then curved and moved very slowly along the coast, being in the vicinity of Waltair on the following morning: thereupon the depression diminished rapidly and had disappeared by the end of the week. This disturbance carried abundant rainfall over the Circars, Orissa and the greater part of northeast India, while light rain occurred locally in Burma.

Burma.—The depression in the south of the Bay prevented moist winds from penetrating into Burma, and for the first four days of the week there was only light rain at the Andamans and at Diamond Island; but as the depression advanced northwestward rainfall increased slightly and on the 30th and 31st over a third of the stations in Burma reported light rain. On the following day precipitation again diminished and was confined to a few of the coast districts. Skies were generally lightly to moderately clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—The depression did not affect the weather in this division until it was nearing the south Circars coast on the 28th when good rain fell on the Orissa coast. Precipitation spread northwards and eastwards, and by the 31st had extended over nearly the whole division: it was locally heavy in Orissa and light to moderate in amount elsewhere. On the 1st rainfall had diminished considerably owing to the disappearance of the depression, but it was still widespread in deltaic Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Skies were clear or lightly clouded up to the 27th, but during the remainder of the week they were heavily overcast except in parts of Bihar. Owing to the rain and heavy cloud maximum temperature was in defect on the 30th and 31st, the deficiency averaging 11° in Chota Nagpur on these two days, during the rest of the week it was approximately normal. Night temperature was generally normal or in slight excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Muktesar reported a light fall of rain on the 28th, and in the southeast of the Central Provinces light rain fell on the 31st and 1st Skies were clear throughout the week in the United Provinces except in the eastern districts, but in Central India and the Central Provinces they were lightly to moderately clouded.

Northwest India.—No rain fell throughout the week, and skies were clear except in Gujarat and Rajputana where light cloud appeared for two days. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were normal or in excess, the greatest average departure being 8° in the minimum in Rajputana on the 28th.

The Peninsula.—On the 26th there was widespread rain in the extreme south, but as the depression in the Bay moved northwestward the rainfall diminished and by the 30th it had ceased in this part. The disturbance however gave rain in the Circars from the 28th to the 30th, and in places it was heavy Skies were moderately to heavily overcast except in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan on several days of the week, but on the other days they were clear or lightly clouded. Temperature was normal or in defect except on the last two days of the week, the greatest deficiency being 8° at Nellore on the 29th.

The total rainfall of the period from the 4th May to the 1st November is now 20 per cent. or more in defect only in Orissa, parts of Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the west Satpuras and the rainfall subdivisions of Burdwan, Simla and Indore, and is practically normal elsewhere.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 hrs each day :—

October 26th. Calicut 5·37", Cochin 5·18" and Trivandrum 2·36".

„ 27th. Cochin 1·02".

„ 28th. False Point 2·05".

„ 29th. Balasore 1·04" and False Point 3·58".

„ 30th. False Point 1·75" and Gopalpur 4·24".

„ 31st. Calcutta 1·93", Hazaribagh 1·25", Ranchi 1·69", Chaibassa 1·20", Balasore 1·28" and Cuttack 4·07".

November 1st. Cherra Poonjee 2·92", Shillong 2·67" and Jessore 2·77".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 1ST NOVEMBER 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	2·57	2·41	+0·16	90·45	97·00	— 6·55	— 7	— 7
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0·87	1·27	—0·40	138·60	145·40	— 6·80	— 5	— 4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	..	0·11	1·23	—1·12	54·97	56·82	— 1·85	— 3	— 1
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·16	1·14	—0·98	30·19	29·54	+ 0·65	+ 2	+ 6
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	1·83	1·17	+0·66	85·52	77·09	+ 8·43	+ 11	+ 10
	Calcutta .	2·97	0·64	+2·33	61·11	57·59	+ 3·52	+ 6	+ 2
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	1·53	0·83	+0·70	126·72	116·99	+ 9·73	+ 8	+ 8
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur .	0·24	0·17	+0·07	88·46	90·09	— 1·63	— 2	— 2
	Darbhanga .	0	0·23	—0·23	48·58	49·07	— 0·49	- 1	— 1
	Bahraich .	0	0·01	—0·01	36·29	44·96	— 8·67	15	- 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	3·61	0·46	+3·15	61·73	51·40	+10·33	+ 20	+ 14
	Patna . .	0·13	0·19	—0·06	40·04	43·09	— 3·05	— 7	— 7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla . .	0	0·08	—0·08	51·16	39·77	+11·39	+ 29	+ 29
	Ludhiana .	0	0·03	—0·03	39·83	36·81	+ 3·02	+ 8	+ 8
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	0	0·07	—0·07	31·15	32·21	— 1·06	— 3	— 3
	Lahore .	0	0	0	21·86	20·63	+ 1·23	+ 6	+ 6
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	..	0	0	0	7·18	8·07	— 0·89	— 11	— 11
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0	0	0·25	1·39	— 1·14	— 82	— 82
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	2·95	2·42	+0·53	34·94	35·26	— 0·32	— 1	— 3
	Cuttack .	5·53	1·02	+4·51	42·44	57·25	—14·81	— 26	— 34
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	1·62	0·43	+1·19	43·90	53·15	— 9·25	— 17	20
	Raipur .	0·82	0·41	+0·41	44·75	50·14	— 5·39	— 11	— 12
	Jubbulpore .	0	0·22	—0·22	54·66	58·02	— 3·36	— 6	— 5
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0	0·11	—0·11	45·03	42·13	+ 2·90	+ 7	+ 7
	Jaipur . .	0	0·04	—0·04	14·11	21·36	— 7·25	— 34	— 34
	Indore . .	0	0·11	—0·11	50·46	40·69	+ 9·77	+ 24	+ 24
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	3·94	2·52	+1·42	83·67	89·08	— 5·41	— 6	— 8
	Bombay .	0·13	0·74	—0·61	82·68	98·04	—15·36	— 10	— 15
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	0	0·28	—0·28	33·66	38·21	— 4·55	— 12	— 11
	Rajkot .	0	0·11	—0·11	21·63	20·71	+ 0·92	+ 4	+ 5
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·25	—0·25	39·92	32·76	+ 7·16	+ 22	+ 23
18 Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0	0·95	—0·95	26·12	23·13	+ 2·99	+ 13	+ 18
	Bijapur .	0	0·59	—0·59	24·78	28·55	— 3·77	— 13	— 11
	Hyderabad .	0·02	0·97	—0·95	28·73	28·72	+ 0·01	0	+ 3
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0·10	0·80	—0·70	29·22	24·89	+ 4·33	+ 17	+ 21
	Madura .	0·41	1·59	—1·18	20·82	20·30	+ 0·52	+ 3	+ 9
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·43	3·14	—2·71	21·61	23·08	— 1·47	— 6	+ 6

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 1st November, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th October 1906.

Burma.—Slight rain has fallen in four districts, moderate rain in the Southern Shan States and one inch in Sandoway. Early wet-weather paddy is being reaped in the Arakan Hill tracts, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Mergui, Lower Chindwin, and Northern and Southern Shan States. Hill side paddy is being reaped in Toungoo, Myitkyina, Katha, Ruby Mines and the Southern Shan States. The sowing of wet-weather paddy has been completed in Thayetmyo; and transplanting in the inundated tracts of Sagaing; and reaping has commenced in Shwebo. The reaping of paddy in the uplands in Mandalay has been nearly completed. The ploughing for and transplanting of paddy are in progress in Pakokku. Early sesamum is being reaped in Pakokku and miscellaneous crops in Thayetmyo. Ground-nuts are being gathered in Magwe and cotton is being plucked in Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila and Myingyin. Ploughing for and sowing of miscellaneous crops are general in most of the Upper Burma districts. In Prome the crops are suffering in parts for want of rain, and more rain is still required on the high lying lands in Bassein and in parts of Myingyan. The paddy crop in the Yamethin sub-division is estimated at 10 annas The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome, considerably in Mandalay, largely in Minbu, fallen slightly in Bhamo and is stationary elsewhere.

Eastern-Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in Rajshahi, Bogra, and Sibsagar and in the Dacca, Chittagong and Surma Valley and the hill districts-Divisions; elsewhere there was no rain. The rain has benefited tea in Cachar and improved the prospects of pulses in places. Rain is needed for late rice in Lakhimpur. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue; prospects are good in Sylhet, Darrang, Nowgong and Lakhimpur; moderate in Cachar and fair elsewhere. Ploughing of land for mustard and sowing of pulses are in progress. The sowing of mustard has commenced. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Steeping and washing of jute are still in progress; the outturn is good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 16; Kohima 11, Rangamati 7 to 10; Nowgong and Sibsagar 9; Tezpur 8; Dacca and Chittagong 7½; Dinajpur $7\frac{3}{16}$, Bogra 7½; Silchar, Dibrugarh and Comilla 7; Noakhali 6½ to 7, Mymensingh $6\frac{15}{16}$; Barisal 6¾; Faridpur 6⅓, Malda 6½; Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Sylhet, Dhubri and Gauhati 6; Rampur Boalia, Aijal and Tura 5; and Shillong 4½ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in three; fallen in nine; and been stationary in the remaining districts.

There were 266 persons on test works in Dacca. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief are.—Mymensingh 291; Noakhali 203 and Sylhet 12,319. The high prices are felt by the non-agricultural more than by the agricultural population. Prices are gradually falling in many districts and the condition of people is improving. Report from Pabna not received.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week in the two Bihar Divisions except in the Sonthal Parganas where the rainfall recorded for the week amounted only to 0·21 inches. In Puri and Sambalpur the rainfall was somewhat heavy and in the rest of the province it was generally light. Rain is still needed in parts of Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, and in most of the Bihar Districts for the *aman* paddy crop. Lands are being prepared for spring crops, the sowings of which have commenced in several districts. Slight damage by locusts is reported from Champaran. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is.—24-Parganas 11,101; Saran 674; Muzaffarpur 5,243; Darbhanga 25,406; total 42,424. The number of persons attending test works is:—Saran 1,211; and Darbhanga 4,218. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight; and has fallen in ten districts.

United Provinces.—There was no rain during the week. The late rice is suffering in the South-Eastern and Eastern Submontane Districts. The condition of other crops is good. Autumn harvesting and sowings for the spring crop continue. Cane is being pressed and cotton is being picked. Cholera and fever are still prevalent in a few districts. Fodder and food supplies are generally sufficient. Prices have risen in eight districts.

The weekly report on the famine is as follows:—Relief operations have been closed except in Gorakhpur. The prospects in that district, except of the rice crop which is suffering from want of rain and where the crops were destroyed by floods, are good. Prices remain high owing to exports. The numbers on relief are:—Gorakhpur—on works 543, on gratuitous relief 670, total 1,213.

Punjab.—Slight rain occurred in parts of Sialkot, Shahpur, and Rawalpindi during the week. Prices of food-grains are generally unchanged; wheat is slightly rising in

Rohtak only. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops continue. The condition and the prospects of standing crops are good and the outturn of autumn crops is good to average. The condition of cotton is bad in Lyallpur. The outturn is poor in Amritsar and Shahpur. Locusts have appeared in parts of the Province and young locusts are damaging the crops in Amritsar and Shahpur. Measures are being taken for the destruction of locusts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. It is wanted for unirrigated tracts. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in the Swabi tahsil where it is slightly below the average. Locusts have slightly damaged sprouting crops in the Dera and Kulachi tahsils. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of the autumn crops are good. The outturn of cotton is below the average in Dera Ismail Khan. The spring sowings are in progress. The water-supply is sufficient. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good except in the Kulachi tahsil where fodder is somewhat scarce. Prices are falling. Prices :—wheat $14\frac{6}{16}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$; gram $16\frac{14}{16}$ to 22; maize 15 to $25\frac{1}{2}$ and *bajra* 13 to 21 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week in tehsil Adhampur. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 12 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Land is being prepared for the spring harvest.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are almost stationary. The cold is increasing.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue and also sowings for spring crops. Prospects are favourable. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in Marwar, Jaisalmer and Tonk. The condition of cattle is good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Tonk and Karauli; falling in Kotah and are steady elsewhere. Prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. The autumn harvesting and the sowing of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. The cotton crop has been slightly damaged in parts of Malwa owing to the heat. Pasturage is good and sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; have fallen slightly in Bhopawar and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief in Bundelkhand are :—on works *nil*; on gratuitous relief 9, total 9. Prices—14 seers per rupee. Works and gratuitous relief closed in Orchha.

Central Provinces.—There was a sprinkling of rain in the Chhattisgarh district but elsewhere the weather has been cloudy and cool. The autumn harvest is progressing and threshing has commenced in places. Spring sowings continue and germination is good. Cotton-picking has commenced in parts of Nimar, Chanda, Akola, and Buldana. A shower is required to improve the prospects of the autumn crops in Chhindwara and Chanda. Slight damage is reported to linseed and rice from insects in parts of Chanda and Balaghat. Locusts appeared in the Basim taluq and in Buldana but did little or no damage. The standing crops continue generally to be very promising. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Gram in Hoshangabad and Akola, rice in Saugor and Betul and *juar* in Nimar have become slightly cheaper; gram in Saugor, rice in Mandla and *juar* in Saugor have become a little dearer; elsewhere the prices of food-grains are steady or fluctuate slightly but continue equal to the scarcity level in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—The rain during the week was moderate in Belgaum, and Savantwadi and slight in Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolhapur, and Kathiawar. More rain is needed for maturing crops and spring sowings in parts of Broach, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara; by grasshoppers in Broach and Sholapur; by insects in the Upper Sind Frontier and Bijapur; and by blight in Hyderabad. Crops are withering in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing and a good outturn is expected. Spring sowings continue except in parts of the Deccan where they are retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton-picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes is adequate. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Cutch. Cattle are generally in good condition. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee is in the Deccan 18 to 45 per cent, in the Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent, and elsewhere 3 to 30 per cent less than normal. The demand for labour in the fields is increasing and labourers get sufficient employment. The public health is generally good. The numbers on relief are :—British districts :—Deccan—on gratuitous relief 911; Karnatak—on works 256, on gratuitous relief 23, total 279; Native States :—on gratuitous relief 53.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—39 cents. Prospects are favourable. The autumn harvest is in progress. Early rice is being harvested in a few talukas. Spring sowings continue. The standing crop is fair to good. Prices :—wheat 8½ ; coarse rice 7½ ; and *juar* 16¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain throughout the State. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are good Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall —one inch 13 cents. Picking of cardamom continues. Coffee is ripening. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week in Godavari and Anantapur ; it was heavy in Malabar, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore ; good in the Nilgiris, Madura, South Canara, Trichinopoly, Nellore, South Arcot and North Arcot, and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Salem, and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but require more rain in parts of Godavari and Kistna. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts ; has fallen in five, and slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows —*ragi* is stationary in six districts ; has fallen in ten , and has slightly risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts ; has fallen in nine ; and has slightly risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in two districts ; has fallen in ten , and has slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table.

Name of Province or State.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Eastern-Bengal and Assam .	247	9,290	9,537	266	12,813	13,079	+3,542
Bengal . . .	6,551	44,826	51,377	5,429	42,424	47,853	—3,524
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	204	28,333	28,537	543	670	1,213	—27,324
Bombay	1,707	5,979	7,686	256	934	1,190	—5,496
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	8,709	88,428	97,137	6,494	56,841	63,335	—33,802
NATIVE STATES							
Central India States . .	50	100	150	...	9	9	—141
Bombay Native States . .	...	805	805	...	53	53	—752
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	50	905	955	...	62	62	—893
GRAND TOTAL .	8,759	89,333	98,092	6,494	56,903	63,397	—34,695

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06	1905.	1906.	21st October 1905.	20th October 1906.	1905.	1906.	21st October 1905.	20th October 1906.			21st October 1905.	20th October 1906.		
State and Guaranteed Railways	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1 996	4,40,413	4,21 000	223	211	61 94 666	65 67 000	3,72 334	...	1 31,33,886	1,36,71,000	5,37 114	...
Bezwada extension (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	5 37	[illegible]	256	319	90 133	97 400	7 267	..	1 82 896	1,91,000	8,104	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V.W. 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	3,20 2.2	2,79 000	615	554	46,46 406	46 17,000		29 406	1 02 21 545	1,04,78,000	2,56,455	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1 230	1,271	5 54,446	6,15,000	451	500	72,31 089	80,25 000	7 93 911	...	1,10,75 380	1 27,34,000	16 58,620	...
East Indian	673	739	2,086	2 130	15,37 677	14,83 000	737	69[illegible]	2,15,48 004	2,26,26 000	10 77 996	...	4 04,81,967	4 24 56,000	19,74,033	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1 569	7,67 5[illegible]2	69 [illegible]000	483	446	1,00 88 229	1 01 56,000	67 771	...	2 44,38,321	2,20,31,000	...	15,07,321
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	1[illegible]1	120	126	18 155	3[illegible] 000	151	254	2 72,442	4,25,000	1 52 558	..	4,70,443	9,19,000	4,48 557	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1 80 125	1 58 000	197	173	21 68 701	23,61,000	1,92,299	.	42 53,393	52,49,000	995,607	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2 32 269	2 36,000	275	270	41 68 870	42,89 000	1 19 130	...	75,88,977	82 45 000	6 56,023	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (a)	...	.	..	.9	.	1 500	.	31	.	9 700	9 700		...	9 700	9,700	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,08 [illegible]68	90 000	217	182	17 94 101	16 33 0 0	...	1,61,101	45 97 246	32,19,000	...	13 78,246
" West Coast extension (Calicut Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	7 803	7 0 0	130	117	93 151	90 200	...	2,951	1 92,382	1,60 000	..	26 382
North Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3 312	3 409	10 25 678	11,57 000	310	331	1,65 77 001	1,88 98,000	23,20,999	..	3,23,10 823	3 53,16 000	30,05,177	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhw 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,285	2,62 810	2,50,000	212	194	41,60,415	38,28,000	...	3,32,415	83,15 305	79,62 000	...	3,53,305
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	7 222	6,[illegible]00	226	212	91 803	89,700	...	2,103	1,76 272	1,88,000	11,728	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	96	92	772	771	87 010	1 06 000	113	137	11 57 350	14 11 000	2 53,650	...	18,76 385	23,43,000	4 66 615	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,49 864	2,29 000	184	171	41 05 430	40 40,000	...	56 430	81,51,268	79,96 000	...	1,55,268
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	10 9 0	10 300	89	83	2 32 763	2 59 000	26 237	...	3,96,815	5 03 000	1,06,185	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	27 175	23 400	136	117	4,06 247	3 49 000	...	57,247	8 07 750	7 99,000	...	8,750
Nilgiri	[illegible]	372	17	17	6 569	7 600	386	447	90,[illegible]83	85 800	...	4 483	1 89 526	1 89 000	...	526
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	676	[illegible]000	40	35	9 207	8,800	...	467	17 432	20,300	2,868	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	4,67 218	3,76,000	244	107	76 54 750	67,54 000		9 00 750	1 47,29,859	1,46,01,000	...	1 28,859
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2 25 075	2,120 0 0	200	187	39 67 896	40 02 000	34,104	..	74,09,685	76 59 000	2,49,315	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	9 669	8 700	98	85	1 85 125	1 72 000	...	13,125	3 46 444	3 48 000	1 556	...
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	10,403	8 3 0	96	77	1 49 823	1,51,000	1,177	. .	2 71,598	2 77 000	5 402	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1 165	1,44,237	1 33,000	124	115	22 93 652	23 29 000	35 348	...	47,53 493	49 48,000	1,94 507	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	875	900	27	27	9,785	14,000	4 215	...	9,785	23,300	13,515	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	626	1 200	15	28	11 084	18 600	7,516	...	19 069	32,0[illegible]0	12,931	...
" Mysore section	119	121	295	290	36,533	28 900	123	98	5 70,386	4 93,000	.	77,386	10,36 769	9 87,000	. .	49 769
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	1 02 833	1 10 0 0	182	179	14 97 143	15,02 000	4 857	...	31 99,858	33 24,000	1,24,142	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	22,686	24 700	385	419	2 66,159	2 32 000	...	34,159	4 74,207	4 68 000	...	6,207
Morappur-Dharmapuri (b)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	10 900	10 000	...	...	20,400	20,400	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	635	900	24	35	(c)3,222	13,100	9 878	...	(c)3,222	27,100	23,878	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	30	1,576	1,400	52	46	25 012	26,000	988	...	42 991	49,900	6 909	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,338	22,801	68,69,341	67 45 600	308	296	10,17,60,388	10,55,91,200	38 30,812	...	20,11,74,992	20,83,49,700	71,74,708	...

All other Railways

5' 6" gauge.	Kolar Gold fields	362	367	10	10	3 282	2,500	328	250	61,084	57,000	...	4 084	1,10,659	1,16,000	5 341	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	10,212	11,000	129	140	1,88,3[illegible]8	1,70 000	...	18,368	2,85,786	3,45,000	59,214	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1 708	1 400	50	41	37,650	30,300	...	7 350	95,892	86,800	...	9,092
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	74 565	54 900	223	164	11 33 831	10,60 000	.	72 831	22,77,529	22 10,000	...	67,529
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	33	34	2 825	2 100	86	62	3[illegible]47	43,400	4,753	.	94 945	1,00,000	5 055	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	16 701	18,900	156	177	3 39 479	3,13 000	...	26 479	6 58,371	6 16,000	...	42,371
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	58 912	5[illegible]100	139	132	10 00 727	8,62 000	..	1 38 727	18,32 201	19 25,000	1,22,799	...
	„ extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	57[illegible]	10,700	74	69	[illegible]	1,59 000	1 08,515		2[illegible] 995	3,07 000	2,86,005	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	1 159	15 000	124	09	1 50 107	1 93,000	12, 93	...	4 73 204	4 70 000	...	3,264
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	5 704	6 100	259	277	84 425	91,800	7 375	...	1 79 449	1,96,000	16,551	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	33	34	1 575	900	48	26	23 703	25,800	2 0 7	...	53,835	55 400	1,565	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	61	71	55	55	2,402	2 300	62	42	44 867	45 400	3 533	..	1,01,919	1,18 000	16,081	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1 05 785	1,26 000	1 7	146	15 [illegible] 970	17 61 000	2,04 024	...	32 57,863	37 90 000	5,32,137	...
	Bengal-Dooars	239	200	36	36	7,309	8 500	203	230	1,41 280	1 12 0 0	...	29 286	2 10 774	2,02,000	...	8 774
	„ extensions	93	87	117	71	10 506	11 700	90	105	1,59 264	1,36 000	...	23,264	2 61,440	2,74,000	12 560	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	31 118	26 400	93	79	4,24,217	4,61,000	36 783	...	9,52,202	10 58,000	1,05 798	...
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,298	2,300	34	61	21,253	30 400	9,147	...	43,754	62,100	18,346	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,670	800	80	38	14 104	15 800	1,696	...	27,115	39 200	12,085	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	19,817	19 800	254	254	3 03 244	3,93,000	89,756	...	5 33 628	5 55,000	21,372	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	9,117	6,200	68	46	1 14 704	1 14,000	..	704	2 60,947	2 84,000	23 053	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	45,307	33 200	116	85	5 89 769	5 93 000	9 231	...	16,00,741	15 46,000	.	54 741
	Jaipur (e)	...	..	...	32		800	.	25	...	14 700	14 700	...	...	34 200	34,200	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,970	1,800	55	33	38 664	43 700	5 036	...	78,001	85 700	7 699	..
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2 918	2 300	61	50	47 555	48 800	1 245	...	94,262	1,02 000	7,738	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	75	709	709	30 633	36 400	56	51	8,40,843	8 87 000	46 157	..	14,65,323	18 43,000	3 77,677	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2 551	3 400	9	117	42 858	50,800	7 902	...	92,1[illegible]9	94,700	2,541	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5 510	3 300	61	37	84 650	82 300	...	2 350	1,67,044	1,82 000	14 956	..
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	4,789	11 500	94	225	71 189	85,800	14,611		1,14,563	1,37,000	22,437	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	14,005	14 800	213	224	2 06,334	1 92,000	...	14 334	3,77,324	3 70 000	..	1 324
	„ Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	6 500	..	101		95 000	95 000	...	...	1,89,000	1,89 000	..
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	7 274	7 000	112	108	1,05 416	1,10 000	4,584	.	2 10,413	2 17 000	6,587	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	4 001	3 700	7[illegible]	55	62,032	60 400	...	1 632	1 21,120	1,38 000	16 880	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7 552	7 100	113	106	1,19 144	1,12,000	...	7,144	2 31,545	2 45,000	13,455	..
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	143	173	29	45	2,308	3 000	80	62	49 158	54 400	5 242	...	1 24,104	97,700	..	26,404
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2 754	3 500	81	112	33 925	38,500	4,575	...	67 290	80,400	13,110	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	5 249	4,100	56	44	74 170	82,400	8,230	...	1 98,565	2 10 000	11,435	.
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	787	700	21	19	13 304	11 600	296	...	32 908	33,200	292	..
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	18 772	18 0 0	3 8	75	2 [illegible],042	2 72,000	.	8,042	5 5[illegible] 823	5 70,000	16 177	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5 345	5 5 0	6,16 14[illegible]	6 17 [illegible]	115	111	94,10 749	97 4[illegible]	3 [illegible]7 751		1 89 05 [illegible] 5	2 07 23,400	48 18,135	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	[illegible]	27,[illegible]	28 [illegible]41	[illegible]4 85 4[illegible]	73 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	11 11 [illegible]	[illegible] 53 [illegible]	[illegible] 8 [illegible]	.	22 [illegible] 80 [illegible]	22 [illegible]0 73 100	89 92 843	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906
(b) Opened from 18th January 1905
(c) From 18th September 1905.

(d) Opened from 21st September 190[illegible]
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Simla, the 31st October, 1906.

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary, Railway Board.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 31st October 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4276 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 29th October 1906:—

No. 533 of 1906.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, late executive engineer and now District Traffic Superintendent, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. *An improved rotary fan or air propeller.*

No. 534 of 1906.—Surendra Nath Mukerji, trader, 152 Harrison road, Calcutta. *Mukerji's patent sound doubling adjustment for attachment to sound boxes of disc talking machines.*

No. 535 of 1906.—Jawahar Singh, mistri, resident of Jawalapur, district Saharanpur. *An improvement in wheel and axle.*

No. 536 of 1906.—Harry Bostock and John Angell Peck, both boot and shoe manufacturers, and both at present residing at Aaron's Exchange Hotel, Gresham street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved lock nut.*

No. 537 of 1906.—Andre Helbronner, doctor of science, and Ernest Alfred Vallee, chemist, both of 6 rue des Petits Hotels, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of ossein.*

No. 538 of 1906.—Walter Edward Kimber, engineer, of Corner of Marshall and Nugget streets, Johannesburg, Transvaal. *Improvements in apparatus for sharpening drills or drill bits.*

No. 539 of 1906.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, late executive engineer and now District Traffic Superintendent, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. *A windproof central draught lamp.*

No. 540 of 1906.—Richard Wingfield Stuart, mining engineer, of "Conrad" Hunter's Hill near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales and commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in steam cookers.*

No. 541 of 1906.—William Youlten, architect, of 159 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in means for separating dirt and the like from the refuse and waste of cotton cleaning machines and from other materials.*

No. 542 of 1906.—George Farquhar and Robert North, food preservers, both of 12ª Shenton street, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to devices for hermetically sealing metal receptacles for food and the like.*

No. 543 of 1906.—Gustave Ernest Cammiade, merchant and contractor, residing at Tondiarpet, in Madras. *The manufacture of carbonic acid gas.*

No. 544 of 1906.—Rev. B. H. Skelton, principal, Mount Abu High School, Rajputana. *Sterilising drinking-water to be called "The Home Water Steriliser."*

No. 545 of 1906.—Ernest William Hart, electrical engineer, of Windmill road, Luton, in the county of Bedford, and William Peter Durtnall, mechanical engineer, of 8 Crofton Park road, Brockley, in the county of Kent. *Improvements in and connected with the propulsion of railway, tramway road or similar vehicles, boats and the like.*

No. 546 of 1906.—Henri Saul Samuel, Major, of the Glen, Paisley, N. B. *Improvements in or relating to wind or weather guards or shields for motor and similar vehicles.*

No. 547 of 1906.—The Magnoid Company, Limited, engineers, of 12 Camomile street, London, E.C., England. *Improvements in and relating to the joining of parts of cast iron to each other.*

No. 548 of 1906.—Thomas Claude Xavier Alphonse Berget, engineer, of 16 rue de Vaugirard, Paris, France. *Improved means for regulating the temperature in vehicles.*

No. 549 of 1906.—Thomas Claude Xavier Alphonse Berget, engineer, of 16 rue de Vaugirard, Paris, France. *Improved means for regulating the temperature in vehicles.*

No. 4277 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 137 of 1906.—William Cameron, finishing overseer, Howrah Jute Mills, Howrah, Bengal, and Fred Cameron, merchant, 3 Misson row, Calcutta. *An improved shuttle to be used in the weaving of jute fabric.* (Specification filed 19 October 1906.)

No. 149 of 1906.—William Cameron, finishing overseer, Howrah Jute Mills, Howrah, Bengal, and Fred Cameron, merchant, 3 Mission row, Calcutta. *An improved cover for loom shuttles as used in the weaving of jute and other fabrics.* (Specification filed 19 October 1906.)

No. 219 of 1906.—Henry Angus Nicholson, agent, Otautau, of Wallace, in the Colony of New Zealand, and Annie Elizabeth Sophia Wilson, married woman, of Otautau, Wallace, in the Colony of New Zealand aforesaid. *A new composition of matter for use as a food preservative and antiseptic.* (Specification filed 22 October 1906)

No. 467 of 1906.—Alexander Paterson, engineer, of Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Parel, Bombay, India *Improvements in and relating to controlling or regulating apparatus for sight feed lubricators and the like.* (Specification filed 20 October 1906.)

No. 4278 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 214 of 1896.—Reuben Thomas Preston and James Holden. *Improved stays for steam and other boilers* (From 22 January 1907 to 22 January 1908.)

No. 168 of 1898.—Karl Ludwig Valentin Zimmer. *Improvements relating to paints suitable for coating iron and other surfaces.* (From 21 December 1906 to 21 December 1907.)

No. 18 of 1899.—Gustav Graf von Geldern-Egmond. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 10 May 1907 to 10 May 1908.)

No. 160 of 1900.—Illius Augustus Timmis. *Improvements in the manufacture of food.* (From 27 November 1906 to 27 November 1907.)

No. 4279 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 481 of 1901.—Gustav Durr. *Improvements in and connected with doors for boiler and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 22 July 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions,
and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under:—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th October 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,42,112	8	11	1,66,42,969	13	2
Public Deposits at Branches	80,00,857	4	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				14,16,15,427	6	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,95,694	14	4
Sundries				23,34,429	10	11
RUPEES				19,59,88,521	12	8

ASSETS

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				79,96,222	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54,33,228	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,96,57,843	11	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,48,52,185	5	10
Bills discounted and purchased				3,53,80,449	9	11
Balances with other Banks				13,52,976	8	4
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,39,012	5	11
Stamps				10,622	11	10
Sundries				6,30,811	0	1
				13,71,53,351	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,98,74,063	8	7	5,88,35,170	7	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,89,61,106	14	11			
*RUPEES				19,59,88,521	12	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R16,[illegible]4,705 0 0
† Do. do. do. R2,67,787 8 0

R19,00,49[illegible] 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st November 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 36·43.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th September 1906.

Serial number.	Author and title. Number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, date, size and price.	Printer.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copy right.
1	HINDI BOOK—MEDICINE— Sharma (Jiwan Ram) जीवनानन्द भैषज्य महोदधि Jiwananand Bhaishjya Mahodadhi—a treatise on Medicine, pages 47 to 190, Parts 2, 3 and 4, published by author at Bikaner, 5th and 28th June 1906, 8vo, not illustrated. First Edition. Price R1-8-0	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,100	3	Jiwan Ram Sharma.
2	Do. Part Nos. 5 and 6. Price R1-0-0.	Ditto.	1,000	3	Ditto.
	English books.				
3	LITERATURE— Lakshman Prasad—An Indian Primer, an English Primer with explanation in Hindi, pages 2—40, published by Messrs. Lakshman & Nephews, Khurja, United Provinces, 20th July 1906, 16mo, not illustrated. Third Edition. Price 0-3 0.	Ditto.	1,000	...	*Nil.*

H. B. PEACOCK, Major,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1906.

No. 40.—No 1130, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Premsukh of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been granted six months' leave on Medical Certificate, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th September 1906.

G. BOMFORD, M D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October 1906.

No. 175—Mr. H. W. McDonald, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months and 24 days, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th May 1906.

No. 176—Mr. J. O. Griff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, under Articles 233, 260 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th Novemver 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 27th October 1906.

No. 1426-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No. 3477-I.B., dated the 1st October 897 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased, under sections 6 and 9 o the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by section 1 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant a license to Mr. Joseph Robinson, M.B., the resident missionary at Sehore of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association at Hoshangabad, to solemnize marriages, and to issue certificates of marriages between Native Christians within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 27th October 1906.

No. 104—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is required for a public purpose, namely, for the extension of the Hindu cemetery at Ulsur.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Land.			Name of owner.	Approximate area.	Boundaries.			
Nature.	No. of field.	Classification.			North.	South.	East.	West.
Ryotwari	Survey No. 36	Dry	Hanumappa	1 acre 21 guntas and 76 sq yards.	Someswara Swami's Inam land.	Hanumappa's property (Part of Survey No 36).	Hindu cemetery	Abdul Rahman Khan's land (Part of Survey No. 36).

A plan of the land can be inspected in the office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 27th October 1906.

No. 106.—Lieutenant A. H. Jackman is granted leave in India for six months from 1st October 1906.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

LEAVE.

The 27th October 1906.

No. 108.—Captain W. P. Allardice is granted leave for 12 months out of India from the 1st October 1906.

This office Notification No. 102, dated 8th instant, is cancelled.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant Resident

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Mount Abu, the 25th October 1906.

(1) No 355-A of 1st June 1877.
(2) No. 755 of 20th June 1902.
(3) No. 758 of 20th June 1902.

No. 1261—1099.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, I of 1877, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, in supersession of the marginally noted Notifications, to appoint the following officers to be Subordinate Judges or Munsiffs in the District of Ajmer-Merwara :—

To be the Subordinate Judges of the 1st class :—

(1) The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.
(2) The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.
(3) The Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.
(4) The Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
(5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer.
(6) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer
(7) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri.
(8) The Magistrate in charge of the Beawar Sub-Division, Beawar.

To be Subordinate Judges of the 2nd class :—

(9) The Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli.
(10) The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmer-Merwara.

To be Munsiffs :—

(1) The Tehsildar of Ajmer.
(2) The Tehsildar of Beawar.
(3) The Tehsildar of Todgarh.
(4) The Naib Tehsildar I of Ajmer.
(5) The Naib Tehsildar II of Ajmer.
(6) The Naib Tehsildar of Beawar.
(7) The Naib Tehsildar of Todgarh

The 26th October 1906.

No. 1268 —In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896) as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act (VII of 1906), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to declare that cocaine and every preparation and admixture of cocaine are hereby included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs" contained in that section.

No. 1269 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (2), clause (a) of the Excise Act (XII of 1896) as amended by the Excise Amendment Act (VII of 1906), and with reference to Notification No 1268, dated the 26th October 1906, by which cocaine is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the said Act, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of cocaine shall not apply

(1) to cocaine possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorised by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell cocaine ; or

(2) to cocaine which has been purchased from a duly authorised vendor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods provided that in the latter case the cocaine is in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorised to purchase or possess it in his behalf ; or

(3) to cocaine up to the limit of one ounce required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under a European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods ; or

(4) to cocaine possessed until the 1st of January 1907, by persons who were in possession thereof prior to the date of this Notification and who have been in the habit of dealing in cocaine.

Form of License.

Be it known that (name) residing in is hereby authorised by the Collector of Excise Revenue (Ajmer-Merwara), to sell cocaine *bona fide* as medicine at from the date of this license up to the 31st March 190 , subject to the following conditions:—

I. That he do not transfer or purport to transfer this license to any other person.

II. That he do not have in his possession at any one time more than one ounce of cocaine.

III. That he sell cocaine only at the premises for which this license is granted and that he do not sell cocaine in any other place without a separate license.

IV. That he purchase all cocaine to be sold under his license either direct from Europe or from a licensed vendor thereof in India, and that he do not receive or have in possession cocaine obtained elsewhere.

V. That he do not sell cocaine to any person other than

(*a*) A medicinal practitioner, that is to say, a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods.

(*b*) A person producing a prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods.

(*c*) A Pharmacist holding a license in this form.

VI. That he retain every prescription on the authority of which he has sold cocaine, and that he do not sell cocaine more than once on the authority of any one prescription.

VII. That he do not store any cocaine to be sold under this license in any premises other than those named herein.

VIII. That he keep a correct daily account in the following form to be balanced at the close of each day in a printed account book to be purchased from the Collector's office, a separate set of pages being set aside for cocaine and for each derivative thereof stocked by him.

Register of daily receipts and sales of cocaine and its derivatives in the shop of

Date.	Balance in hand yesterday.	Quantity received this day and balance received	Total quantity to be accounted for	Quantity sold this day	Name of purchaser.	Address	Date of prescription (if any) and name of medical practitioner who granted it	Remaining in store.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Oz Grs	Oz Grs	Oz Grs	Oz Grs	...		..	Oz. Grs.	...

IX. That he produce his license and accounts of sale of cocaine for inspection at once on the demand of any officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector.

This license may be cancelled by the Collector if any breach of the Excise Act, 1896, or of the rules made thereunder or of the above-mentioned conditions is committed by the licensee or his partner or agent or any other person employed in the premises for which this license is granted.

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year at Ajmer.

Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 26th October 1906.

No. 9.—Mr. Norman Douglas Calder, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd September 1906, as prescribed in paragraph 94 (*b*), Chapter IV, Volume IV, of the Public Works Department Code.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 24th October 1906.

No. 36.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer F. Olford, for 12 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1906.

No. 2291-S.-*Ap.*—Mr. W. G. Bason, postmaster, Mussoorie, is appointed to be postmaster, Lucknow, with effect from the 11th October 1906.

The 26th October 1906.

No. 2307-S.-*Ap.*—Mr A J. Hughes, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 12th October 1906.

Mr. Khandubhai Bhimbhai Desai is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. J. Hughes or until further orders.

The 30th October 1906.

No. 2314-S-*Ap.*—Lala Hira Lal, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th November 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Khalifa Fazl Hussain, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Lala Hargopal to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 26th October 1906.

No. 147.—The services of the Reverend W. W. Castle, Chaplain of the Derajat, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the 15th October 1906 or the subsequent date upon which he may be relieved of his duties.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 30th October 1906.

No. 148.—Captain G. Tate, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Kohat District on the forenoon of the 20th of October 1906, relieving Lieutenant J. F. Boyde, I.M.S.

No. 149.—Muhammad Azim, Assistant Surgeon, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent, Kohat Jail, to Captain G. Tate, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 20th October 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 26th October 1906.

No. 4622.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Dera Ismail Khan has applied to the Local Administration under the provisions of section 40 of Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab Municipal Act) and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by the said Municipal Committee for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of a Trade Warehouse at Dera Ismail Khan;

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District	Pargana	Mauza	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan.	91 acres or 7 34 kanals	West of grain market	North—Shops of Topanwala Bazar. South—Rai Sahib Gosain Het Nand Lal's cultivated land East—Shops of grain market West—Houses and land of Gosains.	Local Fund Office, Dera Ismail Khan.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 23rd October 1906.

No. 160.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, sites for officers' quarters,

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauzas.	Area in acres	Direction.	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
			A. R P			
Hazara	Abbottabad	Dhamtour, Shekhanbandi, Silhad	32 1 25	South and South-West	North—Old Cantonment Boundary. East—Municipal pond South—Prince of Bokhara's compound, mosque and Jail road West—Jail nullah	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Abbottabad Brigade

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC-WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Lahore, the 24th October 1906.

No. 2595-*E.I.F.*—Mr G. M Ross, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 8th October 1906, to the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 8th idem.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births: Males	Births: Females	Births: Total	Deaths: Total	Deaths: Males	Deaths: Females	Cause of Death: Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Infants under 1 year of age: Males	Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,305	3	..	3	1	1	.		.	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	.	46	15	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	2	2	4	4	2	2	.	...	..	2	...	1	..	1	1	...	1	51	51	2
3	Hazara	Baffa	7,029	2	2	4	9	4	5	...	.	..	9	..	..	.	...	..	...	..	30	67	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	9	4	5	...	...		7		...		2	2	2	4	19	84	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	28	14	42	23	11	12		2		11	...	6	..	4	2	2	4	30	16	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	8	9	17	16	6	10		.	.	14	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	49	46	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	7	12	6	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	...	...	5	1	2	3	62	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	5	5	10	3		3	.	.		2	1	...	...	...	..	1	1	100	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	10	20	17	6	11	.	...	.	14	1	...	..	2	3	2	5	37	31	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	4	2	6	2	2			..		1	1	...	...		...		..	34	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402			Return not received																	11
		Total	164,251	68	52	120	90	37	53		2	.	61	3	8	..	10	11	10	21	38	29	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 120 births were registered (68 males and 52 females) giving a birth-rate of 38 *per mille* of population; 90 deaths were registered (37 males and 53 females), giving a death-rate of 29 *per mille* of population.

Peshawar, the 25th October 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 13th October 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..		.	...	...		..	15	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	..	1	1	.	1	63	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	3	5	7	3	4	...	...	...	6	.	1	..	...	1	1	2	37	52	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	3	7	8	1	7	...	...	...	4	..	..	...	4	...	3	3	65	75	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	15	16	31	37	17	20	...	5	..	14	..	13	1	4	3	3	6	22	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	3	5	2	1	1	.	..	...	2	.	...	..	..	1	,	1	14	6	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	7	7	14	4	3	1	...	..	...	...	2	1		1	2	...	2	72	21	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	5	1	6	4	2	2	...		.	1		2	...	1	1	...	1	60	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	6	8	14	21	16	5	.	...	...	15		1	.	5	8	1	9	26	39	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	0,125	2	1	3	2	.	2		..	.	1	1	..	.	...	...	2	2	17	11	1
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	Return	not received																		11
		TOTAL	168,653	45	46	91	88	46	42	...	5	-	44	3	19	1	16	17	10	27	29	28	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 13th October 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 91 births were registered (45 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 29 *per mille* of population, 88 deaths were registered (46 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 28 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 29th October 1906.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of September 1906.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	37	15	52	806	740	1,546	6	1	7	849	756	1,605	34	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	48	40	88	1,518	1,135	2,653	9	11	20	1,575	1,186	2,761	45	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	9	14	23	437	341	778	...	...	...	446	355	801	47	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	45	40	85	442	379	821	...	...	...	487	419	906	49	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . .	...	...	...	58	59	117	369	352	721	5	1	6	432	412	844	41	5
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	197	168	365	3,572	2,947	6,519	20	13	33	3,789	3,128	6,917	42	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 24th October 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1906.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of September 1906.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cause of Deaths. Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Suicide. Total.	Wounding. Males.	Wounding. Females.	Wounding. Total.	Accidents. Males.	Accidents. Females.	Accidents. Total.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Hazára	535,919	1,605	2,097	34	46	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	734	861	1,595	3	1	4	12	16	28	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	5	15	1	1	2	228	222	450	930	1,107	2,097
Peshâwar	753,437	2,761	1,712	45	28	...	...	...	8	12	29	31	4	2	86	...	..	..	664	646	1,310	2	6	8	24	36	60	1	...	1	7	1	8	50	2	52	...	...	...	106	81	187	895	817	1,712
Kohát	205,195	861	495	47	29	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	207	211	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	54	20	74	264	231	495
Bannu	227,264	906	438	49	23	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	139	266	13	5	18	2	2	4	..	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	...	...	...	65	79	144	212	226	438
Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	844	445	41	22	...	...	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	122	161	283	15	12	27	7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	...	3	70	43	113	223	222	445
TOTAL	1,990,744	6,917	5,187	42	32	...	...	..	9	12	31	31	5	2	90	...	...	...	1,854	2,018	3,872	33	24	57	45	59	104	2	...	2	9	2	11	69	9	78	4	1	5	523	415	968	2,584	2,603	5,187
Total in previous month	...	6,217	3,784	37	22	...	...	...	7	6	37	43	4	4	101	...	...	..	1,211	1,400	2,611	13	8	21	52	60	112	...	2	2	16	2	18	45	32	77	8	3	11	443	383	831	1,836	1,948	3,784
Total in same month of past year	...	6,123	4,090	37	25	95	74	169	...	3	6	3	2	1	15	..	...	...	1,428	1,491	2,919	49	27	76	54	57	111	...	...	...	17	2	19	33	14	47	5	2	7	375	352	727	2,064	2,026	4,090

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand nine hundred and seventeen births were registered in the Province during the month of September 1906, giving a birth-rate of 42 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,789 were boys and 3,128 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of September 1906 was 5,187 against 3,784 in the previous month, and 4,090 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 32, 22 and 25 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 90 deaths were registered against 101 in the previous month and 15 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 3,872 deaths were registered against 2,611 in the previous month and 2,919 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 57 against 21; respiratory disease 104 against 112; suicide 2 against 2, wounding 11 against 18; accidents 78 against 77; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 5 against 11; and from all other causes 968 against 831 in the past month and 727 in the corresponding month of the last year.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. P.

The 24th October 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif of 1906 up to 30th September 1906.

Canals.	Water distributed during September 1906. Depth in canal at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout Sep. 1906.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized free supply.	Actual average throughout Sep. 1906.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate.) Name.	Area irrigated during September 1906.	Area irrigated to end of September 1906.	Area irrigated to end of September 1905.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.										Sugarcane	18	4,482	3,650	The Canal ran for 25 days during the month.
										Rice	1	93	303	
Lower Swat River Canal.	6·10	4·60	865	517	Peshâwar	57,512	20	1·20	3·95	Cotton	34	5,634	7,310	
										Indigo	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	..	...	...	512						Maize	1,156	30,316	32,916	
Escapage	...	...	...	5						Jowar	129	2,568	2,158	
										Miscellaneous	125	14,369	12,293	
Total	6·10	4·60	865	517		57,512	...	...	...		1,463	57,572	58,630	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.										Sugarcane	173	2,300	1,901	
										Rice	...	445	433	
Kabul River Canal	4·50	5·20	330	415	Peshâwar	22,224	9	0·94	0·31	Cotton	52	1,188	1,318	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Indigo	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	391						Maize	130	7,619	8,160	
Escapage	...	...	...	24						Jowar	9	1,707	1,824	
										Miscellaneous	284	8,965	5,601	
Total	4·50	5·20	330	415		22,224	...	...	...		648	22,224	19,237	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...		79,736	...	...	...		2,111	79,736	77,867	

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 16th October 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd November 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve: Coin and Bullion: In India			In England		In Transit between India and England		Securities (purchase price)		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,49,13,960	17,60,07,945	19,09,21,905	3,60,02,187	*2,84,00,595	65,24,717	6,37,50,000	...	...	45,15,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	35,91,92,495	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	1,92,14,785	1,92,14,785	1,38,45,676	11,90,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,36,166	
Lahore	...	3,08,93,190	3,08,93,190	2,02,19,455	56,39,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,59,185	
Bombay	1,34,10,490	11,26,12,760	12,60,23,250	6,65,06,421	1,74,98,568	27,53,040	...	...	...	75,00,000	...	...	9,42,58,029	
Karachi	...	1,21,26,120	1,21,26,120	33,55,065	3,43,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,98,460	
Madras	12,20,490	4,50,56,455	4,62,76,945	1,05,62,470	14,56,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,18,970	
Calicut	...	35,29,520	35,29,520	22,47,270	31,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,78,350	
Rangoon	...	2,32,57,890	2,32,57,890	3,95,93,365	7,02,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,03,01,950	
	2,95,44,940	42,26,98,665	45,22,43,605	19,23,37,909	5,52,62,943	92,77,807	6,37,50,000	...	...	1,20,15,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,26,43,605	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									4,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			45,22,43,605	TOTAL RESERVE R									45,22,43,605	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st October 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 67 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31st October 1906 to 408 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 29th October 1906.

No. 5019.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased, in supersession of his notification No. 1103, dated the 8th March 1904, and all previous notifications on the subject, to define the limits of the Quetta Cantonment as follows :—

Description of the Boundary of the Quetta Cantonment.

Boundary pillar No. 1 is situated near the West side of the Bridge leading to the Military Works Brickfield on the Right Bank of the Nullah which runs in a westerly direction at the South end of Little Road.

Bearing to Right hand point of Murdar . . .	136°
Bearing to Left hand point of Takatu . . .	33° 40′
Bearing to Dome in Hindu Burning ground . . .	138° 50′
Bearing to centre of pier of Bridge leading to Military Works Brickfield.	100° 10′
Distance	118 feet.
Bearing to South-East Corner of compound to the East of Officer's Quarters No. 8.	353° 30′
Distance	84 feet.
Magnetic variation	3° 25′ East.

Pillar. From	Pillar. To	Description.	Magnetic Bearing.	Direct Horizontal distance in feet.
1	2	From pillar No. 1 the boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction along the right bank of the Nullah to pillar No. 2.	255° 10′ 0″	944
2	3	From pillar No. 2 the boundary follows the right bank of the Quetta (or Habib) river in a West and North Westerly direction to pillar No. 3 situated just North of the centre of the Gymkhana.	293° 0′ 0″	6,175′
3	4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary runs almost due North and passes just East of the Village Kazi Atta Muhammad, then crosses the Samungli Road to pillar No. 4 situated North of the Quarantine Camp and 200 yards West of the Railway.	2° 15′ 0″	3,268′
4	5	From pillar No. 4 the boundary runs in the North-Easterly direction crossing the Railway to pillar No. 5 situated at the bend of the Baleli Road.	34° 15′ 0″	1,842′
5	6	From pillar No. 5 the boundary runs in a North-North-Westerly direction first parallel to the Baleli Road which bends and crosses it at 900 feet and then in the direction of the old Pishin road to pillar No. 6 situated just West of the Litter Yard.	343° 0′ 0″	2,718′
6	7	From pillar No. 6 the boundary runs in a North-North-Easterly direction skirting the old night soil depôt to pillar No. 7 situated at the North-West corner of the Cantonment.	15° 36′ 0″	2,755′
7	8	From pillar No. 7 the boundary runs in an East-South-Easterly direction to pillar No. 8 situated 260 yards South of the Village Nao Gaun.	101° 6′ 0″	2,555′
8	9	From pillar No. 8 the boundary continues in nearly the same direction to pillar No. 9 situated on the Quetta-Kach (Lytton) Road.	99° 47′ 0″	4,429′
9	10	From pillar No. 9 the boundary follows the West side of the Quetta-Kach (Lytton) Road in a North-North-Easterly direction to pillar No. 10.	25° 20′ 0″	6,512′
10	11	From pillar No. 10 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 11.	25° 20′ 0″	2,000′

Pillar. From	Pillar. To	Description.	Magnetic Bearing.	Direct Horizontal distance in feet.
11	12	From pillar No. 11 the boundary runs in an East South-Easterly direction crossing the Quetta-Kach (Lytton) Road to pillar No. 12 situated on the East side of the road.	108° 50′ 0″	500′
12	13	From pillar No. 12 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 13.	108° 50′ 0″	5,000′
13	14	From pillar No. 13 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 14.	108° 50′ 0″	3,600′
14	15	From pillar No. 14 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 15.	108° 50′ 0″	3,000′
15	16	From pillar No. 15 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 16.	108° 50′ 0″	2,400′
16	17	From pillar No. 16 the boundary continues in the same direction crossing the Quetta-Hanna Road to pillar No. 17.	108° 50′ 0″	1,425′
17	18	From pillar No. 17 the boundary runs in a North-Easterly direction to pillar No. 18.	58° 51′ 0″	2,617′ (Estimated by the odolite triangulation.
18	19	From pillar No. 18, which is situated on a small hill to the North of Murdar Mountain, the boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction up the ridge of the spur to pillar No. 19.	160° 59′ 30″	5,717′ (Do.)
19	20	From pillar No. 19 which is situated on a mound on the top of the spur, the boundary runs in a Southerly direction to pillar No. 20.	169° 40′ 30″	800′ (Do.)
20	21	From pillar No. 20 which is situated on another mound, the boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction along the crest of the hill to pillar No. 21.	146° 18′ 0″	1,671′ (Do.)
21	22	From pillar No. 21 the boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction to pillar No. 22 as before following the crest of the hill.	149° 21′ 40″	4,272′ (Do.)
22	23	From pillar No. 22 the boundary following the crest of the hill crosses the Col at the head of the valley and runs in a South-West-Westerly direction to pillar No. 23.	202° 18′ 50″	3,892′ (Do.)
23	24	From pillar No. 23 which is situated on a spur running out from the hill a little West of North of Murdar, the boundary runs following the ridge in a South-Westerly direction to pillar No. 24.	241° 35′ 0″	2,524′ (Do.)
24	25	From pillar No. 24 which is situated on the summit on the hill the boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction to pillar No. 25.	225° 17′ 50″	285′ (Do.)
25	26	From pillar No. 25 which is situated on a mound near the summit, the boundary runs in a Westerly direction down the spur to a dry Nullah ascending the spur of the ridge the other side of the Nullah to pillar No. 26.	275° 52′ 0″	8,103′ (Do.)
26	27	From pillar No. 26 which is situated half way up the spur, the boundary runs in a Westerly direction to pillar No. 27.	267° 11′ 40″	1,047′ (Do.)
27	28	From pillar No. 27 which is situated on the ridge, the boundary runs along the ridge in a South-Westerly direction to pillar No. 28.	213° 3′ 30″	1,579′ (Do.)
28	29	From pillar No. 28 the boundary runs along the ridge in a Southerly direction to pillar No. 29.	192° 19′ 20″	2,735′ (Do.)
29	30	From pillar No. 29 the boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction along the ridge to pillar No. 30.	238° 32′ 20″	903′ (Do.)

Pillar. From	Pillar. To	Description.	Magnetic Bearing			Direct Horizontal distance in feet.
30	31	From pillar No. 30 the boundary runs in a straight line up a steep slope to pillar No 31	223°	17'	40'	3,552' (Estimated by theodolite triangulation)
31	32	From pillar No. 31, which is situated on the summit of the hill West of Murdar, the boundary runs down a steep spur in a North-Westerly direction to pillar No 32	333°	56	20'	4,787' (Do)
32	33	From pillar No 32, which is situated near the bottom of the spur, the boundary runs in a Westerly direction South of the unmetalled road to pillar No 33	270°	30	0	3,427 (Do)
33	34	From pillar No 33, which is situated at the branch of the unmetalled road running South from the Ordnance Lascar Lines, the boundary runs in a North-Westerly direction to pillar No 34	333°	34'	0"	875' (Do.)
34	35	From pillar No 34, the boundary runs in a straight line in a Northerly direction to pillar No. 35.	345°	10	0	514
35	36	From pillar No. 35, the boundary runs in a straight line in an Easterly direction to pillar No 36.	73°	50	0	119'
36	37	From pillar No 36, the boundary runs in a straight line along the drain on the West side of the unmetalled road in a Northerly direction to pillar No 37.	353°	20	0'	1,548'
37	38	From pillar No 37, the boundary runs in a North-Westerly direction in a straight line to pillar No 38	342°	20	0'	879
38	39	From pillar No. 38, the boundary following the West side of the unmetalled road, runs in a North-Westerly direction to pillar No 39	324°	30'	0"	1,684'
39	1	From pillar No. 39, the boundary following the right hand bank of the Nullah North of the Military Works Brickfield runs in a Westerly direction to pillar No 1.	275°	30	0'	1,634'

Description of Boundary of the Hindu Burning ground situated within Cantonment Boundary, Quetta.

Burning ground Boundary pillar No. 1 is situated at the South West Corner of the enclosure :—

Bearing to C. B. P No. 36	117° 10'
Distance	93 feet.
Bearing to C B. P No. 35	273° 30
Distance	195 feet
Bearing to C B. P No 31	134° 30

Pillar From	Pillar To	Description	Magnetic Bearing			Direct Horizontal distance in feet
1	2	From pillar No 1 the boundary runs in an Easterly direction in a straight line to pillar No 2.	78°	50	0'	260
2	3	From pillar No. 2 which is situated at the South-East corner of the enclosure the boundary runs in a Northerly direction to pillar No. 3.	4°	0	0	559'
3	4	From pillar No 3 which is situated near the North-East corner of the enclosure, the boundary runs in a Westerly direction in a straight line to pillar No. 4.	271°	0	0	389'
4	1	From pillar No 4 the boundary runs in a Southerly direction in a straight line to pillar No. 1.	171°	40	0"	632'

By order,

A L JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

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Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian) by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.

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" " Supplement I. Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 052586 and 009613 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 and 1854-55 for R500 each originally standing in the name of Joggeshur Chandra Chunder and last endorsed to Baikuntha Nath Datta, Bhusan Chandra Bhattacharjee, Kartick Chandra Ray Chowdhury, Madhusudan Rao, Jadunandan Majumdar and Visvanath Kar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

BAIKUNTHA NATH DATTA,
BHUSAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE,
KARTICK CHANDRA RAY CHOWDHURY,
MADHUSUDAN RAO,
JADUNANDAN MAJUMDAR,
VISVANATH KAR,
Executors to the estate of late BABU JUGGOMOHAN RAY,
Alumchand Bazar, Cuttack.

CUTTACK;
The 7th October 1906.

Stolen.

The 6 Government Promissory Notes for R35,000 showing the number, loan, amount and name of original holder, of each as detailed below and last endorsed to Syed Muhammad Fayaz Ali Khan, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the said notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said notes.

Nos. of Notes.	Loans.	Names of original holders.	Amounts.
			R
029022	3½%of 1900-01	Bank of Bengal . . .	25,000
027645	Do.	Prosad Das Boral & Bros. .	5,000
012050	Do.	Bijoy Krishna Hazrah . .	2,000
028741	Do.	Do. . . .	1,000
037167	3%of 1896-97	Bank of Bengal	1,000
037168	Do.	Do.	1,000
Total 6			Total 35,000

Name of Advertiser—SYED MUHAMMAD FAYAZ ALI KHAN.

Residence—Deorhi Jaffragunj, Post Nashipur, District Murshidabad.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1905.

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1905. R a. p.	Quarter ended 30th September 1905. R a. p.	Quarter ended 31st December 1905. R a. p.
General Subscription . . .	8,672 14 11	8,685 10 7	9,030 3 1
Interest . .	15,497 13 1	0 6 9	15,750 5 6
Miscellaneous Receipts . .	276 15 7	3 14 0	3 7 0
Government of India for expenditure, etc. . .	9,500 0 0	9,500 0 0	33,589 7 9
Entrance Fees .	6 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
Deposits . .	48 9 9	102 12 0	130 12 6
Advances recoverable . . .	252 12 5	...	...
Investment Account . .	...	...	565 11 7
Guarantee Fund .	382 10 7	...	...
Relief Fund . .	956 10 5	...	...
Special Relief Fund	765 5 2	...	...
Abatement Fund .	1,721 15 6	...	...
Opening Balance .	2,043 0 6	2,466 14 6	2,824 10 0
TOTAL .	40,124 11 11	20,768 9 10	61,912 9 5

DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1905. R a. p.	Quarter ended 30th September 1905 R a. p.	Quarter ended 31st December 1905. R a. p.
Annuity . .	8,089 10 6	7,756 14 3	8,315 10 3
Government of India for Deposit	24,369 1 2	8,716 1 10	24,791 8 7
Government Securities in Deposit with Government of India . .	...	...	25,000 0 0
Advances Recoverable . . .	...	...	123 15 4
Deposits . .	170 14 9	281 8 6	177 9 9
Interest on Reserve Fund . .	4,081 0 6	...	...
Do. on Employé's Security Deposits	31 4 0	...	...
Relief Fund. .	514 1 6	...	...
Management Charges . .	826 4 3	708 12 0	1,211 8 0
Closing Balance .	2,042 7 3	3,215 5 3	2,892 5 6
TOTAL .	40,124 11 11	20,768 9 10	61,912 9 5

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 90.

BEHARI LAL GHOSH,
SHAMA CHURN MUKERJI,
Auditors.

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

NO. 1, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA;
Dated 30th October 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906 OF

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	47·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	37·65	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	44·14	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·89	28·19	30·77	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·78	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	41·03	36·99	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	41·03	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	35·16	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	31·84	25·4	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	38·32	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	44·44	44·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	53·5	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	63·75	43·75	50	37·5	...	...	40	17·5	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	58·12	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	71·25	35	45	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	40	16·87	67·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	36·25	16·25	55	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	44·37	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	49·37	47·5	36·25	35	...	...	28·75	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	38·12	30·47	36·09	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	43·75	28·75	32·5	30·62	...	...	29·37	21·87	27·5	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	53·12	30	35	27·5	...	...	31·25	17·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	44·69	33·28	36·25	26·72	...	...	28·59	19·06	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	25·31	21·35	44·43	36·67	33·33	34·27	41·93	40·68	26·67	28·59	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	20·52	21·04	40	35·57	30·21	31·35	34·79	35·57	22·24	23·85	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	45·62	38·44	20·95	33·33	...	...	21·72	23·91	22·19	26·25
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	27·19	30·47	31·56	35·16	20·02	21·72	...	...
Agra	28·59	22·19	61·56	59·22	30·78	34·79	39·01	40·09	21·93	26·67	23·85	27·6
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	17·03	20	...	...	28·59	30·73	...	...	21·04	21·04	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	17·5	42·5	33·33	31·98	31·98	42·5	41·25	23·54	21·56	30	23·75
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25	20	47·5	40	33·12	32·08	...	...	25	25	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dál 1906	Arhar dál 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	.	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
.	.	...	.	..	...	22·69	21·92	30·77	27·59	...	...	Rangoon
...	...		...		.	...	...	...	..		...	Maubin
..	...	...	.	...	...	47·06	31·37	...	..	...	.	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	.		.	.	..	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71		..	Henzada
.	...	.	.			41·03	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...		...	...	.	...	34·97	16·67	50·79	35·96	...	...	Mandalay
.	...	...	...	..	...	60·38	20	59·26	40 25	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
	.	..	...	...	...	34·78	38·1	66·67	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	40	62 5	55	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	26·25	63·75	30	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	..	...	38·12	26·25	...	...	48·75	45	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	.	..	...	...	45	27·5	60	47·5	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	32·5 to 37·5	27 5 to 32·5	52 5	45	48·75	17·5	Midnapur
...	45	...	...	31·25	26·25	37·5	30	56·25	17·5	51·25	48·75	Calcutta
												Central—
..	..	...		...	...	35	23·75	52 5	38·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	..	33·33	23·33	35·62	27·66		...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	26·87	..	27·5	20 62	30	26·25	50·[illegible]	41·87	30	45	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...		31·25	19 87	33·75	23·75	55	40	50	42·81	Bhágalpur
...	...	28·50	19·06	30·78	22·19	30·78	25	53·12	33 [illegible]	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	29·37	25·31	50·57	40·65	.	45·83	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	18·18	26 67	26·25	12·08	28·50	43 23	47·08	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	16·28	23·12	25·31	29·06	.	..	...	50	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	..	...	...	20	...	25	25	..	...	...	...	Meerut
20·26	...	...	...	...	...	25·36	26·67	51·61	44·13	57·13	50	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	..	...	20	...	28·50	25	...	...	50	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
30	25	...	...	16·25	15·62	28·59	25·62	33·38	31·25	53 28	41·25	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·12	25	...		..	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·36	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22·38	21·77	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	72·5	65	...	...	480	430	80	100	23·75	20·62	40	45
Dacca	...	...	...	...	450	500	77·5	62·5	27·5	24·37	90	77·5
Central—												
Pabna	70	55·62	...	...	540	500	48·12	47·5	23·75	25	70	90
Northern—												
Rangpur	57·5	52·5	...	...	400	400	65	52·5	27·5	35	43·75	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	60	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	57·5	45	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	55 and 65	42·5 and 57·5	...	...	420	390	52·5	72·5	22·5 and 23·12	21·87 and 23·75	70 and 90	60 and 77·5
Calcutta	66·25	43·75	65	45	400	410	60	57·5	21·25	25	85	80
Central—												
Bardwan	60	56·25	...	...	427·5	375	56·56	62·5	23·12	22·19	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62·5	51·87	51·41	51·25	419·06	380	40·31	67·5	22·5	22·5	55	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	61·25	53·12	65	65	380	340	45	50	22·5	25	25	37·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	60	43·75 and 51·87	...	...	395	400	45	60	24·22	25·62	80	50
Musaffarpur	...	...	...	.	400	355·62	50	50	26·56	27·5	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	56·41	43·12	...	48·01	411·67	366·56	50·57	50·57	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	54·22	43·23	...	...	376·46	355·52	53·33	44·43	...	...	75	165
Jhánsi	...	48·44	...	...	365·62	345·04	66·73	55 21	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	47·10	...	...	365·62	382·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	58·18	44·43	...	...	365·78	376·51	71·09	61·51	...	...	100	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	50	...	...	300	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	65	55	...	...	390	355	62·5	52·5	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	380	350	50	42·5	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3·75	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	40	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	13·75	20	12·5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8·12	5·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·81	...	...	...	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
130	105	...	7·97	11·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
90 and 110	90 and 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	3·28	2·81	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	26·67	28·54	...	..	32·34	36·35	...	...	24·53	29·58	23·44	28·54
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	:0	20	40	44·37	24·22	26·72	30·62	33·44	17·34	21·09	...	19·06
Central—												
Lahore	21·58	22·86	54·22	48·49	24·22	28·59	29·53	31·35	15·21	17·76	..	...
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	.	47·03	46·98	28·50	31·98	35	39·06	20	25·78	20	24·17
Submontane—												
Amritsar	24·22	20·52	42·08	40	23·75	25·62	27·13	29·11	...	...	16·67	..
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	20	20	50	50	24·53	27·86	28·50	31·35	15·36	17·4	20	20
Western—												
Multan	21·87	19·06	38·12	31·98	28·12	31·98	...	37·19	17·34	19·06	...	19·06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	41·87	45	31·56	35	...	...	...	...	20·62	23·12
Shikárpur	...	...	...	38·44	28·59	31·25	...	...	..	21·25	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	32·5 to 33·75	39·60 to 43·12	57·19	58·75	26·25 to 27·5	29·37	25	28·12
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	..	49·22	...	47·4	..	...	...	...	...	27·55	20·05
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	40·62	..	...	...	...	...	22·76	21·09
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	36·82	...	...	...	...	...	26·09
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	27·75	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	37·66	...	...	...	...	...	21·93	..
Gujarat—												
Surat	33·96	30·26	54·06	...	41·69	34·58	...	...	...	...	30·26	26·67
Ahmadabad	...	...	48·75	46·25	32·19	34·48	...	...	18·12	..	18·12	22·81
Central Provinces*—												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	...	39	32	28	26	...	36·25	...	...	26	21·62
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	36·25	33·25	28·5	30·75	38	38	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	34	28·5	27·5	26·5	34	30·5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	50	41	41·62	29	50	36·25	...	...	18·75	17
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	40·62	41·25	35	44	38	...	...	23·75	17·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	27·1
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	17·6
Cuddapah	29·8	30·4	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	29	22·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·9	28·3	51·9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	30·9	27·1	51	46	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		36·3	33·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	30·25	49·37	45·71	54·85	40·16	57·59	48	...	...	25·94	19·2
Bangalore	32·43	18·08	49·15	39·75	46·68	33·35	53·79	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dal 1906	Arhar dal 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Rajputana—
24 53	31·67	.	..	23 44	23·96	24·69	29·32	...	.	72 71	61·51	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	23·44		..	...	19 06	20	22·19	...	40	...	72·66	*Southern—* Ferozpur
31·35	24·22	..	...		...	20 16	22·19	59·27	42·08	47 76	39·01	*Central—* Lahore
21·67	29·69	...		21·04	24 17	25	25·78	57·19	44·43	53·33	50	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..				...		20·26	22·55	...	44 43	...	.	*Submontane—* Amritsar
22·24	23 54		...	21·04	20	21·04	24·22	44·43	33 33	51 56	40	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
.	26·67	...		25 78	25·83	23 12	25·83	...		.	10	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21 56	26 25	.		...	..	27 66		...	...		.	Karáchi
		..	..	...	...	27 5	26 25	60	.	...	..	Shikárpur
..				25	32 81		...	70	47 5	.	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
..		...				...	...	51 93	..	...	...	Dharwar
21·61		..	...			31·04	30·47		...	44·37		Sholapur
...	...		.	.			.		...	...		Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
31·35		.	...	...	...	36·04		...	...	...		Ahmadnagar
26·75	20·68		..	.		.	..		.		..	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
31·72	30 99	..				44·69	30·26	..	46 82		.	Surat
22·19	28 54	...	..	...		25·83	26 67	45	..			Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...		..		..	34	24	41	32	52·25	.	*Western—* Nagpur
.	.	..		...	.	27	26 62	47	36·25	44 5	42	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...			...	30·5	22	39	30		...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...				.	...	37 5	35	37 5	37·25	41 62	41 37	Akola
.	.	...		.		35	31 25	38·75	32·5	47·5	43 75	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
37·8	29·7	..	.	..	...	51·5	44·8		...	..	...	Coimbatore
...	..	26·7	23·3	.	..	...	..		29·6	.	...	Salem
												Central—
		...	...	...	.	37	28·4	.	.	...		Bellary
31·5	23	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	Cuddapah
...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..		Karnul
...	..	27·1	24·1	..	...	...	.	34·8	20·7	.		*East Coast, central—* Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	..	..	...	..	38·4	34·7	.		...	...	Madras
...		..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·2	23·9	..	.	.	..			...	.	Trichinopoly
38·9	29·3	...	...	...	...		..	...	31·8	...		*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	27·43	23·92	...	...	28·78	33·59	65·83	58·97	.	.	Mysore
...	..	28·37	20·57	...	...	28·62	31·35	54·85	51·43	...	.	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	69·53	69·53	355·52	400	68·75	55·62	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	400	445	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	...	41·04	68·07	59·27	412·92	388·18	68·07	64·01	...	...	57·13	57·13
South-eastern—												
Delhi	55·16	45·73	...	...	400	426·56	72·76	50	...	...	80	72·5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	[illegible]	42·08	71·25	53·38	...	405	56·25	57·13	...	...	35	40
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	51·56	36·35	50	50	355·47	320	59·53	57·24	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	61·56	42·06	80	53·33	...	400	...	53·33	...	...	...	160
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	390	410	73·75	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	410	393·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	370 to 450	400 to 430	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·72	...	...	...	...	75·76
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·33	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	69·17	60·52	400		64·84	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	360	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	76·62	...	...	433·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	53·25	50	355	325	...	...	28·5	29·62	100	61·5
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	390	340	...	...	30	25	180	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	56	60·5	47·5	438	457	...	...	25	25	142·87	123·37
Amráoti	62·5	50	53·75	52·5	400	400	...	...	24	25	130	200
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	73·4	457·[illegible]	387	41·6	56	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	428·6	385·2	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	412·7	380·9	51·4	63·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	328·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	69·1	55·9	460·8	362·1	52·6	[illegible]	...	...	121·8	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·5	102·8
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	84·1	57·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	105·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	61·12	486·63	383·41	54·85	68·57	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	75·23	58·78	514·29	402·85	53·57	68·57	...	...	291·43*	300*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	..	5	11·41	4·69	8·85	4 69	8·85	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	80	3·28	3·28	5·78	5	...	.	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
118·49	110·31	10	11·41	6·07	8 38	...	..	150	200	100	112 5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	114·37	...	...	5	10	16·67	10	75	75	120	115	Delhi
												Submontane—
120	102 5	..	...	6·15	7·03		..	110	..	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
100·67	133·33	3·33	8 02	5	6·67	10	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
..	123·07	.	5		5		...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	Karáchi
...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	.	.	6 41	11·25*	...		50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..		...	Dharwar
...	...	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Sholapur
...	...		.		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	..		...	...	.	..	...	...		...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
118·91	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	70	...	...	Surat
...	...		...		..	...		..	...	..	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	..	..	.	...	.	...	..	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	.	..	..	...	...	...	55	55	40	35	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
92	80		...	..	...	...	...		...	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	85·37	..	4·25		.	...	10	60	60	90	90	Akola
124	100	5	3			...	.	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
96	92·8	..	.	...	..	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
78·8	60	..	..	10·2	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	.		Salem
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	.	6 9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·2	65·8	.		...	..	..	...	..	.	..	...	Cuddapah
86·4	57·6	...	.	..	.	...	.	..	..	...	.	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
.	...	...	...	2 9	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	82·3	...	...	..	..	...	..	58·59†	57·81†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	..	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...		...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	93·5	11·4	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
102·86	94·29	7·61	7·61	8·57	6·86	..	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

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Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta. November 1, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...		.	...			7 12	8 2	...	..	..	...
Tavoy	.	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 7	10 7		.	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13		.	7 9	7 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	.	...		9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	..
Rangoon	12 —	12	..	.	12 10	12 8	13 10	13 8	...	...	.	
Maubin		...	...		9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	..	...	...	...
Bassein	.			..	8 8	8 8	9 7	9 7	.	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	..	...	...
Henzada	.	.	..	...	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Promo	...	...	...	.	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	.	...	...
Toungoo	...	..	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	..	...			8 4	8 4	8 10	8 10	.	...	..	.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 14	14 14		...	9 5	9 5	10 6	10 6	.	...	...	.
Bamo	...	..	.	...	10 7	10 7	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakokku		..	.	..	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	..	...	...	...
Meiktila	..	..	...	..	10 4	10 4	11 10	11 10	19 4	19 4		...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..		.		14 —	14 —	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	..
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	.	...	...	...
Akyab	...		..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	.	
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.		...	...		..	7 8	7 8	...	.	...	...
Noakhali	...	..	..			.	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	...
Backerganj		..	.	..	...	..	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 2	5 5¼	10 —	10 —	...		5 —	5 11	...	...	..	...
Tippera	..	..	..	...	...	..	5 —	5 13½	..		...	...
Dacca	7 13	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	11 4	11 5	...	10 —	.	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	.	.	...	.	...	..	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	6 —	4 14	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 10	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	.	6 8	6 8	.	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 12	8 14	...	..	...	..	6 10	6 3	.	...	..	...
Rangpur	8 —	.	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	.	...	..	4 —	4 —	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...		4 12	5 5 to 6 15	6 6	6 6	...	..	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 —	5 8	..	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	.	...	..	9 —	12 8	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	..	...	.	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	..	..	. .	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	6 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	.		.	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Sibságar	..		.		5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report	Previous half month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt: Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	11 4	Tharrawaddy
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 8	11 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 3	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 15	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	14 3	11 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	28 11	28 14	9 —	9 —	16 2	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	10 —	12 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...			14 —	13 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	5 5	5 5	13 14	13 11	Mymensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	14 3	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 6	13 —	11 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	6 —	5 6	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 6	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 8	6 —	6 8	14 —	11 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 12	15 12	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 — to 14 —	11 to 11 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 5	7 —	14 8	14 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 11	8 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	12 —	14 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 9	8 6	...	...	6 — to 7 4	6 10 to 7 4	14 8	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 4	8 8	9 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 10	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nága Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	13 8	11 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	11 —	11 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...		...	...	..	...	8 4	7 —	.	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 8	10 —		...	...	.	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	..	..	...	..	9 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Howrah			..	.	...		8 —	7 8 to 8 —			...	
Calcutta	10 5	10 —	12 11	12 4	...		7 12	7 10	..	..		...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8		.	.	..	7 —	6 11	..	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 7	11 13	14 8	16 —	..		8 —	6 15	..	.	.	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	.	.	7 —	7 —	.	.	..	...
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	10 —	..	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	.	...	...		...	7 4	7 8	..	..	.	...
Birbhum	9 —	7 8					7 8	7 8		..	.	..
Murshidabad	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	8 —	7 —	.		...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 6	7 7	..	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling			.	...	...	..	7 —	7 —		...	...	.
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8			...		10 8	8 8	...		...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	..		...	10 8	10 8	...	..	..	
Balasore	11 —	11 --		.	...	.	10 8	10 —				..
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8			...	...	10 8	10 —	.		...	.
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 -		..		..	9 —	9 —		...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	..	..
Ránchi	9 —	9 — to 9 8	14 —	14 —			11 —	10 4			...	
Palámau	11 4	10 2	14 10	14 10	.	.	9 —	8 8	..	.		
Hazáribágh	9 12	10 —	13 12	14 —	..	...	10 —	10 —		.	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 7	11 8	...	14 8		.	6 8	7 —				..
Gaya	11 12	11 12	14 13	15 6			6 3	6 12	13 5	12 5	.	...
Patna	12 —	12 6	13 8	13 12	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...		.
Shahabad	11 4	10 —	13 —	14 —		..	9 4	9 8	..		...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	10 —	..	.	..	.	5 12 and 6 12	6 4 to 7 —	...		..	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 2	12 12	12 12	.	...	7 8	7 8		.	...	...
Darbhanga	10 6	9 —	13 3	12 1		...	8 12	7 11			..	.
Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 —	13 8	13 —		.	8 —	6 —	.			..
Sáran	11 —	11 4	14 —	13 —			8 8	8 8	...		...	...
Champáran	10 6	10 10½	14 —	12 8		...	9 6	9 —		...	..	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 4	11 —	13 8	13 8	6 —	6 —	8 6	6 8	12 8	12 —	11 8	12 —
Benares	11 11	11 11	14 1½	14 1½	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6				.
Ghazipur	10 10	10 13	12 10	14 —	6 8	6 3	8 5	5 13	13 12		11 6	11 6
Jaunpur	11 —	11 —	14 8	15 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	...		..	.
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Central—												
Bánda	11 8	11 3	15 —	15 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	15 8	14 4	...	...
Fatehpur	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8	9 —	8 8		.		.
Hamirpur	11 4	11 —	13 6	12 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 6	12 —	...	11 —
Jalaun	11 12	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	1[illegible] 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	13 —	12 12	17 8	17 —	...	.	8 12	9 4			15 —	14 8
Jhansi	13 3	12 12	18 5	15 10	7 4	7 4	6 8	6 8	17 14	16 12	..	
Etáwah	12 12	12 4	17 6	16 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	14 8	15 8	13 8
Farukhabad	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 — to 5 4	8 8	7 — to 9 —	.		...	...
Mainpuri	14 —	14	15 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	14 4	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —		...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	14 6	14 6	19 6	[illegible] 8	4 —	4 -	8 —	6 —	19 —	10 —	12 8	12 —
Agra	12 8	12 8	16 12	17 4	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 4	16 4	16 12	19 4	13 4
Muttra	13 —	13 —	16 8	15 1	6 —	6 —	9 -	9 —	18 —	17 2	16 —	15 2
Aligarh	14 —	15 12	15 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	.	.	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	15 —	14 12	20 8	20 —	5 -	5 6	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 6	5 —	5 -	7 —	7 -	11 —	11 —	10 -	10 —
Azamgarh	11 6	11 7	13 14	13 14	7 14	7 14	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	11 14	11 4	13 1	11 6	8 2	7 10	9 14	8 9	.	..	...	...
Basti	11 14	11 14	15 8	16 —	7 8	7 8	10 -	10 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Previous half month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...		11 8	11 8		...	8 —	7 8	18 12	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...			10 — to 12 —	10 — to 12 -		...	7 —	7 —	13 12 to 14 —	13 12 to 14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	.	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	. .	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 10	...	6 10	7 4	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 -	..	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...		...	14 8	11 13	..	...	7 4	6 15	16	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 12	10 5	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	..	...	.	10 —	11 —		..	9 8	8 —	16 —	16 -	Bankura
...	..	..	.	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 —	16 —	Bardwan
..	...	..	...	10 —	9 12	.	.	6 —	6 -	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	16	16 —	Murshidabad
...	.	.		9 —	10 8	22 —	22 —	11 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
8 —	7 —	.	...	9 12	9 8	14 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
.	.	...		10 12	11 2	.	...	7 14	7 14	17 8	17 8	Puri
...	..	...	...	12 2*	12 2*	..	...	11 2	11 2	..	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	.	..	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	.	...		10 —	10 —		...	9 —	9 —	13 -	13 -	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
.	...	...	.	10 8	11 —	19 —	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Mánbhum
26 —	23 —	...	...	10 1	10 4	20 —	12 —	6 —	6 10	12 —	12 8	Ranchi
16 14	..		...	12 6	11 13	11 1	13 8	8 7	9 —	15 3	14 10	Palamau
21 —	21 —		..	11 12	12 —	23 —	21 —	6 12	7 —	13 —	12 8	Hazáribagh
												Bihar, south—
...	..			12 —	11 12	13 1	14 2	6 12	7 5	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
15 6	17 7	12 1	11 4	13 5	12 12	14 5	15 6	7 3	7 12	15 14	15 4	Gaya
14 3	14 4	..	...	13 —	13 8	14 —	14 —	7 12	7 8	15 —	15 —	Patna
..	.	.	..	14 —	13 —	13 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
..		.	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	13 4	7 4	7 8	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
21 1	13 11	...	..	11 —	10 6	11 —	11 —	7 1	6 9	13 3	13 9	Darbhanga
13 —	12 —	.	.	12 8	12 —	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	13 —	Muzaffarpur
14 —	13 —		.	12 —	13	14 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
12 5	12 —	...	...	12 8	12 4	11 8	..	7 —	7 —	15 -	15 —	Champaran
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	13 8	12 —	12 8	13 —	16 —	10 8	8 —	8 8	14 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	..	13 —	13 —	12 11	13 11	.	...	7 1	7 1	11 15	12 15	Benares
...		...	..	12 10	12 4	14 —	...	8 2	6 2	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	..	...	11 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	..	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Allahabad
												Central—
..	...	..	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 4	Bánda
18 —	...	.	.	12 8	13 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
..	...	18 —	19 —	12 10	12 4	16 —	...	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	..	...	..	13 12	13 4	14 —	14 —	7 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	Jalaun
16 8	...	18 —	17 8	14 12	11 4	23 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
..	...	..	...	15 10	14 4	22 6	19 —	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Jhansi
25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	14 —	19 8	19 8	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...	..	20 —	.	13 12	13 12	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	Farukhabad
...		...	...	14 8	14 8	23 —	23 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
24 —	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...		...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Meerut
..	...	...	...	15 4	14 4	18 4	...	7 12	7 12	17 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...		14 8	11 5	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 8	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 12	15 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 8	22 —	21 —	8 —	11 8	16 4	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...		10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	12 3	12 6	15 —	15 —	7 14	7 12	12 8	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	10 12	...	13 1	12 13	.	...	8 —	8 —	14 6	14 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	8 —	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	8 8	8 12	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 12	13 12	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...			
Budaun	13 10	13 6	18 12	19 4	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	16 —	15 8	12 8	12 8
Pilibit	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	10 8				
Bareli	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 —	17 4	16 4	12 —	12 —
Moradabad	13 3	13 5	17 4	18 4	5 —	5	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 4	10 —	10 —
Bijnor	14 4	14 —	22 8	22 8	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...			...
Muzaffarnagar	15 2	15 6	20 14	20 14	8 8	8 8	9 5	9 5	18 10	18 11	12 1	12 1½
Saháranpur	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	17 4	17 4	10 12	10 12
Dehra-Dun	13 —	13 14	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 14	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8			9 —	9 —
Almora	12 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	..	...	
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —				
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 —			13 —	..
Sultanpur	12 4	12 4	16 8	16 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 8			...	
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Unao	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 —
Lucknow	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	13 8	13 8	13 —	13 —
Hardoi	13 —	13 8	18 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	10 —		...		...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	11 12	16 8	15 8		...	8 8	8 8	..	...	..	
Barabanki	12 —	11 8	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 —			11 —	11 —
Gonda	12 —	12 —	16 4	16 4			8 12	8 12	10 12	10 12	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	12 —	12 —	15 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 —		..
Sitapur	13 4	13 4	17 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	14 —	13 —
Kheri	13 4	12 12	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 8	5 8	6 8	6 1	7 8	24 —	23 8		.
Bánswara	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 6				
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 8	10 15	16 —	14 7	6 13	7 5	7 4	8 1	17 9	14 7	9 4	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungurpur)	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	3 12	3 12	6 8	6 8				..
Ajmer	12 6	12 7	16 5	16 5	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	17 —	17 —	16 5	12 8
Kishangarh	13 8 to 13 12	13 — to 13 8	19 —	17 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	20 —	19 — to 20 —	17 — to 20 —	16 — to 18 —
Bundi	14 15	16 3	18 —	19 8	6 12	7 9	7 14	8 8	22 8	24 6	..	..
Kotah	11 1	10 3	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	17 4	14 12	8 —	8 —
Jhalawar	10 1	9 5	...	10 5	6 3	6 3		7 10	19 8	15 14		.
Tonk	9 7	9 11	13 14	14 11	4 10	4 12	5 12	5 15	14 9	14 11	16 7	.
Jaipur	12 9	12 9	18 4	18 4	6 —	6 —	6 10	6 10	18 4	18 4	16 12	16 2
Karauli	12 4	12 —	22 12	14 12	9 4	7 8	10 12	8 4	21 4	15 4	26 12	12 10
Dholpur	12 6	12 4½	17 8	16 6	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 8	14 8	14 4	19 —	13 6
Bharatpur	12 8	12 —	16 12	16 6	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	15 2	14 12	15 10	13 1
Alwar	13 11	13 3	18 9	17 15	6 3	6 3	8 3	8 3	17 2	15 —	20 —	15 9
Deoli	11 10	12 2	16 8	16 2	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 —	18 8	17 12	16 —	16 —
Nasirabad	12 8	12 8		..	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	14 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 4	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	12 4	12 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —			12 12	12 8
Jaisalmer	10 9	10 4			5 7	5 11	7 8	7 6	15 —	12 6	14 8	11 12
Jodhpur	9 11 and 12 3	9 6 and 12 2	15 15	14 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 2	17 4	14 6 and 15 —	13 13 and 14 11
Bálmer	10 5	10 5			6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	18 —	16 —	15 8	14 10
Erinpura	11 12	11 12	15 12	15 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	15 8
Sirohi	10 8 and 11 4	10 4 and 11 —	15 —	13 4	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	11 8
Anádra	10 15 and 12 1	10 13 and 11 11		9 12	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 4	13 3
Abu	11 9 and 11 14	11 6 and 11 11	13 13	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 2	14 9	14 8	12 14	12 14
Central India—												
Indore	10 12	10 8	12 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Nimach	12 12	12 8	...		8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 —	18 8	14 —	11 —
Gwalior	11 4	11 —	14 —	13 8	6 6	6 4	7 —	7 —	15 8	15 —	14 —	13 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	13 4	20 —	21 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 8	18 8	15 —
Ferozpur	16 —	15 4	22 —	20 —			9 —	9 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 4	16 —	26 —	25 4	.	...	8 8	8 8		20 —	12 8	12 4
Gujranwála	16 —	16 —	26 8	23 8	...	..	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	18 8	13 8
Gujrat	17 8	17 —	25 —	24 —	.	.	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	16 —
Jhelam	18 8	17 —	25 —	23 —			9 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	14 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Elusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		District
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	24 —	24 —	14 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	24 —	18 —	14 6	14 10	23 —	20 —	8 —	9 -	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	..	.	6 8	8 8	15 —	15	Pilibit
...	...	20 -	20 —	14 6	14 8	20 8	17 8	7 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	14 2	12 —	14 4	15 2	20 14	17 8	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 -	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 4	...	.	6 12	6 12	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...	..	.	15 10	15 15	...	...	•7 •2	7 2	16 8	16 8	Muzaffarnagar
17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	15 4	15 4	19 6	19 6	9 12	9 12	16 8	16 8	Saharanpur
16 —	16 —	..	...	14 8	14 8	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 —	11 —	Almora
21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
20 —	20 —	...	14 —	13 —	15 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	15 8	Partábgarh
...	...	.	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	16 —	Sultanpur
24 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	14 8	15 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	15 -	15 —	Rae-Bareli
18 —	...	18 —	18 —	13 8	13 8	18 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	19 —	20	14 —	14 4	24 —	25 —	7 8	8 -	14 —	14 —	Lucknow
...	...	25 —	25 —	16 —	15 —	24 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 12	..	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	18 —	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	...	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8	Gonda
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 -	Bahraich
24 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	19	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 -	16 —	Sitapur
18 —	18 -	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	25 —	14 12	8 —	8 -	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	11 —	12 —	25 —	24 8	8 —	7 8	12 12	12 12	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	24 —	24 -	7 —	7 —	12	12 —	Báuswara
..	...	16 —	14 7	12 15	12 7	17 9	14 3	7 4	7 5	14 14	14 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 6	17 1	...	...	12 12	12 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 —	10 —	15 12	16 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	16 12 to 17 4	16 - to 17 12	21 —	19 — to 19 4	...	...	20 —	20 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	14 15	16 3	...	..	..	.	13 —	13 3	Bundi
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 12	21 8	16 —	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 —	23 —	17 7	7 6	7 —	12 5	12 5	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 13	18 8	...	...	...	15 7	16 —	Tonk
...	...	10 3	10 3	16 2 and 20 1	16 2 and 19 2	18 8	18 8	14 6	14 6	19 2	19 2	Jaipur
...	...	29 —	21 4	15 4	15 4	20 12	16 —	...	11 —	17 —	16 12	Karauli
.	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 5	...		9 —	9 8	17 4	17 4	Dholpur
...	...	12 8	11 2	14 10	18 12	16 8	15 10	7 6	7 12	17 8	17 8	Bharatpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 4	15 10	18 4	15 8	14 5	12 —	19 —	19 3	Alwar
...	...	...	...	14 5	15 6	18 12	17 4	6 10	6 10	17 4	17 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 -	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	12 12	12 8	...	...	16 12	16 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 -	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	14 2	13 7	18 8	17 13	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —		...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	12 3	12 —	12 2	11 7	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	13 7	13 8	7 — and 7 4	7 8 and 7 12	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	13 3½	12 10	...	...	8 —	7 12	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	18 8	21 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	17 12	16 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	13 —	13 —	19 10	19 4	...	14 8	6 —	7 2	18 4	18 8	Lahore
...	.	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...	..	...	...	20 —	19 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 12	13 12	20 4	20 4	...	...	8 —	7 —	18 —	17 —	20 8	16 —
Delhi	13 12	14 4	19 —	19 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	15 —
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	18 8	19 —	...		9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	15 —
Karnál	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	20 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 4	15 4	16 8	16 8	..	..	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	17 —	16 —	22 8	22 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	22 —	18 —	14 8	14 —
Jalandhar	16 —	15 8	21 8	21 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 -	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	17 8	16 —	23 —	22 —	..		9 —	9 —	18 —	16 -	13 —	12 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	9 4	8 8	23 —	21 —	9 8	9 8
Siálkot	18 —	17 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	15 —	..	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 —
Kángra	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	.	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 —	15 4	25 8	22 8	.	..	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 8	17 8	16 8
Attock	16 —	15 8	20 12	20 12	..	..	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	15 8	15 8	23 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —
Lyallpur	15 12	15 8	21 —	21 —	...		7 8	7 8			...	...
Multan	14 —	13 12	22 8	22 —	...	..	10 4	10 4	18 8	17 —	13 —	12 8
Montgomery	16 12	16 4	22 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —		...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	..	...	8 4	8 4	17 —	17 —	14	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 15	13 10	17 13	17 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 9	15 5	15 15	14 6
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	14 —	13 4	22 —	19 8	4 4	4 4	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 —	16 8	16 8
Pesháwar	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 9	5 6	9 7	9 2	19 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Kohát	16 7	16 5	23 3	22 14	5 13	5 13	11 8	11 8	.	16 10	17 15	18 4
Bannu	18 12	18 2	26 4	23 12	11 4	10 —	12 8	11 4	18 12	16 4	18 12	14 6
Dera Ismail Khan	14 8	14 2	20 12	20 4	4 11	4 11	6 4	6 4	20 2	17 —	16 10	14 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	7 —	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	16 8	15 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	24 —	19 —	22 —	18 —
Quetta	11 14 to 12 2	11 10 to 12 2	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 8	14 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	5 12	...	...	8 15	8 15	9 2	8 10	..	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 12	...	...	5 13	7 4	7 2	7 13	...	..	9 4	9 15
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 10	8 2	8 2	9 —	...	...	10 8	9 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 7	8 7	11 10	11 10	13 4	11 15
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	9 4	14 13	15 5	11 15	11 15
Belgaum	10 2	11 2	...	..	8 6	8 6	9 7	8 15	14 —	13 8	12 3	12 3
Satara	8 13	8 13	...	..	5 14	5 14	8 2	8	11 13	10 9	13 —	10 6
Sholapur	9 6	9 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	9 —	16 10	15 12	16 10	12 15
Bijapur	8 14	8 14	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	15 14	15 14	17 6	17 6
Poona	8 5	8 5	...	..	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	11 12	11 12	10 9	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	15 2	15 2	13 3	13 3
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	11 8	12 3
Dhulia	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	16 14	.6 14	16 5	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 14	8 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5
Broach	9 8	9 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	13 8	12 —	13 8	11 8
Kaira	10 8	10 8	...	..	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	20 —	16 —	13 8	15 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 P	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 —	13 —	12 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	15 —	15 —
Disa	14 4	13 —	...	..	6 12	6 12	7 1^	7 12	20 —	15 —	19 12	16 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 ..	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 6	11 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	18 14	18 9	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 12	13 —		...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	18 10	13 10	...	...
Betul	16 5	16 5	...	..	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —		...
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 -	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	..
Nagpur	13 2	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	8 12	14 7	13 13	...	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	15 8	14 8	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...		..	...	16 2	15 14	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...		...	...	15 8	16 8	18 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	.	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 8	Rohtak
...	.			17 —	16 —	20 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
19 8	19 8	9 8	9 8	15 12	15 12	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	16 8	19 8	Ambala
		14 —	14 —	18 8	18 8	21 —	18 8	8 8	9 —	19 —	18 —	Ludhiána
		18 8	18 —	18 8	18 8	18 8	19 —		.	19 8	19 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	18 4	17 4	19 —	18 —		...	19 —	18 8	Hoshiárpur
...		...		17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —			18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...		18 8	18 —	19 8	19 -		...	.		20 12	20 8	Amritsar
...	...		...	19 8	20 —		17 —		..	20 —	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...		11 —	11 —	12 11	12 8	12 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	13 2	12 8	Simla
...			.	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	.		16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	17 4	18 8	18 8	8 12	8 12	20 4	20 4	Rawalpindi
...	.		...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
27 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	Jhang
...	.		..	20 —	19 8	..				19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	11 8	12 8	17 —	16 12	15 —	15 —			18 4	18 4	Multan
		.	...	21 —	20 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...			17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7	17 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	..	15 15	15 11			5 10	5 10	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
..	..	19 —	19 —	13 8	13 8	15 —	13 —	6 4	6 4	14 8	14 12	Hazára
		14 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	17 —	15 —	7 7	7 13	19 —	19 —	Peshávar
...			...	16 7	16 —	18 9	19 3	...	...	21 5	21 2	Kohát
...		.	..	17 12	16 14	18 4	18 —	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	Bannu
...	.		..	16 12	16 6	14 15	15 —	10 —	15 —	19 6	19 6	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
	.	.		13 —	13 —			7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...		...	.	12 8	12 8	.		7 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	Hyderabad
			...	9 8	9 8		..	.		19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
..	.			14 8	14 8			6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...		15 8	15 8	..	..	5 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
..	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 8	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 12	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 7	12 8	...		11 8	8 12		..	8 10	9 2	14 3	14 8	Karwar
9 6	9 6	.	...	8 4	8 15	..		5 6	5 6	15 10	13 —	Ratnagiri
			..	10 3	10 3			7 14	7 14	18 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4	.		12 8	11 4		.	8 15	8 15	14 11	14 11	Bombay
12 10	12 10		.	10 10	10 10		...	8 3	9 2	17 8	17 8	Thana
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	..	...	..	10 10	11 8		...	8 —	8 —	16 4	16 4	Dharwar
16 —	15 —	...	.	11 —	11 —	.	..	9 —	9 —	14 6	14 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	.	10 14	9 9		..	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	..		...	11 4	11 4	..		9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	Sholapur
...	...	.	.	11 14	11 14		..	10 8	9 10	14 12	14 15	Bijapur
...	...	.	..	12 —	12 —		..	8 1	8 1	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	...	.	...	11 13	11 2		...	9 2	8 6	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
14 8	14 8	...	...	10 9	10 9		.	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
.	.	...	...	11 7	11 7		.	8 11	8 11	14 11	14 11	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	.		8 13	9 4	..	...	7 14	7 14	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	.	9 8	9 —	..		8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Broach
18 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	13 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —		.	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	..	18 8	18 —		..	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
18 8	19 —	...	...	10 8	12 8	.	.	8 —	8 —	19 —	16 8	Godhra
.		...	...	12 —	11 4	.		7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8		...	6 12	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
.	...	..	...	18 4	18 4	..	..	8 9	8 9	14 8	14 8	Nimar
...	..	...	...	14 7	13 —		..	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...		...	...	18 12	14 —	.	...	8 7	8 7	12 —	12 -	Betul
...		.	...	12 11	18 4	..	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...		...	..	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 7	8 12	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpore	12 13	12 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	13 12	..	...	...
Saugor	13 8	13 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 5	15 —	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	.	...
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	15 5	15 —		.	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	...
Balághát	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —		. .	8 2	7 6	9 —	8 2	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 11	...		...	...
Raipur	14 4	13 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 —	10 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Akola	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 —	8 —	21 6	21 6	...	..
Amráoti	9 —	9 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 8	10 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 9	7 8	12 7	12 3	5 3	5 2	8 6	8 —	13 6	13 3	17 14	16 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	..		...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 2	13 5½	10 15½	10 15½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	13 3	12 3	13 11	12 5½
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	15 5	15 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	15 5½	16 2	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	.	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 15	14 15	15 10½	15 10½
Karnul	..	...	..	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	20 6½	20 —½	...	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 8	7 3	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...		...	...	..	7 11	7 11	...	...	15 13	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	15 5	15 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	13 4	13 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	14 2	14 2	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 —	11 4½	14 9	15 1½	...	...
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5		..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	...	..	...	...
S. Arcot	...	.	.	.	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	12 5½	12 5½
Tanjore	...	...		...	.	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	12 5½	10 15½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	8 —½	12 7½	12 15	12 5½	11 10½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	. .		...	...	...	...	8 10½	5 4	13 5½	14 2	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 13½	13½	11 —	11 —	10 4½	10 4½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	5 9	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 4		...	6 5	6 14	8 2	7 .	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 8	8 —	..	.	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 .	7 —	8 -	10 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 8	6 8	...	..	7 6	7 6	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	..	..
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	7 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 —	..	...	...	...
Aden	...	8 —	...		6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	12 7	11 12	11 12	11 8

* Including Boláram

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 —	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 7	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 12	10 —	10 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 9	9 9	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 2	9 14	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 5	...	...	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 10	...	...	11 —	10 8	13 8	13 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
19 8	17 14	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	14 8	14 —	11 10	11 12	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 12	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 15⅓	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11⅓	10 11⅓	Nilgiris
12 15	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6⅓	14 6⅓	Salem
												Central—
15 8¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bellary
14 13⅔	15 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5⅔	17 5⅔	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
15 11	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14⅓	13 10	Ganjam
14 2⅓	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2⅔	13 11⅓	Vizagapatam
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
14 13⅔	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 12	11 6⅔	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 7	Madras
10 10⅓	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 1	N. Arcot
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	17 13	S. Arcot
13 5	11 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3⅓	17 12½ and 18 10	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 4	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13⅓	11 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
13 5	12 9⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
14 —	13 8	...	...	9 7	8 15	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 1	16 11	Bangalore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kadur
14 10	14 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 6	13 —	13 —	Shimoga
15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
15 8	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Calcutta, November 1, 1906 — *Secretary to the Government of India*

The Gazette of India.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1906.

No. 24.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 14th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November 1906.

No. 2493.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1906.

No. 1-C.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 850, dated the 6th October 1906, the services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.—

Captain M. Mackelvie, M B, I M S

Captain F. P. Connor, F.R.C.S, I M.S.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th November 1906.

No. 1454.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. Bodilly to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st November 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November 1906.

No. 159.—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November 1906.

No. 58-A.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Fort at Agra on the 12th January, 1907, at 9 P.M. Members of either of the Orders who will be present in Agra on the date stated will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their names and addresses to me not later than the 1st December, 1906.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th November 1906.

No. 4300-*E. A.*—The combined leave granted in Notification No. 2935-E.A., dated the 13th July 1906, to Mr. J. P. Sequeira, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is extended by six months.

The 6th November 1906.

No. 2635-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Smyth, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Senior Surgeon and *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th September 1906, combined with furlough for fifteen months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2636-*G.*—Major T. W. Irvine, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Senior Surgeon and *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Smyth, or until further orders.

No. 2639-*G.*—Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

No. 2642-*G.*—Captain E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 2651-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, and is placed on special duty in Simla, with effect from the 13th October 1906:—

Lieutenant A. J. H. Grey, Indian Army.

No. 2658-*G.*—Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, officiating Under Secretary, is posted temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th October 1906.

No. 2661-*G.*—Captain G. H. Anderson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days, with effect from the 8th October 1906, combined with furlough for eleven months and seventeen days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2662-*G.*—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed Commandant of the Border Military Police of that District, with effect from the 8th October 1906.

No. 2666-*G.*—The services of Mr. R. M. Williamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the termination of his deputation on Foreign Service in the Central India Agency, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th November 1906.

No. 2654-*G.B.*—With reference to Notification No. 580-G B, dated the 16th March 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B.A., Barrister-at Law, as Vice Consul and Acting Consul for Persia at Bombay, has been confirmed.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1906.

No. 8693—25.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 6495-25, dated the 17th August 1906, Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 4th October 1906.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th November 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 571.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert Francis Day Burnett, Royal Field Artillery; Double Company Officer, 42nd Deoli Regiment,—3rd October 1906.

Lieutenant Percy St John Rance Woodhouse, 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry; Double Company Officer, 28th Punjabis,—30th September 1906.

Lieutenant Jack Rose Compton Cannon, 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment; Squadron Officer, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force),—4th October 1906.

Lieutenant William Montague Arnaud Foster, 1st Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); Squadron Officer, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse),—5th October 1906.

Lieutenant Wilfrid Richardson Peacock Henry, 1st Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers; officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Cavalry,—14th October 1906.

Lieutenant Augustus deThierry Mouillot, 1st Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force),—1st October 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Gilbert Leslie-Smith, The South Staffordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Double Company Officer, 24th Punjabis,—26th September 1906.

Second-Lieutenant George Augustus Champagne Wetherall, 15th (The King's) Hussars; Squadron Officer, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse),—29th September 1906.

Lieutenant John Clarence Hotham, 2nd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry,—5th October 1906.

The promotions of Lieutenants Burnett, Woodhouse, Cannon, Foster, Henry, Mouillot, and Hotham to that rank are ante-dated to the 23rd October 1903, 18th April 1904, 22nd January 1905, 22nd January 1905, 22nd July 1905, 4th October 1905 and 29th October 1905, respectively.

Second-Lieutenants Leslie-Smith and Wetherall are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th and 22nd October 1905, respectively.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 572.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 2nd October 1906, page 6630.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
2nd October 1906.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is granted the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army. Dated 3rd October, 1906.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 12th October 1906, page 6859.

India Office,
October 12, 1906.

The King has approved of the appointment of Honorary Major-General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal, to be Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd October, 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 573.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

4th September 1906.

Harold Bennett, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
George Herbert Plinston, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
William Archibald Swinton Grey, 33rd Punjabis.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

No. 574.—The undermentioned passed military pupil of the Madras Medical College is admitted into the service as a 4th class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 8th October 1906

Gerald Walter Ottmann

A. H BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th November 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 27th October and 9th November 1906

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	Lieutenant Frederick Harley Bushell.	31st October 1906.	Bangalore .	..	...
Royal Garrison Artillery, No. 8 Mountain Battery.	Lieutenant Ralph Edward Barton.	3rd November 1906.	Murree .		..

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 3rd and 9th November 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Charles Colin Christie Lindsay *	2nd-Lieutenant	Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, the Cameronians.	16th July 1906.	Intestate	653 13 9	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.

*Next of-kin—Father—Rev. John Lindsay.
Address—Haskerton Rectory, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 8th November 1906.

No. 01.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made for a metre gauge line of railway in the Southern Shan States, from Thazi to Sanghai, a distance of about 112 miles.

The survey, which has been placed under the control of the Burma Government will be known as the Southern Shan States Railway Survey.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4351 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th November 1906:—

No. 550 of 1906.—Edward Leslie Jackson, engineer, of 6 Waterloo street, in the town of Calcutta. *A device applicable to self-closing taps and valves to prevent the waste of water.*

No. 551 of 1906.—Sydney Solomon Lawrence, optician, of 67 and 69 Chancery lane, Holborn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or connected with flags for signalling.*

No. 552 of 1906.—Aubrey James Reid, bank clerk, of Mount street, North Sydney, in the state of New South Wales and commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in brakes and their appurtenances for railway and other vehicles.*

No. 553 of 1906.—P. Somasundara Mudaliar, cultivator, residing at Palambedu village, Polur taluq, North Arcot district, Chetput post, Madras Presidency *A water lifting machine*

No. 554 of 1906.—James Noad, engineer, of 4 Grove Villas, High street, East Ham, Essex, England, and Edward Joseph Townsend, accountant, of 52 Queen Victoria street, London, England. *Improvements in refining mineral oil.*

No. 555 of 1906—John Carbury Holford, of Castle Hill, Buckland Newton, in thel county of Dorset, England. *Improvements in typewriting machines.*

No. 556 of 1906.—Frank Chandler, assistant manager, Military Farm, Mhow, Centra India. *Improvements in continuous baling presses.*

No. 557 of 1906.—Max Wagner, manufacturer, of 1 Kleine Frankfurter Strasse, Wiesbaden, in the kingdom of Prussia, German Empire. *Improvements relating to journal bearing liners and the like.*

No. 4355 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 17 of 1906.—Laljee Madhowjee, engineer, residing near Madeji Road Station, Sukkur district, Sindh. *Improvements in clocks.* (Specification filed 19 October 1906.)

No. 58 of 1906.—Roger John Dennett, workshop foreman, Bengal Nagpur Railway Workshop, Shalimar. *Improvements in securing railway signals.* (Specification filed 25 October 1906.)

No. 88 of 1906.—Lakhiswar Ghatak, photo.-artist and jeweller, of Shahapur, Tollyganj P.O., in the district of 24-Parganas. *An alloyed gold.* (Specification filed 29 October 1906.)

No. 122 of 1906.—Charles George Landseer Judge, formerly assistant in the firm or Company of Heatly & Gresham, Limited, and now assistant in the firm or Company of Saxby & Farmer (India), Limited, 17 Convent road, Entally, Calcutta. *A new or improved process and machine for withering tea leaf.* (Specification filed 9 October 1906.)

No. 168 of 1906.—Shapoorji Burjorji Fraser, merchant and agent, Fraser Ice Factory, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in the smoke burning apparatus of steam boiler furnaces.* (Specification filed 30 October 1906.)

No. 316 of 1906.—J. & H Hadden & Company, Limited, textile fabric manufacturers and Reginald Hadden, commission agent, both of Stanford street, Nottingham, England. *Improvements in bandages.* (Specification filed 23 October 1906.)

No. 445 of 1906.—William Hatfield Dodge, manufacturer, of 15 Label street, Montclair, New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in caps or closures for bottles, jars, cans or other receptacles.* (Specification filed 30 October 1906.)

No. 449 of 1906.—Cecil Osmond Manuel, works manager, and Shaw, Wallace and Company, agents, of the Burma Oil Company, Limited, Budge Budge, 24-Parganas, Bengal. *A new or improved cap for kerosene oil cans with which is combined a kerosene lamp.* (Specification filed 25 October 1906.)

No. 453 of 1906.—Paul Auscher, architect, and Charles Dehainault, engineer, both of 76 rue de Reaumur, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improved duplicator book.* (Specification filed 30 October 1906.)

No. 469 of 1906.—William Phillips Thompson, civil engineer, of 6 Lord street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the kingdom of England. *Improvements in presses.* (Specification filed 30 October 1906.)

No. 4356 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 244 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in safety locking bars for railway points.* (From 1 December 1906 to 1 December 1907.)

No. 276 of 1895.—James Henry Lees Milne and Frederick Sternberg. *Improvements in the preparation-packing and transport of yarns for weaving and in warp beams for that purpose.* (From 23 November 1906 to 23 November 1907.)

No. 149 of 1897.—Simon Lake. *Sub-marine vessels.* (From 17 November 1906 to 17 November 1907.)

No. 186 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the spacing and justifying and casting and trimming mechanisms of linotype machines.* (From 28 December 1906 to 28 December 1907.)

No. 187 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with linotype machines* (From 28 December 1906 to 28 December 1907.)

No. 415 of 1899.—The Newellite Glass Tile Company, Limited. *Improved treatment of glass for coating purposes as a backing for slabs, tiles, facing plates, and the like, and for light reflection and other purposes.* (From 23 May 1907 to 23 May 1908.)

No. 145 of 1900.—Pneumatic Railway Signal Company. *Improvements in railway switch and semaphore apparatus.* (From 3 August 1906 to 3 August 1907.)

No. 367 of 1900.—John Harvey Kellogg. *An improved process of preparing cereal cakes.* (From 9 January 1907 to 9 January 1908.)

No. 418 of 1901.—Christopher Rawson. *Improvements in indigo manufacture.* (From 12 November 1906 to 12 November 1907.)

No. 397 of 1902.—John Phillips. *Improvements in the construction of commutator trimming apparatus.* (From 28 April 1907 to 28 April 1908.)

No. 4357 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 485 of 1900.—Frank Shuman and Constantine Shuman. *Improvements in mercerising machines.* (Specification filed 2 August 1901.)

No. 12 of 1901.—James Robinson Hatmaker. *Modification of milk casein and its preparation as a food.* (Specification filed 29 July 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 486 of 1897.—The Velvril Company, Limited. *Improvements in the manufacture of machine belting.* (Specification filed 1 August 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 204 of 1896.—Andrew Worthington Billings. *Improvements in the manufacture of beer.* (Specification filed 30 July 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions, and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th November 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,32,286	0	3	1,50,25,175	13	3
Public Deposits at Branches	79,92,889	13	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				13,63,29,895	0	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,96,679	15	6
Sundries				24,92,479	1	6
RUPEES				18,90,44,229	14	11

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				73,65,070	0	0
Other authorized Investments				48,60,113	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,90,92,235	1	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,45,09,292	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased				3,35,28,696	5	4
Balances with other Banks				7,25,744	12	10
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,39,183	15	5
Stamps				11,051	5	0
Sundries				6,31,537	11	2
				13,25,62,924	6	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,01,76,157	12	4	5,64,81,305	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,63,05,147	12	3			
RUPEES				18,90,44,229	14	11

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R26,43,120 0 0
† Do. do. do. R4,42,980 0 0
R30,86,100 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 8th November 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 36·54.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879	of 1900-01.	.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL	4½ PER CENT LOANS: of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th October 1906 .	84,90,400	1,50,45,100	10,59,62,700	2,18,93,200	1,18,09,000	15,84,700		15,71 94,700	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,57 78,333
Add— Amount of transferred to in London . . .		..														.			..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to .		.																	.
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to .		.				..										...			..
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1906 . . .	27,000	..	500		...			500											27,500
	85,17,400	1,50,45,100	10,59,63,200	2,18,93,200	1,18,09,000	15,84,700		15,71,95,200	6 933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,58,05,833
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	..		2,00,000		...			2,00 000	.		..	...			.	.			2,00,000
Balance on 31st October 1906 .	85,17,400	1,50,45,100	10,57,63,200	2,18,93,200	1,18,09,000	15,84,700		15,69,95,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,56,05,833

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st August 1900 enfaced from India 11,537 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,241 lakhs.
" 1st Sept. 1906 " 15th Sept. " ditto 2 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 " ditto 1 "
" 1st Oct. " " 15th Oct. " ditto 14 " ditto 1 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto . " ditto 2 "

11,554 lakhs. 11,248 lakhs.
11,248 "

Balance against India . 306 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd November 1906.

B. DUNBAR,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 1ST OCTOBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	29	9	...	38	12	...	12	8	205	56*	21	8	298	...	...	...
Bombay	18	6	1	25	41	1†	42	7	203	27	23	6	266	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 31 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Paid to Reserve Treasury, Bombay, in part payment of the advance to the Tonk Durbar.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 7th November 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1906.

No. 33.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 3rd of November 1906:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Egra	Bengal	1st November	Opened.
Sargodha City	Punjab	1st "	Ditto.
Tadpatri	Madras	1st "	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Utraitia	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st "	Ditto.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

"Khan Alumpura" instead of "Saharanpur Loco Depôt"

HUGH T. PINHEY,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

Simla, the 2nd November 1906.

No. 76—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No 51, dated 11th May 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr B. C. Wernicke, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months with effect from the forenoon of the 13th November 1906

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd November 1906.

No. 5151.—Under the provisions of section 274 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that in all trials by Jury before the Court of Sessions in the Quetta District the Jury shall consist of five persons.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd November 1906.

No. 5173.—Under the provisions of Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and 69 of the Forest Department Code the Honourable the Officiating Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant B Sadhu Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, privilege leave for forty-one days with effect from the 12th November 1906.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st November 1906

No. 5114.—K S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 22nd October 1906, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave

K S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hindubagh, is transferred to Pishin.

M. Gulzar Khan, a Provisional Tahsildar of the 3rd grade and Tahsildar in the Bolan, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and posted to Hindubagh during the absence of K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan or until further orders.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

Secretary and First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th October 1906.

No. 1286—1087.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following rules to regulate the importation, possession, sale and transport of carbide of calcium in Ajmer-Merwara:—

RULES TO REGULATE THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION, SALE AND TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM IN AJMER-MERWARA.

PART I.—OF IMPORTATION OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Applicable to maritime Provinces.

PART II.—OF POSSESSION AND SALE OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Carbide of calcium to be "commercially pure."

1. No carbide of calcium shall be kept at any place, with or without a license unless it is "commercially pure," *i.e.*, unless it contains no impurities liable to generate phosphoretted or siliciuretted hydrogen so as to render the gas evolved liable to ignite spontaneously.

Conditions of possession and sale without license.

2. No license shall be required for the possession or sale of carbide of calcium (i) in any quantity not exceeding five pounds if it is kept in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by rule 1 of Part V; (ii) in any quantity exceeding five and not exceeding twenty-eight pounds where the following conditions are observed and the vessels containing it are labelled as required by rule 1 of Part V:—

(*a*) the carbide shall be kept only in metal vessels hermetically closed at all times when the carbide is not actually being placed in or withdrawn from such vessels;

(*b*) the vessels containing carbide shall be kept in a dry and well ventilated place;

(*c*) due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized person from having access to the carbide;

(*d*) notice shall be given of such keeping to the licensing authority referred to in rule 8 of this Part, and free access shall be afforded to any duly authorized inspector to inspect the portion of the premises where the carbide is kept and the generator, if any, is situated.

Where a fixed generator is used on the premises:—

(e) full and detailed instructions as to the care and use of the generator shall be kept constantly posted up in such place as to be conveniently referred to by the generator attendant.

Where it is desired to keep a greater quantity or where the above conditions cannot be complied with, application must be made to the licensing authority for a license.

Licenses for possession.

3. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding twenty-eight pounds may be kept only under a license to possess carbide of calcium granted under these rules. Every application for such a license shall be in form A in the schedule, and where the applicant proposes to engage in the manufacture of acetylene gas, the generating apparatus to be used by the licensees must, if manufactured in British India, have been examined by such competent authority as the Local Government or Administration of the province of manufacture may from time to time specially authorize in this behalf, and certified by it to be suitable; or, if imported, must either have been so examined and certified, or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

Storage of carbide of calcium.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 3 of this Part, carbide of calcium may, with the special permission of the Local Government, and on such conditions as may be fixed by it, be stored without a license in premises provided for the purpose.

NOTE.—*This rule is intended to be applied only in the case of Port Trust and similar premises.*

Situation of storage buildings.

5. Carbide of calcium shall be stored,—

(1) if in quantities aggregating not more than four hundred and fifty pounds—in a suitable uninhabited building at least twenty feet away from any other premises: provided that quantities not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five pounds may be stored in place connected with a shop at a distance of at least ten feet from other premises;

(2) if in quantities aggregating more than four hundred and fifty pounds and not more than three thousand pounds—in a suitable uninhabited building at least forty feet away from any other premises;

(3) if in quantities aggregating more than three thousand pounds and not more than fifty tons—in an uninhabited building at least one hundred feet away from any other premises.

Not more than fifty tons of carbide of calcium shall be stored in any one building

Construction of storage buildings.

6. Every building for the storage of carbide of calcium shall be—

(a) constructed with stone, brick or iron walls, with terraced, tiled or iron roofs, and with tiled, paved or cemented, or iron (or steel) floors raised at least a foot above the ground level; and

(b) well ventilated and water-tight to the satisfaction of the licensing officer.

Arrangements in storage buildings.

7. Carbide of calcium shall be stored only on racks or trestles standing at least one foot above the level of the ground, and no articles of an inflammable or combustible nature shall be kept in the same building.

Licenses for possession.

8. Licenses to possess carbide of calcium shall be in Form B in the schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf

Continuance of license.

9. Such licenses shall be in force for one year from the dates of issue:

Provided that the licensing officer may, at any time, for good and sufficient reasons, cancel any such license.

Fee for license.

10 The fee for a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be five rupees.

Renewal of license.

11. Every application for the renewal of a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Date of, and fee for, application for renewal.

12. Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days prior to the date on which the original license expires The fee charged for the renewal of a license shall be three rupees

Packing and marking on sale by retail vendor.

13. Every retail vendor of carbide of calcium, selling any quantity exceeding half a pound to a purchaser, shall deliver it to him in an air-tight tin or drum, packed and marked in accordance with these rules, and bearing the name of the vendor plainly printed on the package.

14. Every retail vendor shall keep his carbide of calcium in a receptacle which can be easily opened and closed again so as to be air-tight, and shall open for the purposes of sale, not more than one receptacle at a time.

Packing and opening by retail vendor.

PART III.—TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

1. No license shall be required for the transport of carbide of calcium in any quantity not exceeding five pounds if it is packed in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by, rule 1 of Part V.

Conditions of transport without license.

2. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding five pounds may be transported only under a license to transport carbide of calcium granted under these rules, and shall not be deposited at any time during transit in any building other than a building fulfilling the requirements of rules 5 and 6 of Part II, and shall not be stored in any such building except in accordance with the conditions as to storage prescribed by rule 7 of Part II.

Conditions of transport under license.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 2 of this part, carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods shed, but shall be stacked in the open under waterproof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

Conditions of transport by railway.

4. All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in rule 3 of this Part.

Special precautions.

5. If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water.

Method of disposal if wetted in transit.

NOTE.—*The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.*

6. (1) Where carbide of calcium is transported by passenger train, no quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds shall be carried by any one train and the vehicles shall be well ventilated and as far as possible water-tight.

Condition of transport by passenger train.

(2) In no circumstances shall a naked lamp or other unprotected artificial light be taken into a wagon, vessel or conveyance containing carbide of calcium.

7. Licenses to transport carbide of calcium shall be either general or special in Form C or Form D in the schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

Transport licenses.

8. A general license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted only to a person who holds an annual license to possess a quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds of carbide of calcium.

Grant of general transport license.

9. A special license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted to any person for a particular consignment at the discretion of the licensing officer.

Grant of special transport license.

10. The fee for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be three rupees.

Fee for general transport license.

11. An application for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall state—

Application for general transport license.

(a) the number and date of the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant; and

(b) the period of currency of that license.

12. A general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for not more than one year, and shall in no case remain in force after the date on which the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant expires.

Continuance of general transport license.

13. An application for special license to transport carbide of calcium shall state—

Application for special transport license.

(a) the place from which the carbide of calcium is to be transported;

(b) the place to which it is to be transported;

(c) the number of drums or cases;

(d) the quantity in each drum or case;

(e) the name and address of the consignee,

(f) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported; and

(g) the date on which it is proposed to despatch the consignment.

14. A special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified on the same.

Continuance of special transport license.

15. The fee for a special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be one rupee.

Fee for special transport license.

16. The holder of a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall, with each consignment conveyed under cover of his license, issue a pass in Form E in the schedule specifying—

Issue and contents of passes.

(*a*) the places fr m and to which the carbide of calcium is to be transported ;

(*b*) the quantity of carbide of calcium covered by the pass ;

(*c*) the name and address of the consignee ; and

(*d*) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported.

17. Carbide of calcium may be transported within Ajmer-Merwara under cover of any license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the carbide of calcium is in transit.

Validity of license granted in another province.

PART IV.—OF INSPECTION.

1. The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate appointed by him in this behalf by order in writing, or any police officer of or above the rank of Inspector appointed by the District Magistrate in this behalf by order in writing, or any other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, may at any time enter any premises in respect of which a license to possess carbide of calcium has been granted, for the purpose of inspecting the same.

Powers of inspecting officers.

2. Any officer so inspecting may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any drum or case of carbide of calcium stored in the premises inspected.

Requisition of samples.

3. The licensee of any premises inspected shall personally or through a representative show to the officer so inspecting every place and every vessel in which carbide of calcium in his possession is kept, deliver any samples required, and give such assistance as that officer may require.

Facilities to be afforded to inspecting officers.

4. Where a license to transport carbide of calcium has been granted, any officer authorised under rule 1 of this Part may, at any time and on or before the arrival of the carbide of calcium at its destination, board any ship or detain any conveyance, used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license granted for the transport of the consignment or the pass issued by the licensee and seeing whether the provisions of these rules and the conditions of the license have been complied with.

Inspection during transit.

PART V.—GENERAL.

1. Where carbide of calcium—

Description and marking of vessels.

(*a*) is imported or kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or

(*b*) is transported, or

(*c*) is sold or exposed for sale,

it shall be contained in substantial hermetically closed metal vessels, each containing not more than two hundred and twenty-four pounds, having no copper in their construction and having attached to them labels stating in conspicuous characters the words—"Carbide of calcium—dangerous if not kept dry," together with the following caution:—

"*The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas,*"

and with the addition,—

(*d*) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner ;

(*e*) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender ; and

(*f*) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

(2) A licensing officer may, for reasons to be reported to the Local Government, refuse a license in any case, the reasons for refusal being communicated to the applicant if a request to that effect is preferred by him ; and the Local Government may, on receipt of such report and of any representation made to it by the applicant, pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit.

Refusal of license.

3. Any explosion or accident occurring in connection with the importation, transport, possession or sale of carbide of calcium shall be reported by the person in charge of the same for the time being without delay at the nearest police station

Report of accident.

4. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee

Procedure on death or disability of licensee

Loss of license

5 Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of eight annas

6. The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp provided that, if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license ; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

Levy of license-fees

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any Local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that Local authority may from time to time direct

7. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or Police officer of or above the rank of an officer in charge of a police station.

Production of license

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM A

REGD. NO.

Application to the of for a license to possess Carbide of Calcium.

Name in full of applicant with particulars of his residence. If a firm or company, its name or that of its Agent or Secretary	
Situation of building for which the license is required	
Quantity to be covered by license	
Is the carbide for use or for sale unopened in the vessels in which it is received, and, if not, what will be done with it ?	
In what vessels will the carbide be kept, what is the capacity of the same, how are they closed against moisture, and of what material are they made ?	
In what part of the building will the carbide be kept ? How are the premises constructed ? Are the premises used for other purposes, and, if so, for what purposes ?	

Is the carbide to be used for the manufacture of acetylene gas?	
How is the generator constructed, and what is its capacity? Give sketch.	
Give particulars as to the building in which the generator will be placed, and state whether it is detached from other buildings, and whether it is used for other purposes.	
How is it proposed to dispose of the residue?	
Will the generator be in the sole charge of a person competent to manage it?	

Signature of applicant.
Postal address.

Dated

FORM B.

No.

A license to possess not more than pounds of carbide of calcium at any one time in the building described on the reverse is hereby granted to , subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon. This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the

(Description of the building referred to be on the back of this license)

Signature.

of

Dated 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

RULES.

[Here enter rules 1, 2, 3, 5 to 14 of Part II, 1 to 3 of Part IV, and 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the possession and sale of carbide of calcium made thereunder

2. If the licensing officer or any officer appointed under rule 1 of Part IV calls on the license-holder, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the building licensed which may in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety thereof, the license-holder shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice

3 Subject to the provisions of rule 2 of Part II, the licensee shall not deliver any quantity of carbide of calcium exceeding twenty-eight pounds to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any quantity of such carbide of calcium exceeding half a pound, except in accordance with the rules as to the manner in which carbide of calcium is to be packed

4 Vessels containing carbide of calcium shall be opened only for the time necessary for the removal of any quantity of carbide of calcium or for the refilling of other vessels During such removal or refilling every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing moisture being brought into contact with the carbide of calcium, as well as for guarding against the risk of ignition of any gas which may be liberated

5. Every storage vessel of a greater storage capacity than two pounds shall be secured with a lock or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access to the contents.

6. Due precaution shall at times be taken for the prevention of accidents from fire, and no smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within or near the building in which the carbide of calcium is stored.

7 If carbide of calcium is used for the manufacture of acetylene gas, the following precautions for ensuring safety shall be adopted.

(*a*) The apparatus used must, if manufactured in India, have been examined by * ——— and certified by it to be suitable, or, if imported, either have been so examined and certified or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

* *Vide* rule 3 of Part II.

(*b*) Every apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas other than a portable apparatus holding a charge of less than two pounds of carbide of calcium shall be placed in an out-building which shall be separated as far as may be practicable from any inhabited building and shall be well ventilated.

(*c*) No fire or such artificial light as would ignite inflammable gas shall be taken into or near the building, in which a gas-making apparatus is placed.

8. Every apparatus (including generator and gas-holder) used for the manufacture of acetylene gas shall, as far as practicable, be constructed and used so as to provide against special risk, that is to say :—

(*a*) Copper shall not be used in any part of the apparatus.

(*b*) The various parts shall be of adequate strength.

(*c*) The escape of gas from the apparatus shall be carefully guarded against.

(*d*) Satisfactory provision shall be made against the dangerous development of heat.

(*e*) Satisfactory provision against undue pressure shall be made by the employment of an adequate safety valve connected with a pipe discharging into the open air and a suitable pressure gauge shall be attached to the apparatus.

(*f*) Provision shall be made for the residue of the carbide of calcium being mixed with at least ten times its bulk of water on being removed from the apparatus.

(*g*) No person shall have charge of an apparatus unless he has been properly instructed in its management.

FORM C.

No.

A general license to transport
pounds of carbide of calcium by rail, by road or by water,
, is hereby granted to
, subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon.

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the

Signature

Dated the 190 . ———of———

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

RULES.

[Here enter rules 1, 2, 6 to 8, 10 to 12 and 16 of Part III, rule 4 of Part IV, and rules 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM D.

No.

A special license to transport pounds of carbide of calcium from to is hereby granted to , subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon, and by the following route, namely :—

The weight of carbide of calcium in each package shall not exceed

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the day of 190 .

Signature

Dated the 190 . ______________of______________

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

RULES.

[Here enter rules 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 13 to 15 of Part III, rule 4 of Part IV, and rules 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM E.

No.

This pass covers packages containing pounds of carbide of calcium being the property of (*consignee's name*) while in transport from to

The said (*consignee's name*) has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount above-mentioned.

Dated the 190 . Holder of General License No.

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The 30th October 1906.

No. 1290.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (1 of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following additions to the rules published under his Notification No. 789-C, dated the 12th March 1904:—

(*1*) In rule 1(9), after the words "any quantity not exceeding five tolas in weight," add the words "morphia and its preparations when sold in any quantity not exceeding 10 grains in weight."

(*2*) In rule 5(1), before clause (*b*), add a new clause as follows, and renumber clauses (*b*) and (*c*) as clauses (*c*) and (*d*), respectively:—

"(*b*) Morphia and its preparations to an amount not exceeding 10 grains in weight."

(*3*) After rule 5(3), add the following note:—

"NOTE.—No license is required for the possession of medicinal preparations containing opium imported from Europe."

(4) After rule 7(2), add the following note:—

"NOTE.—No license is required for the sale by medical practitioners, chemists or druggists, of medicinal preparations containing opium imported from Europe."

(5) In rule 16, after the words "which he is" insert the words "authorised under the conditions of his farm or license to sell, but is."

(6) After rule 18(2), add the following note:—

"NOTE.—No permit is required for the import from Europe by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist of medicinal preparations containing opium."

Mount Abu, the 3rd November 1906.

No. 1316—374.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879 (XIV of 1879), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to substitute the following rule for rule 11 of the rules for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Military Cantonment of Nasirabad, published in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 572—374, dated the 8th June 1888. The rule shall be published within the Cantonment limits in such manner as the Cantonment Committee may direct, for a period of not less than one month, at the expiration of which it shall have the force of law:—

11. The licenses for hackney carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules and shall be printed on strong paper. The fees for carriage and driver's licenses shall be as follows:—

	Carriage license.	Driver's license.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
For 1st class carriage . .	2 0 0	0 4 0
" 2nd " " . .	2 0 0	0 4 0
" 3rd " " . .	2 0 0	0 4 0
" 4th " " . .	1 0 0	0 4 0

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November 1906.

No. 11.—Mr. C. H. James, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the examination in reading Native Accounts, prescribed in paragraph 236, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 22nd October 1906

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,

Accountant General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about the beginning of August 1906 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R17-8-0 was found by Pavadi and two others of Kuntalur, while earth was being dug from a manure pit on the village site of Kuntalur, Kallakurchi taluk, South Arcot District in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 1st day of April 1907 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

	No.	Weight.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Puvarahan	4	$3\frac{7}{8}$ pagoda	15	8	0
Chilly seed gold coins	2	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	0	4	0
Kilakkai koppu heads	4	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	0	8	0
Round nose ring	1	$\frac{3}{16}$ "	0	12	0
Large silver ring	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ } "	0	7	0
Small " "	1	$\frac{1}{8}$ }			
Old copper coins	42	...	0	1	0
		TOTAL	17	8	0

E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 25th October 1906.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated Lucknow, this 3rd day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 8930, Private, John Kilkenny.
Age—27 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Horse Trainer.
Date of Enlistment—20th August 1906.
Place of Enlistment—Sunderland, England.
Parish and County in which born—St. John's, Pembroke, Ontario, Canada.
Date of Desertion or Absence—19th October 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Lucknow, India.
Marks—Tattooed cross flags and anchor, bird left forearm, sailor figure girl "Edna," butterfly right forearm.
Deserted when not on furlough.
Under 3 years' service.

G. C. MANSEL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.

ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, for maps of Assam only.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld.

LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.

MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.

RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.

RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles Standish & Co.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam (1889).
2. Atlas of India (1904).
3. Bengal (1904).
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions (1889).
5. Bombay Presidency (1889).
6. Burma (1903).
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies (1889).
8. Central Provinces (1889).
9. India and Adjacent Countries (1904).
10. Madras Presidency (1901).
11. Punjab (1885).
12. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1885).

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Un-coloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
					R a.	R a.	
GENERAL MAPS.							
India (without hills), showing Railways with Stations.	1904	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Telegraph map of—	1905	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Rainfall Chart of—	1884	1"=64 M.	2	40×25	.	4 0	
India, District map of—	1905	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
India, showing density of population.	1887	1"=80 M.	1	38×33	...	3 0	
India, Railway System of—	1906	1"=80 M.	1	40×27	1 8	2 0	Corrected up to 30th April 1906.
India (without hills)	1903	1"=128 M.	1	32×27	1 12	2 0	Engraved.
India (without hills)	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Engraved.
India (without hills)	1904	1"=256 M.	1	18×13	0 6	0 8	Engraved.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam (without hills).	1906	1"=32 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
Bengal (with hills)	1891-1903	1"= 8 M.	16	30×22	16 0	20 0	
Bengal (without hills)	1904	1"=16 M.	2	44×30	4 0	5 0	3rd edition.
Bengal (without hills)	1906	1"=32 M.	1	26×34	1 8	2 0	
Berar (with hills)	1896	1"= 8 M.	1	40×27	2 0	2 8	Engraved.
Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind).	1904	1"=32 M.	1	27×40	1 8	1 12	
Burma, Upper (skeleton)	1903	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	4th edition.
Burma, Upper (with hills)	1903	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	3rd edition.
Cutch	1906	1"=8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 4	
Tenasserim (with hills)	1868	1"= 8 M.	4	34×27	4 0	5 0	
Central India Agency	1904	1"=16 M.	2	36×22	4 0	5 0	Engraved.
Jammoo Territory (with hills)	1870	1"= 2 M.	6	40×27	6 0	8 0	
Madras Presidency	1905	1"=32 M.	1	33×43	1 8	2 0	
North-West Frontier Province	1903	1"=16 M.	1	24×32	1 8	2 0	
Punjab (with hills)	1905	1"=80 M.	1	11×11	0 8	0 10	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.	1905	1"=16 M.	4	40×27	4 0	5 0	
Rajputana	1901	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrections to 1903.
Sind (without hills)	1900	1"=16 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1905	1"=16 M.	2	25×40	2 0	2 8	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Kangra	1903	1"= 2 M.	4	36×34	4 8	5 4	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1901	1"=16 M.	4	38×28	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Chih-li Province, China	1903	1"= 8 M.	1	44×31	1 8	1 12	
Kashmir	1857	1"= 2 M.	4	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Persia	1898	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	6 0	7 8	
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1"=12 M.	1	38×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun Nan	1905	$\frac{1}{1000000}$	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.		Remarks.
			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
			R a.	R a.	
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.					
Scale 1/1,000,000					
Sheet No 70 (Provisional Issue)	1906	20"×22"	0 12	0 14	Tibet and Eastern Turkestan.
„ „ 71 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
„ „ 78 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
„ „ 83 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma.
„ „ 84 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	
„ „ 87 (Engraved) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
„ „ 91 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Tibet and China
„ „ 92 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Burma and China.
„ „ 93 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, China and Siam.
„ „ 95 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma and Siam.
„ „ 96 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Burma and Siam.
„ „ 100 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Tibet and China.
„ „ 101 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Part of China.
„ „ 102 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, Siam, Tongking and China.

J M. FLEMING, LIEUT.-COL., I.A.,
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 5th October 1906.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1906.

No. 2331-*S-Ap*.—Mr. F. W. McCrea, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st November 1906, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A Gangatharam is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F W. McCrea, or until further orders.

No. 2336-*S-Ap*.—Mr. H J. Moorhouse, sub *pro tempore* superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, is appointed superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, on probation, with effect from the 1st September 1906 and until further orders.

No. 2340-*S-Ap*.—The following acting appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each:—

vice Mr. J. N. Craddock, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, on combined leave:—

Lala Sukhdial Das, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 30th August 1906 and until further orders;

Mr. H. J. Moorhouse, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 1st September 1906 and until further orders;

vice the late Mr. W. St. J. Pusey, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, on privilege leave:—

Mr. E. M. Duhan, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th September 1906 and until further orders;

vice Mr. G. R. McCrea, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, on leave on medical certificate:—

Munshi Sultan Ally, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 14th September 1906 and until further orders,

vice Mr. E. M. Duhan, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 3rd grade, on privilege leave:—

Mr. R. D. Kalapesi, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 3rd grade from the 5th September to the 6th October 1906;

vice Mr. R. D. Kalapesi, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 3rd grade, on privilege leave:—

Mr. D. R. Purandaree, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade from the 14th September to the 6th October 1906.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1906.

No. 1129-*Ap*.—Mr J. E Thomas, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted furlough for three months with effect from the 8th October 1906

Babu Nagendra Nath Mitra is appointed to act as 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr J. E Thomas, or until further orders.

The 8th November 1906.

No. 1152-*Ap*.—Mr Sukhdial Das, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, and 3rd Personal Assistant to the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 28th September 1906.

No. 1159-*Ap*.—Mr. J. S Goss, postmaster, Agra, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st November 1906, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders —

Mr S. B. Smith, officiating postmaster, Mussooree, to act as postmaster, Agra;

Mr. H R E. Newman, to act in the R200-250 grade of postmasters

The 9th November 1906.

No. 1164-*Ap*.—Mr. S C. W. Rose, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from the 15th October 1906.

Shaikh Siraj-uddin is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr S C. W. Rose or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 30th October 1906

No. 150—M Abdul Hamid Khan, Tahsildar, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th October 1906

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 3rd November 1906.

No. 151.—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 40, dated the 2nd of March 1906, Lieutenant J. L Costello, I A., Adjutant and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of that Battalion, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th October 1906, relieving Lieutenant A. C. Tancock

The 5th November 1906.

No. 152.—Lieutenant A G. Shea, I A, Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, was recalled to duty from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 130, dated the 1st October 1906, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th October 1906, relieving Lieutenant H J. Mackenzie, I A.

No. 153.—Lieutenant P. W. Burrowes, I A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Reserve Officer of the Southern Waziristant Militia, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th October 1906.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...		...	1	...	1	...	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	4	2	6	9	4	5	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	76	114	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029	3	2	5	15	9	6	...	.	..	14	...	...	..	1	2	1	3	37	111	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	2	3	13	6	7	...	1	...	7	..	1	...	4	3	3	6	28	122	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	25	21	46	34	18	16	...	5	...	17	1	7	1	3	7	3	10	33	24	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	12	9	21	10	6	4	...	...	..	9	...		.	1	...	2	2	61	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	3	8	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	41	26	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	...	2	4	2	2	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	3	1	1	2	20	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	15	11	26	16	10	6	...	...	...	11	1	...	..	4	1	2	3	48	29	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	...	...	..	2	1	1		..	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tonk (Notified area)		Return not received																			11
		TOTAL	1,64,251	67	50	117	109	61	48		6	...	70	2	10	1	20	17	14	31	37	35	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 117 births were registered (67 males and 50 females), giving a birth rate of 37 *per mille* of population, 109 deaths were registered (61 males and 48 females), giving a death rate of 35 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 3rd November 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November 1906.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,05,80,000	17,89,71,755	18,95,51,755	3,43,99,422	*3,38,13,990	46,11,478	6,37,50,000	...	...	76,65,000	(a) 9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,42,39,836	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	1,81,78,285	1,81,78,285	1,15,32,311	9,82,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,14,871	(b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	3,23,37,485	3,23,37,485	1,81,89,385	52,85,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,74,890	
Bombay	96,48,170	11,41,15,320	12,37,63,490	6,84,07,451	1,76,97,867	43,51,550	...	...	...	48,75,000	...	...	9,54,21,868	
Karachi	...	1,22,88,605	1,22,88,605	33,44,550	3,08,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,53,385	
Madras	3,24,005	4,96,58,875	4,99,82,880	91,49,295	11,46,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,95,355	
Calicut	...	33,54,925	33,54,925	21,84,515	24,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,08,725	
Rangoon	...	2,31,87,865	2,31,87,865	4,01,15,950	5,54,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,06,70,290	
	2,05,52,175	43,20,63,115	45,26,45,290	18,74,12,879	5,98,13,367	89,63,028	6,37,50,000	...	...	1,25,40,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,24,79,220	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,66,070	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									10,00,000	
Total Circulation R			45,14,79,220	Total Reserve R									45,14,79,220	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th November 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 183 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th November 1906 to 420 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Maymyo, the 2nd November 1906.

No. 453-C.—2P-4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the following agreement made under section 41 of that Act between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Burma Oil Company, Limited, for the acquisition of land for the purpose of constructing a pipe-line for the conveyance of crude oil from Yenangyat to Yenangyaung and from Yenangyaung to Rangoon, is published for general information.

By order,
R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

AN AGREEMENT made this First day of September 1906 between the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the one part and the BURMA OIL COMPANY LIMITED a company incorporated under the English Companies Act and having its registered office at 175 West George Street, Glasgow, and its principal place of business at Merchant Street, Rangoon, hereinafter called the Company of the other part WHEREAS the Company is possessed of certain oil wells or mines at Yenangyat and Yenangyaung in Upper Burma. AND WHEREAS for the purpose of conveying the crude oil produced at the said wells or mines to the Company's refineries situate at Syriam the Company is desirous of constructing a pipe-line from Yenangyat to Yenangyaung and from Yenangyaung to Rangoon and is willing to allow the public to have the use of such pipe-line for the carriage of similar oil at such price and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be approved of by the Government of Burma. AND WHEREAS such pipe-line if laid must be laid in part in or upon land which is not now at the disposal of the Government of Burma and the Company has applied to the Government of Burma to acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 so much of the land necessary for the laying of such a pipe-line as is not at the disposal of the Government of Burma excepting always land in the occupation of the Burma Railways Company and land forming a portion of any road vested in a Municipality. AND WHEREAS the Government of Burma having held an enquiry and being satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the said work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public has pursuant to section 41 of the last mentioned Act required the Company to enter into such an agreement with the Secretary of State as is prescribed by the said section. AND WHEREAS it is also desired to provide for the granting to the Company of a lease of or license to use for the purposes of their pipe-line so much of the land required therefor as may be at the disposal of Government.

Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1. Upon and in consideration of the Government of Burma taking proceedings for the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 of land for the purpose of the pipe-line above referred to the Company shall on demand pay to the Government of Burma the cost of the acquisition and all costs of and incidental to such proceedings (including costs incurred in reference to land which is not eventually acquired) as certified under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of Burma and shall from time to time pay to the Government of Burma on demand such sums as may be so certified to be required on account of such costs.

2. The land to be acquired shall so far as the Government of Burma shall consider expedient be along the alignment shown in the map annexed to this agreement but the Government of Burma shall be at liberty to divert the proposed alignment so as to avoid any lands to the acquisition of which there may in the opinion of the said Government be valid objections provided that except with the consent of the Company the sum of such diversions shall not increase the total length of the alignment shown in the plan by more than two per cent.

3. The land acquired shall not ordinarily be of a greater width than 10 feet.

4. Upon completion of the acquisition and upon payment by the Company to the Government of Burma of the costs to which the Company may be liable in respect thereof the Company shall accept a lease of the land so acquired. And in addition thereto the Government of Burma shall grant or cause to be granted to the Company and the Company shall accept a lease or leases as to part and a license or licenses as to the remainder of so much of the land necessary for the said pipe-line as shall be at the disposal of Government and it is agreed the the Government of Burma shall decide for what portions a lease and for what portions a license shall be granted.

5. If before a lease is executed in respect thereof the Company shall have the use and occupation of any of the land to be comprised in a lease the Company shall pay for such use and occupation at the rate of R2 per acre per annum.

6. Such lease or leases as aforesaid shall be for a term of 30 years from the date thereof at a rental or in consideration of a payment after the rate of Rs. 2 per acre of land per annum and shall be renewable at the option of the Company for two further periods of 30 years each at such rent or in consideration of such payment as may be determined by the Government of Burma at the date of each such renewal provided that the rent or consideration so determined shall not exceed the highest rates of land revenue payable at the date of each renewal for land in the neighbourhood of the land comprised in the instrument.

7. Such lease or leases as aforesaid shall be upon the following terms and conditions:—

(a) That the land shall be used solely for the purposes of the pipe-line.

(b) That all roads ways railways water-ways irrigation cuttings and other drainage channels now existing or hereafter to be made shall have free passage across the lands comprised in the lease and the pipe or pipes or other works in or upon the said land.

(c) That the Company shall construct and maintain to the satisfaction of the Government of Burma crossings for cart traffic and foot passengers across the pipe-line at such places and shall allow the public to use such crossings except at such times as the Government of Burma may from time to time prescribe.

(d) That if at any time during the continuance of a lease it shall in the opinion of the Government of Burma become necessary or expedient to alter the alignment of the pipe-line for the purposes of any road or railway or other works of a public nature the Company shall on being required to do so by the Government of Burma and within such reasonable time as may be specified in the requisition surrender so much of the land leased to them as may be required for such purposes and at its own expense remove the said pipe or pipes or other works to other land which shall be provided for the purpose by and at the expense of the Government of Burma and which shall be leased to the Company in substitution of and upon the same terms as that surrendered. And the Government of Burma shall not be liable to pay compensation on account of such removal.

(e) The terms contained in clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this agreement.

(f) That on failure by the Company to pay the rent or to carry out and perform any of the other terms or conditions of the lease the lease may be forfeited and Government may re-enter upon the land.

8. Such license or licenses as aforesaid shall authorize the Company to enter upon open and break up the soil of the land in respect of which the license is granted and lay down and do all acts necessary for the maintenance of their pipe-lines therein or thereon and shall be subject to such terms as the Government of Burma may decide.

9. The Company shall complete the laying of a line of pipe for the conveyance of oil between Yenangyat and Yenangyaung and between Yenangyaung and Rangoon and the necessary pumping stations, tanks and machinery within a reasonable time from the date of this agreement such time not to exceed five years without the special consent of the Government of Burma.

10. When such line of pipes pumping stations tanks and machinery have been completed the Company shall at all times during the continuance of any lease granted to them in pursuance of this agreement and in accordance with such rules or regulations as the Government of Burma may from time to time notify in that behalf make full and adequate provision for meeting the general requirements of the public in regard to the carriage of crude oil and whenever required to do so by any person carry crude oil from Yenangyat and Yenangyaung to Rangoon and shall if required to do so by the Government of Burma and within such time as may be fixed by the said Government increase the carrying capacity of their pipe-line and the capacity of their pumping stations tanks and other appliances PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Company shall not be bound to increase the capacity of their pipe-line pumping stations tanks or other appliances save upon the requisition of producers of crude oil who shall have given satisfactory guarantees of the permanence of the supply of crude oil to be carried by the Company and that the Company shall not be bound to carry crude oil below a flash point which may from time to time be fixed by the Government of Burma or otherwise than in accordance with rules and regulations to be made by the said Government in that behalf: Provided also that the Company shall not be bound to place at any one time at the disposal of the public more than 20 per centum of the full carrying capacity of their pipe-line as then constituted.

11. The Rules or Regulations in the last preceding clause mentioned may among other things fix a limit to the rates which the Company may charge for the carriage of oil and the terms and conditions upon which the Company shall be bound to carry oil for the public may attach a penalty to the breach by the Company of any such rule or regulation and provide a method for deciding all questions as to the performance by the Company of their obligations towards the public including questions as to the damages payable by the Company or other the liability of the Company for failure to perform such obligations. The Company shall execute in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a bond

in the sum of rupees ten thousand conditioned for the payment by them of any penalty or payment of any sum to which they may have become liable under such rules or regulations and for compliance with any such decision as aforesaid.

12. Upon the expiration or sooner determination of any lease granted in pursuance of this agreement the Secretary of State shall have the option of taking over the pipe-lines in or upon the land comprised in the lease together with all or any of the buildings erections pumping stations tanks machinery and appliances belonging to the Company and used or intended to be used for the purposes of the said pipe-lines or in connection therewith and the Secretary of State shall pay to the Company the actual cost price of the said pipe-lines buildings erections pumping stations tanks machinery and appliances so taken over less a reasonable sum for deterioration or wear and tear. The amount to be so paid shall in case of disagreement between the parties be fixed by arbitration.

13. In case the Secretary of State shall not desire to exercise the option reserved to him of taking over the pipe-lines buildings erections pumping stations tanks machinery and appliances as aforesaid the Company shall be at liberty to remove the same within a reasonable time after the expiration or determination of their lease.

Failing such removal the said pipe-lines buildings erections pumping stations tanks machinery and appliances shall vest in and become the property of the Secretary of State without liability to make compensation therefor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF ROBERT EDWARD VAUGHAN ARBUTHNOT Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Revenue Department acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State for India in Council by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and CAMPBELL KIRKMAN FINLAY the duly authorized Agent and Attorney of the said Company in Burma have hereunto set their hands.

Signed by the said—
ROBERT EDWARD VAUGHAN ARBUTHNOT
in the presence of—
(Sd.) C. W. DUNN.

(Sd.) R. ARBUTHNOT.

Signed by the said—
CAMPBELL KIRKMAN FINLAY
in the presence of—
(Sd.) DUNCAN GARROW, Partner,
Finlay Fleming & Co.

The Burma Oil Company Limited by their Attorney
(Sd.) C KIRKMAN FINLAY.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. F. H. Maclean	Burhagora village near Jubbulpore.	12th August 1906	District Judge, Jubbulpore, on 5th October 1906.	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will.
Captain B. D. Fitzpatrick, late District Judge of Sealkot.	Died on his way to England.	7th or 8th May 1906	District Judge, Sealkot, on 6th October 1906.	No information regarding Will.
Mr. Ashley Blaquire, late a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Office, Agra.	Calcutta	28th September 1906	District Judge, Agra, on 29th October 1906.	Left no Will.
Mr. F. Carstiars, 1st Grade Myook of the Subordinate Civil Service.	...	23rd July 1906	District Judge, Hanthawaddy on 24th October 1906.	No Will. No information.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, the 31st October 1906.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 8th November 1906, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Weather was settled during the week over the whole of the country, except in Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula. In the former of these areas rainfall was due to an area of low pressure in the neighbourhood of the Andamans, while in the latter monsoon conditions were feebly developed and precipitation was light.

Burma.—Rainfall was abundant in Tenasserim, while all the stations in the remainder of Burma had some rain during the week, the total fall being slightly above the normal for the period. Skies were generally lightly to moderately overcast, and temperature was normal or in slight excess.

North-east India and Orissa.—The rainfall initiated by last week's depression still continued for the first two days of the week, but in diminishing quantities, and was confined chiefly to the south-eastern districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. On the 4th Dibrugarh was the only station that reported rain, and for the rest of the period no rain fell. Skies were clear at most stations, and temperature was generally normal throughout the division.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Chanda reported a light fall of rain on the 2nd and Raipur on the 3rd, but with these exceptions no rain fell in this division throughout the week. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and Central India on the first two days of the period, but they were clear for the rest of the time in these areas, as well as in the United Provinces. Night temperature was in moderate to large excess in the Central Provinces on the 2nd and 3rd, but apart from this, both maximum and minimum temperatures were approximately normal.

North-west India.—No rain fell during the week and skies were clear, except for a few days in the extreme north, where they were lightly clouded owing to a slight disturbance. Temperature was normal or in excess throughout the week.

The Peninsula.—Precipitation was fairly abundant in Malabar, and in the remainder of South India, in the southern half of the Deccan and on the Circars coast light rainfall also occurred, but it was much below the normal fall for this period of the year. Skies were generally lightly to moderately clouded throughout the Peninsula, and both day and night temperatures were normal or in excess, the departures from normal being greatest in the Bombay Deccan.

The total rainfall of the period, from the 4th May to the 8th November, differs by less than twenty per cent. from the normal over the whole country, except in the West Satpuras and the sub-divisions of Indore and Simla, where it is in excess, and in Baluchistan, Sind, parts of Rajputana and in Orissa, where it is in defect.

The following list summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week as reported at 8 hrs. each day :—

November	2nd,	Moulmein 2·54" and Chaibassa 1·20".
"	3rd,	Chittagong 1·67".
"	4th,	Toungoo 1·02".
"	5th,	Port Blair 1·25," Slipper Island 1·65" and Toungoo 1·26".
"	6th,	Tavoy 1·30".
"	7th,	Cochin 2·20" and Cuddalore 1·15".
"	8th,	Toungoo 1·88" and Yamethin 1·14".

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 8th November 1906.			Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 8th November 1906			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·68	2·33	—0·65	92·13	99·33	— 7·20	— 7	— 7
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	1·74	1·18	+0·56	140·34	146 58	— 6·24	— 4	— 5
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	1·22	0·80	+0·42	56·19	57·62	— 1·43	— 2	— 3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·58	0·54	+0·04	30·77	30 08	+ 0·69	+ 2	+ 2
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·98	0·61	+0·37	86·50	77·70	+ 8 80	+ 11	+ 11
	Calcutta	0·10	0·53	—0 43	61 21	58·12	+ 3 09	+ 5	+ 6
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·37	0·20	+0·17	127·09	117·19	+ 9·90	+ 8	+ 8
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·03	—0 03	88 46	90·12	— 1·66	— 2	— 2
	Darbhanga	0	0·07	—0·07	48·58	49·14	— 0·56	— 1	— 1
	Bahraich	0	0·15	—0·15	38·29	45·11	— 6 82	— 15	— 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·33	—0·33	61·73	51·73	+10 00	+ 19	+ 20
	Patna	0	0·13	—0 13	40·04	43·22	— 3·18	— 7	— 7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·13	—0·13	51·16	39·90	+11 26	+ 28	+ 29
	Ludhiana	0	0·11	—0·11	39·83	36·92	+ 2 91	+ 8	+ 8
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·13	—0·13	31·15	32·34	— 1·19	— 4	— 3
	Lahore	0	0·03	—0·03	21·86	20 66	+ 1·20	+ 6	+ 6
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·01	—0·01	7·18	8·08	— 0·90	— 11	— 11
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0	0	0·25	1·39	— 1·14	— 82	— 82
12 East Coast, North	Waltair	0.19	2·53	—2·34	35·13	37·79	— 2·66	— 7	— 1
	Cuttack	0·49	0·90	—0·41	42 93	58·15	—15·22	— 26	— 26
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·34	0·19	+0·15	44·24	53 34	— 9·10	— 17	— 17
	Raipur	0·28	0·33	—0 05	45·03	50 47	— 5 44	— 11	— 11
	Jubbulpore	0	0·18	—0·18	54 66	58·20	— 3 54	— 6	— 6
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·09	—0·09	45·03	42·22	+ 2 81	+ 7	+ 7
	Jaipur	0	0·01	—0·01	14·11	21·37	— 7 26	— 34	— 34
	Indore	0	0 02	—0·02	50·46	40 71	+ 9·75	+ 24	+ 24
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·71	1·93	+0·78	86·38	91·01	— 4 63	— 5	— 6
	Bombay	0·19	0·55	—0·36	82·87	98·59	—15·72	— 16	— 16
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	—0 02	33 66	38 23	— 4 57	— 12	— 12
	Rajkot	0	0·02	—0·02	21·63	20 73	+ 0·90	+ 4	+ 4
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·23	—0·23	39·92	32 99	+ 6·93	+ 21	+ 22
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·17	0·91	—0·74	26·29	24·04	+ 2·25	+ 9	+ 13
	Bijapur	0·34	0·55	—0·21	25·12	29·10	— 3 98	— 14	— 13
	Hyderabad	0·39	0·55	—0·16	29·12	29·27	— 0·15	— 1	0
19. South India	Mysore	0·23	1·11	—0·88	29·45	26 00	+ 3·45	+ 13	+ 17
	Madura	0·79	1·43	—0·64	21·61	21 73	— 0·12	— 1	+ 3
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·45	3·59	—3·14	22·06	26·67	— 4·61	— 17	— 6

J. PATTERSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 8th November 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 3rd November 1906.

Burma.—The rainfall was mostly light and practically general with over 3 inches in Rangoon and Thaton, 10 and 12 cents in Minbu and Sagaing, respectively, and none Myingyan. Reaping of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Myitkyina and that of hill side paddy is completed in Myitkyina and the Ruby Mines district. Sowing of wheat is completed and reaping of early miscellaneous crops has commenced in the Northern Shan States. Sowing of tobacco has commenced in Akyab and ploughing for gram and wheat has commenced in Kyaukse. Plucking of cotton continues and the cultivation of miscellaneous crops is progressing satisfactorily. Slight damage to hill side paddy crops by rats is reported in the Banmauk township of Katha; in Minbu unirrigated paddy has failed, in Shwetachaung and other large tracts of Mandalay and in the Yamethin sub-division of Yamethin only a 4 anna paddy crop is expected. Rain is badly wanted throughout Myingyan and in the Sagaing, Myinmu, and Chaungwon townships of Sagaing. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Tharrawaddy, Maubin, and Myingyan and has further increased in Minbu where it is abnormally high; it has fallen considerably in Prome and Katha, and slightly in Rangoon.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts benefiting the standing crops. More rain is needed in Lakhimpur. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue, prospects are good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and sowing of pulses are in progress. Plucking of cotton has commenced and the prospects are fair. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Washing of jute is nearly finished, and the outturn is good. Prices are falling. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 17; Kohima 10; Rangamati 7 to 10; Sibsagar 9, Noakhali 8 to 8½; Comilla 8¼; Chittagong, Dhubri, and Tezpur 8, Bakarganj 7½; Dacca and Pabna 7½; Nowgong and Dibrugarh 7; Faridpur 6¾; Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Malda, and Gauhati 6½, Rampur Boalia, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Sylhet 6; Shillong 5½, Bogra 5½; and Aijal 5 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in six; fallen in twelve; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts.

The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—Tippera 116, Noakhali 376, Sylhet 14,276, Mymensingh 98. 196 persons are also employed on test works in Dacca and 350 in Tippera. The high prices are felt by the non-agricultural more than by the agricultural population. Prices are generally falling in most districts and the condition of the people is improving.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general in all the Divisions of the Province, excepting Patna. It was heavy in Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Singhbhum, and in the Contai sub-division of Midnapore, where a fall of 8·57 inches was recorded for the week. In the Patna Division, Gya alone recorded a slight fall of 0·38 inches only. The recent rain has been generally beneficial to *aman* paddy, but it is reported from Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and the Sonthal Parganas that it has slightly damaged this crop in certain places. Standing crops, especially on high lands, are still in need of rain in the Patna Division and also in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. Damage has been done by insect-pests in Nadia and Monghyr. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 10,897, Saran 1,061, Muzaffarpur 4,775, Darbhanga 22,493—total 39,226. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 693, Darbhanga 5,589. Fodder and water are generally sufficient,

The price of common rice has risen in twelve and fallen in six districts. The increase is noticeable in Darbhanga, where common rice is selling at 5 seers per rupee as against 7½ seers in the previous week.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless with the exception of slight showers in Almora. The late rice in the eastern districts is withering for want of rain; elsewhere harvest prospects are good and the spring crops have germinated well. Slight damage by insects is reported from parts of Gorakhpur and Banda. Cholera and malaria are decreasing. Markets are well stocked and fodder is generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to rise in fourteen districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The agricultural situation in Gorakhpur remains unchanged. The numbers on relief are :—on works 572, on gratuitous relief 740, total 1,312.

Punjab.—No rain. Prices are generally unchanged ; wheat is rising in Hissar, Ambala and Sialkot and falling in Rohtak, Gurgaon, and Lyallpur. Harvesting of autumn and slowing of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good ; the outturn of autumn crops is good to average. The condition of cotton is still unsatisfactory in Lyallpur. Locusts appeared in parts of Mianwali and laid eggs ; young locusts are slightly damaging the growing spring crops in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Shahpur ; measures are being taken for their destruction ; insects have also damaged, the water melon crops in Mianwali. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain. Rain is wanted for unirrigated tracts. Spring sowings are in progress. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unsirrigated areas is good except in the Swabi tehsil where it is slightly below average. The tanding crops have been damaged by locusts in the Kulachi tehsil. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are good ; the outturn of cotton is below average in Dera Ismail Khan , picking of cotton has commenced in Bannu. The water supply is sufficient. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good except in the Kulachi tehsil where fodder is not procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat $14\frac{1}{16}$ to 19 ; gram $17\frac{3}{16}$ to 22 ; maize 15 to 27¾ ; and bajra 13 to $21\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are stationary. Prices :—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 12 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils. Land is being prepared for the spring harvest.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and is becoming cooler. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue and also sowings for spring crops ; prospects are favourable. Slight damage by locusts is reported from Jaisalmer, Tonk Jaipur, and Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is generally good Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Jaisalmer, Tonk, Jaipur, Kishangarh, and Bharatpur ; are falling in the Hill tracts , and are steady elsewhere. Prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Harvesting of the early autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good and sufficient Prices are high in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and in parts of Indore ; and are falling in Bundelkhand.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—All relief measures in Bundelkhand have been closed since 31st October.

Central Provinces.—With the exception of light rain in Yeotmal, Raipur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Drug, the week was rainless. The weather is clear and warm and the nights and mornings cool. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowi ngs have been completed in most districts. In Raipur harvesting is impeded by rain. Germination is reported good everywhere. Linseed has been injured a little in Bilaspur tahsil by insects. The standing crops are in good condition and prospects continue to be generally favourable. Fodder and water are ample. Wheat in Buldana ; gram in Saugor, Damoh, Chindwara, and Buldana; rice in Damoh, and Mandla; and juar in Buldana have become slightly cheaper. Gram in Hoshangabad ahd rice in Saugor have become a little dearer ; elsewhere prices are steady or fluctuate slightly but continue equal to the scarcity level in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur. The prices of staple food grains in several districts are still higher than those ruling at this time last year.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, Karnatak, and Kolhapur. More rain is needed for maturing crops and for spring sowings in parts of Broach, the Deccan and Karnatak. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Sind, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur; by insects in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, and Bijapur ; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is progressing and a good outturn is expected; spring sowings continue except in parts of the Deccan where they are retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Cattle are generally in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. Stocks of grain in the markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 16 to 45 per cent. ; in the Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent. ; and elsewhere normal to 30 per cent. less than the normal. Labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields and the public health is generally good. The number on gratuitous relief is :—Poona 44, Belgaum 24, Jamkhandi 52, total 120.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 38 cents. Prospects continue favourable. The autumn and early rice harvests and spring sowings continue. The standing crops are fair to good. Lands are being prepared for late rice sowings which have commenced in one taluk. Prices :—wheat 8¼ ; coarse rice 7½ ; and jowar 16¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are good but more rain is needed in parts of Mysore. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 77 cents. Picking of cardamom continues. The prices of food grains are stationary. The water and fodder supply is sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain in the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris ; the fall was heavy in Ganjam ; good in Vizagapatam littoral, and Godavari ; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Godavari, Kistna, the Deccan, Salem and Madura. Ploughings, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but require more rain in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Tanjore. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal, and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts ; has fallen in five ; and has very slightly risen in five The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—Ragi is stationary in six districts ; has fallen in eight ; and has slightly risen in seven. Cholam is stationary in four districts ; has fallen in eight ; and has slightly risen in three. Cumbu is stationary in two districts ; has fallen in five ; and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam .	266	12,813	13,079	546	14,866	15,412	+2,333
Bengal	5,429	42,424	47,853	6,282	39,226	45,508	—2,345
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	543	670	1,213	572	740	1,312	+99
Bombay	256	934	1,190	...	68	68	—1,122
Total British Provinces	6,494	56,841	63,335	7,400	54,900	62,300	—1,035
Native States.							
Central India States	...	9	9	*	*	*	—9
Bombay Native States . .	.	53	53	...	52	52	—1
Total Native States .	.	62	62	...	52	52	—10
GRAND TOTAL .	6,494	56,903	63,397	7,400	54,952	62,352	—1,045

* Relief Measures have been closed.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	1,92	1,73	1,60	1,42	1,60	1,84	1,70	2,32	2,08	2,13
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,06	1,06	1,11	1,04	1,17	1,27	1,47	1,59	1,54	1,67
Spirits and liqueurs	33,10	35,41	37,35	36,34	36,17	38,52	42,21	42,23	44,64	40,60
Wines	1,83	1,95	1,88	1,80	1,81	2,09	2,02	1,86	2,04	1,92
Opium	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Petroleum	27,38	25,90	22,29	23,94	29,84	31,68	25,45	26,59	22,81	20,07
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	2,47	10,39	16,68	15,65	1,96	9	1	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	3,17	13	6		...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	7,48	6,65	7,12	8,04	7,65	7,06	7,64	8,72	9,85	10,15
Sugar (ordinary duties)	9,78	8,24	7,76	15,07	15,53	14,66	15,35	17,09	17,30	28,87
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	5,78	5,50	6,18	5,75	6,53	6,48	7,61	7,41	7,85	8,22
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	24,05	25,59	29,07	26,17	29,13	31,40	27,35	31,57	35,87	37,97
" white	9,45	9,91	11,08	10,39	16,78	9,72	11,15	15,79	16,17	13,91
" coloured	7,33	10,63	14,60	11,17	13,99	12,96	16,18	18,56	18,64	18,96
Other goods	80	92	1,62	1,42	1,77	1,31	2,20	3,18	3,18	3,80
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	25,70	20,72	15,42	7,42	17,11	24,50	21,40	24,27	17,02	25,09
Other metals and manufactures of metals	12,08	11,12	9,07	11,70	13,03	17,55	17,51	21,11	17,52	18,86
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,48	1,05	76	87	1,11	97	54	52	64	1,27
Manufactured articles	24,35	26,81	32,08	31,99	35,78	33,09	39,96	47,06	47,46	47,02
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	5,34	4,68	3,47	5,58	5,61	4,99	5,08	5,86	6,89	6,15
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,93	1,98,19	2,04,95	2,10,51	2,51,31	2,59,83	2,47,01	2,75,90	2,71,83	2,86,68
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	5,83	7,71	7,36	6,21	9,31	9,34	10,69	11,35	13,69	13,69
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	25,63	55,40	47,41	43,77	44,49	61,50	58,25	66,97	61,15	51,53
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	4,12	3,78	4,05	4,65	4,57	4,81	5,46	5,91	4,80	5,25
GRAND TOTAL	2,34,51	2,65,08	2,63,77	2,65,14	3,09,68	3,35,48	3,21,41	3,60,13	3,51,47	3,57,15
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	72,72	77,08	83,82	88,57	95,38	97,49	87,26	99,65	1,00,26	1,02,16
Bengal — Exports	3,33	10,40	10,52	11,90	7,44	7,69	7,64	9,87	12,39	6,48
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bombay — Imports	80,87	75,85	73,53	66,93	90,60	99,36	94,26	1,04,68	1,01,56	1,06,57
Bombay — Exports	1,42	1,89	1,00	1,81	1,24	2,11	1,25	1,37	96	94
Sind — Imports	12,35	12,53	13,81	18,93	24,54	44,24	19,03	21,80	22,94	27,66
Sind — Exports	37	85	67	3[illegible]	1,22	70	55	92	74	2,06
Madras — Imports	18,54	15,61	17,84	17,85	22,2[illegible]	21,17	23,31	23,50	22,01	22,79
Madras — Exports	5,56	2,75	3,85	1,58	3,42	4,11	5,83	4,64	2,83	4,77
Burma — Imports	14,45	17,12	15,95	18,23	18,51	17,57	23,15	26,27	25,06	27,19
Burma — Exports	14,95	39,51	31,37	28,16	31,17	46,89	42,98	50,17	44,23	37,28

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 6, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 7th November 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 3rd November 1906, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	20	13
		Dholera Port	B. G.-J.-P.	10	8
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	5(a)	3(a)
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	1	3
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	189	128
		Panch Mahals District	,, ,,	50	42
		Kaira District	,, ,,	225	136
		Broach Port	,, ,,	...	.
		Broach District	,, ,,	11	7
		Mahikantha State	,, ,,	62	46
		Rowakantha State	,, ,,	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	,, ,,	28	28
		Bulsar Port	,, ,,	1	1
		Surat District	,, ,,	65	59
		Palanpur State	,, ,,	26	19
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan ,,	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Versova ,,	,, ,,	...	
		Kelva ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Trombay ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Mahim ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Dhanu ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bhiwndi ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi ,,	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Shirgaon ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	,, ,,		...
		Kalyan ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana ,,	,,	...	...
		Bandra ,,	B., B. & C. I.		.
		Umbergaon Port	,, ,,	...	...
		Kon ,,	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	237	220
		Poona District	,, ,,	642	409
		Satara ,,	S. M.	332	254
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	54	33
		Khandesh District	,,	125	87
		Nasik ,,	,,	1	...
		Sholapur Town	,,		...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	7(a)	4(a)

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Fahoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	7
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		5	3
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		.	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	16	16
		Belgaum "	"	44	2
		Dharwar District	"	16	7
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	.	...
		Kanara District	"	.	..
		Savantvadi State	"	.	..
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	6	
		Karachi District	"		...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	..
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	..
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	..	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	..
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	"	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	..
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	5	2
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B. G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port		...	1(a)
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	"	28	11
		Jamnagar " "	"	20	15

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	37	22
		Jafrabad "	"	1	...
		Verawal "	"	1	1
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	217	131
		Kolhapur Town		5	5
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	257	189
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	
		Banmandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port			...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"		...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	583	402
		Satara "	S. M.		
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	5	2
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	8,319	2,138
Madras Presidency.		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	1(a)	...
		Salem District	Madras	4	9(b)
		Bellary Town	S. M.		...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	
		Bellary District	" & Madras	3(b)	2(b)
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras		
		North Arcot District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	1(a)	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	1	1
		Cuddalore Port	"		...
		Mangalore Port	"	7	7
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) Imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"		...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	17	19
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	7	7
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	35	25
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Darbhanga District	"	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	22	14
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	12	5
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	8	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District . . .	E. I.	.	...
		Gangpur State . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	„	...	...
		Manbhum District . . .	E. I. & B. N.	...	.
		Singhbhum „ . . .	B. N.	...	..
		Hazaribagh „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . .	B. N.		..
		Sambalpur „ . .	„	...	...
			TOTAL .	79	53
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut .	Meerut City	N. W.	.	...
		Meerut Cantonment . . .	„	.	..
		Meerut District . . .	„ O. & R. & E. I. . .	.	...
		Muzaffarnagar City . . .	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District . .	„	7	
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	..
		Aligarh District . . .	„ „	...	..
		Saharanpur City . . .	O. & R. & N. W. . . .	...	..
		Hardwar Union . . .	„	...	..
		Roorkee Town . . .	„ . . .	..	.
		Saharanpur District . .	„ & N. W. . . .	1	1
		Bulandshahr „ . .	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „ . .	O. & R.	...	.
	Agra .	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District . . .	„		...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . .	„ „ & E. I. . .	.	.
		Farrukhabad District . .	„ „ „	4	4
		Mainpuri „ . .	E. I.		
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. .	..	.
		Agra District	„ „ „ „ . . .	..	...
		Etah „	„	..	..
		Hathras City	„ & E. I.	96	96
		Muttra „	„ & G. I. P.	...	
		Muttra District . . .	„ „		..
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	..	.
		Bareilly District . . .	„ „	...	..
		Shahjahanpur City . . .	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District . .	„ „	2	2
		Budaun District . . .	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I. . .	7	7
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District . . .	„	..	..
		Moradabad City . . .	„ & R. K.	...	..
		Moradabad District . .	„ „	18	11
		Pilibhit District . . .	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Allahabad District	„ „	...	...
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	85	78
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	4	10
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	„ („)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	1	1
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia „	„	45	42
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	4	2
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	8	6
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	...	..
		Azamgarh District	„	10	9
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	17	13
		Basti District	„	4	6
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	„ & B. & N. W.		7
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	4	4
		Lucknow District	„ „	6	6
		Hardoi „	„	7	6
		Rae Bareli „	„	...	...
		Sitapur „	R. K.	10	10
		Kheri „	„	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	12	12
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„ & B. N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	...	...
			TOTAL	255	240

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B & C. I. & N. W.	2	2
		Karnal "	E. I.	26(a)	26(a)
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O & R. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	52	35
		Ludhiana "	"	99	47
		Rohtak "	"	160	128
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	15	17
		Hoshiarpur "	"	37	37
		Ferozepur "	"	24	24
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	3	3
		Gurdaspur "	"	87	70
		Lahore City	"	8	7
		Lahore District	"	2	2
		Gujranwala District	"	2	2
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	11	4
		Sialkot "	"	14	14
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	83	66
		Gujrat "	"	...	...
		Shahpur "	"	3	...
		Jhelum "	"	...	...
		Attock	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	13	5
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	.
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	2	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B, B. & C.I. & J.B	108	64
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	21	15
		Maler Kotla "	"	...	...
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	7	...
		Nabha "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	774	568
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	24	24
		Hanthawaddy District	"	3	3
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	1
		Prome "	"	19	18
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	2	1
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	...	...
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 3rd November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	3	5
		Amherst "	"	...	...
		Tavoy "	"	..	...
		Thaton "	"	.	.
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	"	..	..
		Mandalay Town	"	4	3
		Mandalay District	"	...	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	..
		Lower Chindwin District	"	..	..
		Sagaing "	"	..	..
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	...	..
		Yamethin "	"	5	6
		Kyaukse "	"	..	...
		Meiktila "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	60	62
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E B S	.	.
		Malda "	"	...	
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	..
		Faridpur District	"	...	..
			TOTAL		...
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	2(a)	2(a)
		Nagpur District	"	75(b)	54(c)
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	8	5
		Kamptee Cantonment	B N	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	219	216
		Chanda Town	G I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B N.	...	.
		Bhandara District	"	1	1
		Balaghat Town	"	...	.
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I & G. I. P.		...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	.	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	.	..
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	..	...
		Chappara Town	" ( )		...
		Seoni District	B N	...	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...

(a) One imported. (b) Five imported. (c) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town . . .	G. I. P.	..	...
		Nimar District . .	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	6	5
		Pachmari	,, ...	...	..
		Hoshangabad Town . .	,, ...	...	–
		Hoshangabad District . .	,, ...	1(b)	1(b)
		Narsingpur Town . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Narsingpur District . .	,, ...	...	...
		Betul District	,, ...	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Chhindwara District . . .	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Khandwa Town . . .	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P. . .	5(a)	3(a)
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Raipur Town . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Raipur District . . .	,, ...	...	...
	Berar .	Akola Town	G. I. P.	29	27
		Akola District . . .	,, ...	57	37
		Buldana Town	,, ...	...	...
		Buldana District . . .	,, ...	6	7(a)
		Yeotmal Town	,, ...	...	..
		Yeotmal District . . .	,, ...	2(b)	2(b)
		Amraoti Town . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Amraoti District . . .	,, ...	21	19
			TOTAL .	432	389
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras . . .	28	21
		Bangalore City . . .	,, ,, . . .	11	9
		Bangalore District . . .	,, ,, . . .	141	104
		Mysore City	,, ...	10	8
		Mysore District . . .	,, ...		8
		Kolar ,, ...	Madras	1	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . .	,, ...	...	...
		Tumkur District . . .	S. M. . .	17	17
		Shimoga ,, . . .	,, ...	6	2
		Chitaldrug ,, . . .	,, ...	...	...
		Kadur ,, . . .	,, ...	39	29
		Hassan ,, ...	,, ...	40	27
			TOTAL.	295	223

(a) One imported. (b) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	185 } (a)	139 } (a)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	(b)1	1(b)
			TOTAL	186	140
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	419(c)	375(c)
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	..
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	9(d)	9(d)
		Pathari "	" (")	..	...
		Malwa Agency		..	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	..	..
		Bhopal Agency	"	30(d)	15(d)
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	.	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)		...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	157	126
		Nimach "	"	21(d)	14(d)
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	1(d)	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	13(d)	13(d)
		Narsingarh State	"	...	..
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		..	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.		..
		Rewa Town	"	..	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	.	...
		Datia State	"		...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	..	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"		...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	..	..
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.		...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	680	552

(a) Figures for the period from 22nd to 28th October 1906.
(b) Imported.
(c) Figures for 2 weeks ending 3rd November 1906.
(d) Figures for the week ending 27th October 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
(a) RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	..
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	..	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	..
		Tonk State	"	.	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B	...	..
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Jaipur State	"	..	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	..
		Bikanir State	J. B.	..	
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Sirohi "	"	..	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	
		Dholpur State	"	..	..
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Alwar State	"		...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	.	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	
		Banswara State	"	...	.
			TOTAL	..	
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	1	2
		Kathua District	"	...	..
			TOTAL	1	2
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.		
		Hazara District	"		.
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	..	
		Peshawar Town	"		
		Peshawar District	"		..
			TOTAL		..
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"		...
		Sibi	"	..	
		Las Bela State	"	..	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	6231	4791

(a) Rajputana figures not received

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Nos. 1804—11.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ALLOTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY IN 1906.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

Ivo D'Oyly Elliott	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
John Charles Hirschfeld Macnair	,, ,, ,, ,,
Hugh Bomford	,, ,, ,, ,,
Maxwell Studdy Leigh	,, ,, ,, ,,
John Johnston	Lower Provinces.
Bertrand James Glancy	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
Vináyak Nandshankar Mehtá	,, ,, ,, ,,
James Edward Scott	Lower Provinces.
Harold Pearse Hewett	Burma.
Stanley George Grantham	,,
Alexander Keith Jameson	Lower Provinces.
Barthold Schlesinger Kisch	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Birendranath De	,, ,, ,, ,,
Sankara Balaji Dhavle	Lower Provinces.
George Scudamore Oddie	,, ,,
Robert Hamilton	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Wilfrid Thomas Mermond Wright	,, ,, ,, ,,
John Clague	Burma.
Thomas White	Lower Provinces.
Charles Robert Plant Cooper	Burma.
Henry Lee Hadwen Shuttleworth	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Robert Douglas Thomson	,, ,, ,, ,,
William Twynam Blake	,, ,, ,, ,,
John Patrick Doyle	Burma
George Milne Harper	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Francis George Rowland	Lower Provinces.
Elias Henry Jones	Burma.
Morris George Bernard Reece	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Philip John Rust	,, ,, ,, ,,
John Cormack McKenzie	Burma.
Bryan Ward Perkins	,,
Henry Duncan Graves Law	Lower Provinces.
Joseph Charles French	,, ,,

Gilbert Alfred Hamilton Searle . . .	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Alan Alexander McCaskill Mitchell . .	" " " "
John Comyn Higgins	Lower Provinces.
Laurence Dunne	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces.
Clyde William Jacob	" " " "

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Provinces shown below against their names :—

Mr. J. Johnston; " A. K. Jameson; " Sankara Balaji Dhavle; " F. G. Rowland; " J. C. French	Bengal.
Mr. J. E. Scott; " G. S. Oddie; " T. White; " H. D. G. Law; " J. C. Higgins	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Mr. I. D'O. Elliott; " H. Bomford; " Vináyak Nandshankar Mehtá; " B. S. Kisch; " W. T. M. Wright; " G. M. Harper	United Provinces.
Mr. J. C. H. Macnair; " M. S. Leigh; " B. J. Glancy; " H. L. H. Shuttleworth; " R. D. Thomson; " M. G. B. Reece; " P. J. Rust; " A. A. McC. Mitchell; " L. Dunne; " C. W. Jacob	Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.
Mr. Birendranath De; " R. Hamilton; " W. T. Blake; " G. A. H. Searle	Central Provinces.
Mr. H. P. Hewett; " S. G. Grantham; " J. Clague; " C. R. P. Cooper; " J. P. Doyle; " E. H. Jones; " J. C. McKenzie; " B. W. Perkins	Burma.

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam should telegraph from Calcutta to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that province at Shillong for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival. Gentlemen who land at Bombay should inquire of the Chief Secretary to

the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of the province to which they have been posted. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that province.

4. The officers posted to the United Provinces should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Allahabad. Those posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the province to proceed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, and to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

G. B. H. FELL,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1906.

No. 25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Alexander Slacke, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

No. 1320.—The services of Mr. G. F. Arnold, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 18th November 1906 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present duties in the Legislative Department of the Government of India.

No. 1323—Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe, K C.I.E, C S I, C.V O, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

No. 1329.—The services of Mr. W. Alder, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

No. 1332.—Mr. C. G Bayne, C S I, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th November 1906.

No. 1337.—The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 29th October 1906.

No. 1340.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S I, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th October 1906 or the subsequent date on which he sailed from India or relinquished charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 944—The Home Department Notification No 920, dated the 2nd November 1906, placing the services of Captain J McC. A. Macmillan, M.B., I M.S, temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th November 1906.

No. 1475-A.—The Home Department Notification No. 1319 dated the 28th September 1906, regarding the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 13th November 1906, is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 486.—The following should be added as a note to rule XXII in part IV of the ecclesiastical rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897:—

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to cases in which pewage, reduced by the amount of interest calculated at 4 per cent on the Government grant towards the cost of construction, is paid on account of seats used by troops.

G. B. H. FELL,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1906.

No. 2221—157-12.—Major A. S. Trydell, M.R.C.V.S., Officiating Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is granted, under Article 622 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough for 10 months, with effect from the 30th October 1906.

FORESTS.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 1514-*F*.—309-13.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators, 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names and are posted to the Provinces named below:—

Mr. J. B. Mercer-Adam, Burma, 29th October 1906.
Mr. N. V. Holberton, Burma, 29th October 1906.
Mr. W. A. Robertson, Burma, 29th October 1906.
Mr. H. L. Cooper, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 5th November 1906.
Mr. J. H. Waddingham, Bengal, 5th November 1906.
Mr. E. O. Shebbeare, Bengal, 5th November 1906.
Mr. J. Hamilton, Bombay, 22nd October 1906.
Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Bombay, 22nd October 1906.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

No. 160.—Mr. S. K. Levett-Yeats, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Railway Accounts officer with the Railway Board.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th November 1906.

No. 2684-*G*.—On being relieved of the duties of Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, Major C. B. Rawlinson is posted as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

The 9th November 1906.

No. 2694-*G.B*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. E. Haldeman Dennison as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

No. 2697-G.—Mr. D. deS. Bray, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st November 1906, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2700-G.—Mr J. L. Maffey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

The 10th November 1906.

No. 2712-G.—*Corrigendum*—In Notification No. 2326-G., dated the 3rd October 1906, granting combined leave to Captain R. Garratt, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, *for* "nine months" *read* "one year."

The 12th November 1906.

No. 4643-I.C.—Major R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., Indian Army, 6th Cavalry, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain B. P. Ellwood whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 3524-F.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2668(*a*)-I A, dated the 21st August 1896, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply sections 1 to 4 of the Excise Amendment Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, in so far as they may be suitable, and subject to the provisos contained in the said notification of the 21st August 1896.

The 13th November 1906.

No. 2733-G.—The following substantive changes are made in the list of general cadre of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel C W Ravenshaw, a Resident of the 3rd class and Resident in Nepal, and with effect from the 25th May 1906 —

Major J. Manners-Smith, V C., C.I.E, a Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 3rd class and Resident in Nepal

Major A. F. Pinhey, C I E, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class

Major C. H. Pritchard, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major S. H. Godfrey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H. B. St John, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the decease of Major E. LeMesurier, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 30th May, 1906:—

Major L. A. Forbes, a Political Agent of the 4th class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the above mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 2751-G.-B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Frank Edward Hardcastle as Consul for Cuba at Bombay.

No. 4653-I.-A.—With reference to Notifications No. 554-I.-A., dated the 10th February 1905, and No. 1317-I.-A., dated the 5th April 1906, it is notified that Mr A. Warden reverted to his substantive appointment as Adjutant of the Wagher Corps with effect from the 19th September 1905 to the 21st October 1906, inclusive, the date of his resumption of the offices of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in Okhamandal and Commandant of the Wagher Corps on return from leave.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMETS.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

No. 6408-E. O.—Mr E. H Burke is posted to Nagpur as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, with effect from the 6th November 1906

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS—POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1906.

No 8798-82—Mr C Stewart-Wilson, I C S, officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st October 1906

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

The 14th November 1906.

No. 8757-2—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following *pro-formâ* account, shewing the receipts and charges in connection with the Burma Coast-lights for the year ending on the 31st March 1906:—

Annual pro-formâ *account of the Burma Coast-light dues for the year 1905-1906.*

Capital expenditure up to — Year.	Capital expenditure up to — Amount.	Interest at 4 per cent. on capital expenditure.	Annual sinking fund payment necessary to liquidate the capital expenditure incurred to date in 60 years assuming interest at 3½ per cent.	Excess of the annual receipts over the annual establishment and maintenance charges.	Profit or loss.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R
1905-06 .	40,75,776	1,63,031	24,576	3,28,242	*1,43,635

NOTE.—General charges on account of the supervision of the lights by the Principal Port Officer, Burma, and by other administrative officers of the Government, also the cost of pensions to the establishment, are not included in the charges incorporated in this statement.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 8846.—Mr. C. A. Cuttriss is temporarily appointed Personal Assistant to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 16th November 1906, *vice* Mr. P. F. Rayan permitted to resign the appointment from that date.

RESOLUTION.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1906

No. 8831—301.—In notifying the retirement from the service of Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I., Director General of the Post Office of India, the Governor General in Council desires to place upon record his appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the State by that officer in the Post Office of India.

2. The connection of Sir Arthur Fanshawe with the Post Office commenced in 1881, and in 1889 he was appointed Director General, a post which he held until his retirement from the service. Of the seventeen years during which he was at the head of the Department, periods of leave and deputation occupied more than three, so that he was actually responsible for the work of the Department for nearly fourteen years. The period has been one of expansion, in which the work of the Post Office has exhibited rapid and continuous growth. Since 1889 the number of units of mail matter dealt with has more than doubled, while the gross revenue of the Department has risen from R1,30,00,000 with a deficit of R7,50,000 to R2,47,50,000 with a surplus of R11,30,000 As head of the Department it was Sir Arthur Fanshawe's task to develop such institutions as the Post Office Savings Bank and the Money Order and Life Assurance schemes which were inaugurated by his predecessors. His energies were also devoted to the reduction of rates, the formation of more intimate postal relations with foreign countries and Native States, the acceleration of the Railway Mail Service and of the steamer service to Europe, and to the extension of Post Office facilities for the convenience both of the general public and of the Departments of Government. An administrator of exceptional ability, at once firm and judicious, Sir Arthur Fanshawe deserves the chief share of the credit for the development of the Post Office system during the period of his incumbency and for its present efficient and flourishing condition. The Governor General in Council found him on all occasions a most sound and sagacious adviser, whose views were expressed with admirable lucidity and on whose judgment it was safe to rely.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th November 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 575.—The services of Captain V de V. Hunt, 125th Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble The Agent to the Governor General in Central India, for employment as officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, with effect from 1st December 1906, or such date as he may relieve Captain R. W. Burton, who is about to be transferred to Nowgong as officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

NATIVE ARMY.

96th Berar Infantry.

No. 576.—Jemadar Gopal Singh, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No 1185 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 7th October 1904.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 577.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25 and 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No 664, of the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :

Section 2 (1).

Clause (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command in Command Orders," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division, in Divisional Orders."

Clause (c) is cancelled and the following *substituted :*

(c) "Brigade" means any body of troops, placed for administrative purposes under a Commander of one or more stations having the status of a Brigadier-General or Colonel on the Staff, and excludes the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Independent Brigades

Insert the following after clause (c) :

(c)(c) "Division" means one of the Divisions into which the Army in India is, for the time being, divided, and includes the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Independent Brigades.

Clause (g) is cancelled and the following *substituted :*

(g) "Officer Commanding the Division" means the Officer Commanding a Division, and includes the Officers Commanding the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Brigades

Section 3 (1), clause (a), is cancelled and the following *substituted* ·

(a) At the head-quarter cantonment of a Division or Brigade, an officer appointed by name in Station Orders by the Officer Commanding such Division or Brigade, in all other cases the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Clause (b)—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 3 (2) is cancelled and the following *substituted :*—At the head-quarter cantonment of the Division or Brigade the officer appointed under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (a), in all other cases the Officer Commanding the cantonment, shall be the President of the committee and the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the Secretary.

Section 4.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 6 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 13 (1).—For the words "Officer Commanding the District" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade, or Division, as the case may be."

Section 13 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division, through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any"

Section 14 (1)—For the word "District" in first line *substitute* "Brigade," and in the marginal note showing contents of the section *substitute* the word "Brigade" *for* "District."

Section 14 (2).—For the word "District" in first line *substitute* "Brigade"

Section 14 (3).—For the word "District" in first line *substitute* "Brigade," and for the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 15.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" in first line, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and make a corresponding alteration in the marginal note showing contents of the section.

Clause (a).—To be reconstructed as follows:

(a) "Exercise any of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (1), on the Officer Commanding a Brigade"

Clause (c) (i).—For the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade."

Section 16.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 17 (2).—For the words "where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the Command of the cantonment during his temporary absence" *substitute* "at the head-quarter cantonment of the Division or Brigade the officer appointed under section (3), sub-section (1), clause (a)."

Section 18 (1).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command" in first line *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 18.—In the proviso *for* the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade."

The *Explanation* is cancelled.

Section 28 (1).—*For* the words "The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department" *substitute* "The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department" and *for* the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division" and *for* the word "Command" in last line, *substitute* "Division."

Section 28 (2).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 29, clause (b), is cancelled.

Section 30, clause (b).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 31.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 32. (1).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division" and *for* the word "District" in third line *substitute* "Brigade or the Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be"

Section 32 (3).—*For* the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade," and *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 32 (4).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 32 (6), clause (b).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the word "District," *substitute* "Brigade"

Section 33 (1) (a).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 33 (1) (b).—*For* the word "District" *substitute* "Brigade, or Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be"

Section 33.—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 33 (2).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division or Officer Commanding the Brigade, as the case may be."

Section 34 (1) (b).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 38.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 52 (3).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 57.—*For* the words "the Government of India in the Military Department" *substitute* "the Government of India in the Army Department," and *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 58.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 60.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 68, clause (c) is *cancelled*, and the following *substitute*:

"The Senior Supply and Transport Officers—all cattle yards, slaughter houses, transport lines, and other places used by establishments, under their charge"

Section 72 (2).—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 73.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 80.—In the proviso *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 96.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 133.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 178 (1).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 211 (2).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division, or, if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division, the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief"

Section 211 (3).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division or the Commander-in-Chief, as the case may be."

Section 214 (1).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 228.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the words "Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade."

Section 230, clause (j) (i).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 243 (1).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Section 243 (2).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 258 (3).—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the present proviso *substitute* the following :

"Provided that where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is not the Officer Commanding the Division, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division, through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any."

"Provided also that the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any, may refuse to forward such application to the Officer Commanding the Division if he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid."

Section 258 (5)—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division"

Section 259 (3) (b).—*For* the words "Officer Commanding the District or his principal staff officer," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade, or if there is no such officer the Commanding Officer of the cantonment."

Section 260 (2) is reconstructed as under :—

"transmit for record to the head-quarters of the division or independent brigade the counterpart with site plan annexed; and"

Section 271 (2).—*For* the words "Officer Commanding the District," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Brigade or Division, as the case may be."

Section 277—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the words "Command Orders," *substitute* "Divisional Orders."

Section 288.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the word "District," *substitute* "Brigade."

Section 289.—*For* the word "Command," *substitute* "Divisional."

Schedule I, Form 4.—Dele the words "one anna stamp, etc." from right top corner of cheque.

Schedule I, Form 8 (Budget Estimate of Expenditure)—

The heading 6 "Police" with its sub-heads *is cancelled.*

Insert "Pounds" under heading 11 "Miscellaneous."

Schedule I, Form 8, page 125.—Footnote (*a*) is amended as under :—

"In the Lower Provinces, the Treasury Rate"

Schedule I, Form 8, Appendix A.—The words "Police establishments" and the columns thereunder *are cancelled.*

Schedule I, Form 8, Appendix B.—The major head "Police" and the minor heads opposite thereto *are cancelled.*

The entry in column 3 opposite "Medical" *is cancelled ;*

also opposite "Miscellaneous" *insert* the words "Cattle Pound contingencies" in column 2.

Schedule V, Form A.—*For* the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division," and *for* the words "Principal Staff Officer of the__ _________ _Command," *substitute* "Principal Staff Officer of the _________ __Division."

Schedule V, annexure to Form A—Condition III, marginal note. *For* the words "the General Officer of the Command" *substitute* "the Officer Commanding the Division."

Schedule V, annexure to Form A.—Condition IV (2).—*For* "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division,"

and *for* the words "such General Officer," *substitute* "the Officer Commanding the Division."

Schedule V, Form B.—For the words "General Officer of the__________Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the__________Division."

For the words "Principal Staff Officer of the__________Command," *substitute* "Principal Staff Officer of the__________Division,"

also *for* the words "General Officer of the said Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the said Division."

Schedule V, annexure to Form B.—In clause (*c*) of the definitions *for* the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Condition III.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Condition IV (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command," *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division,"

and *for* the words "such General Officer," *substitute* "the Officer Commanding the Division."

Condition X (*l*)
" XII (*l*)
" XIII (*c*)
} *For* the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, *substitute* "Officer Commanding the Division."

Schedule IV is cancelled and the following substituted.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Chapter XIX.)

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
21	Cantonment Magistrate's order dismissing servant of cantonment authority whose salary is less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Cantonment authority	Thirty days from date of order.
	Cantonment Magistrate's order, passed with previous sanction of cantonment authority, dismissing servant of cantonment authority whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Ditto.
76 (*g*)	Cantonment authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage	Ditto ditto	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80	Cantonment authority's notice to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water.	Ditto ditto	Thirty days from service of notice.
83	Cantonment authority's notice requiring a building to be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
89 (1)	Cantonment authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.	Ditto ditto	Thirty days from date of refusal.
89 (3)	Cantonment authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.	Ditto ditto	Thirty days from service of notice.
92	Cantonment authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS—*continued.*

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
93 . . .	Cantonment authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Thirty days from service of notice.
94 . . .	Cantonment authority's notice to remove a building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto, or a bank or tree, or to repair a building, wall, structure or bank.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto.
107 (1) . .	Cantonment authority's notice to close a serai.	District Magistrate . .	Ditto.
116 (3) . .	Cantonment authority's notice to close a market.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Ditto.
123 . . .	Cantonment authority's notice prohibiting or restricting the use of a slaughter-house.	District Magistrate . .	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
204 . . .	Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment, on report of Medical Officer, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from service of notice.
210 (3) . .	Cantonment Magistrate's notice directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	District Magistrate . .	Ditto.
211 . . .	Cantonment Magistrate's notice issued on order of the Commading Officer of cantonment, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Ditto.
246 (2) . .	Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment refusing to convene a committee of arbitration.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from date of order.
59 and Schedule V (Conditions of Lease).	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house, not already occupied by a military officer, to a military officer.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house to a civil officer.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto.
	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a tenant to vacate a house.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto.

COMMANDS.

No. 578.—Major-General E. DeBrath, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army, officiating in command of the Aden Brigade, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 14th November 1906.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 579.—Captain C. J. Cumberlege, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days and furlough out of India for one year in continuation, with effect from the 1st December 1906.

MILITARY PRISONS.

No. 580.—With reference to G. O. (Military Department) No. 1004, dated the 18th October 1870, it is notified that the Military Prison at Agra has been abolished with effect from the 23rd October 1906.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 581.—Sub-Conductor John Wilden, Indian Telegraph Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 582.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

10th November 1906.

Armine Brereton Dew, Political Employ.
Edward Newnham Davis, 99th Deccan Infantry
Murray Trent Elderton, 108th Infantry.
Herbert Stuart Shaw, 6th Gurkha Rifles
George Bloomfield Gough, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Cyril Compton Jackson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Charles Levenax Haldane, 10th Gurkha Rifles
Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis.
Wheaton Lipyeatt Raleigh Amesbury, Supply and Transport Corps
Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, 84th Punjabis.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 583.—The undermentioned native military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as a third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 11th October 1906:—

No. 1394, Moses Solomon Vincent.

Erratum.

No. 584.—In Army Department Notifications Nos. 293 and 314 of 1906,

for

No. 1389, Culpankam Virasami Rajagopal Pillai.
No 1390, Villupurum Ghulam Ali Khan Abdulla Khan.
No 1391, Isaac Punchavarnam Joseph.
No. 1392, Gandharapu Appalnarasimhulu.
No 1393, Mocherla Rangayya Nayudu.

read

No 1389, Gandharapu Appalnarasimhulu.
No 1390, Culpankam Virasami Rajagopal Pillai.
No 1391, Mocherla Rangayya Nayudu.
No. 1392, Villupurum Ghulam Ali Khan Abdulla Khan.
No. 1393, Isaac Punchavarnam Joseph.

NATIVE ARMY

No 585.—The following promotions are made —

Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay

Kote Duffadar Jaimal Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kasim Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1906

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry

Jemadar Albel Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot Duffadar Ajaib Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Makhan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1906.

30th Punjabis

Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sunder Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1906.

38th Dogras

Havildar Chabbe Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mian Raghunath Singh, dismissed with effect from the 28th September 1906.

47th Sikhs.

Subadar Hari Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sadda Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Gujjar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1906.

Jemadar Sowan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1906

79th Carnatic Infantry.

The promotions published in Army Department Notification No 446 of 1906 will have effect from the 1st August 1906, and not as therein stated.

93rd Burma Infantry.

Jemadar Basawa Singh, to be Subadar and Havildar Punjab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Basawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th September 1906

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Havildar-Major Bachan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesri Singh, discharged, with effect from the 18th September 1906

116th Mahrattas

The promotion of Jemadar Maroti Rao Sonowle, to that rank, published in Army Department Notification No 236 of 1906, has effect from the 8th July 1906 and not as therein stated

128th Pioneers.

Jemadar Maroti Ghorpade, to be Subadar, *vice* Kisun Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 586.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain James William Prichard, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, 13th October 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William John Montgomery, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, 4th November 1900.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Joseph Brown, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, 25th August 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 587.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C.I.E., A.D.C.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 16th November 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Army Department between the 10th and 16th November 1906.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment.	Lieutenant James Fraser Grahame.	10th November 1906.	Poona	...	...

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 16th November 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 108.—Lieutenant F. Dickins, R.G.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class. Dated 2nd October 1906.

No. 109.—Lieutenant L. d'E. Lenfestey, R.G.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class. Dated 5th October 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 62.—The services of Engineer G. E. Wood, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as officiating Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, with effect from the 19th October 1906, *vice* Engineer C. J. I. Jones, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 63.—The services of Engineer E. G. Venn, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, with effect from the 26th October 1906, *vice* Engineer F. Olford.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

No. 254.—Mr. A H. Wollaston, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4458 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th November 1906:—

No. 558 of 1906.—Bernard Francis Rigold, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Imperial Forest Service, residing at Salem, Madras Presidency, South India *Opening of bottles of ærated liquids in such a manner that the contents of the bottles shall not be partially forced out and spilled by the undissolved and compressed gas in the bottle at the time of opening.*

No. 559 of 1906.—William Asa Gibson, gentleman, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Feed water heater, separator and purifier.*

No. 560 of 1906.—Berthold Gustav Reschke, chemist, Direktor der Sprengstoffwerke Gluckauf Actiengesellschaft, of No. 7 im Geholz, Hamburg, Germany. *Improvements in the manufacture of safety explosives.*

No. 561 of 1906.—J. Hill, Major, Indian Army, and J. C. Freeland, Captain, Indian Army, both of Ambala, Punjab *Improvement of shirts.*

No. 562 of 1906.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, London, England. *An improved double-ended or S-hook.*

No. 563 of 1906.—Augustus Rosenberg, engineer, of 259 High Holborn, London, W.C., England. *Improvements in and relating to gas generating apparatus.*

No. 564 of 1906.—Cuthbert Harrison Thew, foreman, South Indian Railway, of Negapatam, in British India. *A new or improved guards warning for break aways*

No. 565 of 1906.—Rama Dayal Fuller, *raies*, of Aligarh, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. *Improvements in oil lamps.*

No. 566 of 1906.—George Bliss Winter, electrical and signal engineer, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. *An apparatus for electrically controlling the unlocking of railway signals.*

No. 567 of 1906.—John Miles Moffat, electrical engineer, of 448 Merton road, Wandsworth, London, England, John William Manley, electrical engineer, of Segary Villa, Hadley road, New Barnet, England, Reuben James Bott, electrical engineer, of 235 Phillip lane, Tottenham, London, England, and The Electric Safety Appliances Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Eldon Street House, Eldon street, London, England. *A new or improved method of winding the coils of electric measuring or indicating apparatus and the application thereof to instruments for detecting and obviating leakage from conductors of electricity.*

No. 568 of 1906.—Alexandre Tropenas, engineer, of 10 Grande Rue, Montelimar, in the Department of Drome, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in the manufacture of steel by the pneumatic process.*

No. 569 of 1906.—Chunder Nath Bose, proprietor, Gungadhur Industry, Bally, in the district of Howrah, British India. *Process of colouring celluloid and the like.*

No. 570 of 1906.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton Cottage, Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England *A motor cultivator, for cultivating the land between the rows of tea bushes and the like, at varying depths simultaneously and close up to the stems of the bushes.*

No. 4459 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 214 of 1906.—Melvin Linwood Severy, inventor, of 236 Park Avenue, in the town of Arlington, county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, United States of America, and George Bailey Sinclair, piano maker, of 24 Moore Street, in the town of Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk, in said state. *Improvements relating to means for vibrating sonorous bodies in musical instruments.* (Specification filed 29 October 1906.)

No. 292 of 1906.—Richard Victor Briggs, analytical and agricultural chemist of Sirseah, Mozufferpore P. O., T. S. Railway, British India. *Improvements in the manufacture of indigo.* (Specification filed 31 October 1906.)

No. 327 of 1906.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 9 Medows street, Bombay. *Improvements in electric supply plant for railway carriages.* (Specification filed 2 November 1906.)

No. 394 of 1906.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird and Company, of 101/1 Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in latrines and the like for use by natives.* (Specification filed 31 October 1906.)

No. 396 of 1906.—Clarke, Chapman & Company, Limited, engineers, and William Armstrong Woodeson, engineer, both of Victoria Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in steam boilers.* (Specification filed 31 October 1906.)

No. 424 of 1906.—Frederick Walton, engineer, of 114 Holborn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the wheels of motor and other road vehicles.* (Specification filed 30 October 1906.)

No. 454 of 1906.—Frederick William Hedgeland, manufacturer, of Chicago, Cook county, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Power transmitting mechanism for automobiles.* (Specification filed 30 October 1906.)

No. 456 of 1906.—Matthew William Walbank Mackie, electrical engineer, 45 Warwick road, Ealing, Middlesex, England. *Improvements connected with dynamo-electric machines and electric motors for maintaining a constant electro-motive force under variations of speed.* (Specification filed 31 October 1906.)

No. 476 of 1906.—George Smith, produce broker, of 40 Mincing lane, in the city of London, England. *Means or apparatus for drying grain and seeds.* (Specification filed 3 November 1906.)

No. 4460 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 87 of 1894.—Trevor Keene. *Improvements in packing for piston rods and the like.* (From 13 November 1906 to 13 November 1907.)

No. 203 of 1895.—Trevor Keene. *Improvements in and relating to packing for piston rods and the like.* (From 11 December 1906 to 11 December 1907.)

No. 345 of 1899.—Frank William Hornish and Albert Charles Clark. *Improvements in mechanical boiler cleaners.* (From 17 November 1906 to 17 November 1907.)

No. 4461 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive

privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 438 of 1901.—Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat. *An automatically disengaging trailable railway switch lock.* (Specification filed 4 August 1902.)

No. 2 of 1902.—Gustav Huhn. *Metallic packing rings.* (Specification filed 8 August 1902.)

No. 95 of 1902.—Albert Arnold Browne. *Improvements in bale binders and the like, to be called the "Victor Binder"* (Specification filed 8 August 1902.)

No. 151 of 1902.—John McFarlane and David C. Reinohl. *A process of extracting oil from cotton seed.* (Specification filed 8 August 1902.)

No. 152 of 1902.—John McFarlane and David C Reinohl. *A process of hulling cotton seed* (Specification filed 8 August 1902.)

No. 191 of 1902.—Andrew Charles Joseph Charlier *Improvements in the manufacture of lead pigments and lead or other metallic compounds and in apparatus therefor also suitable for ærating or saturating liquids with gases.* (Specification filed 8 August 1902.)

No. 201 of 1902.—Charles Fletcher *Improvements in taps or valves.* (Specification filed 5 August 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 28 of 1897.—Donald Barns Morison. *Improvements in stamp mills or apparatus for crushing ores and other substances* (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

No. 397 of 1895.—Walter Francis Reid and Edward John Vavasour Earle *Improvements in nitro-compounds* (Specification filed 4 August 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions
and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

**N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th November 1906.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 82,02,188 a. 12 p. 6; Public Deposits at Branches R 72,44,612 a. 6 p. 7	1,54,46,801	3	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,11,20,431	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,15,865	14	5
Sundries	24,82,384	0	2
RUPEES	18,41,65,482	14	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	79,67,354	0	0
Other authorized Investments	48,53,218	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,07,04,997	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,49,50,731	4	4
Bills discounted and purchased	3,34,85,800	4	0
Balances with other Banks	9,21,189	2	5
Bullion	..		
Dead Stock	18,36,007	5	3
Stamps	11,199	1	0
Sundries	6,30,991	3	2
	13,53,61,488	3	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *R 2,38,88,119 a. 5 p. 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †R 2,65,15,875 a. 5 p. 2	4,88,03,994	11	0
RUPEES	18,41,65,482	14	10

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 8,15,445 0 0
† Do. do. do. R 2,66,475 0 0
R 10,81,920 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th November 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 32·60.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1906) —

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN THE LARKHANA DISTRICT, SIND.			R a. p.	
Aurangzib Rupees	Silver	44	1 0 0	No issue will be made until ten days after publication of Notification
Farrukh Siyar Rupees	Silver	7	1 0 0	

A. L. C. McCORMICK, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 17th November 1906.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints	Coinage of British India Government Coins														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States	Total.	New coin ready for delivery	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over	Closing balance of bullion
Calcutta	38	1	..	39	18	..	18	8	211	73*	24	3	319	...	...	...
Bombay	30	...	...	30	26	.	26	4	209	27†	23	6	269	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 15 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received
† Ditto 81 ditto ditto ditto.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Calcutta, the 14th November 1906.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th November 1906.

No. 34.—Mr. E. G. Wood, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, is granted furlough for five months, with effect from 18th March 1906.
This ncels Notification No. 12 dated 4th June 1906.

No. 3 .—Mr. G. Seager, Probationary Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 18th August 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 14th November 1906.

No. 36.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 10th November 1906:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Majergram	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st September	Opened.
Puduchattiram	South Indian Railway	18th October	Ditto.

A. L H. PALMER
Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 5th November 1906.

No. 5199.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashtu by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 29th October 1906, and two following days —

1. Lieutenant R H Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat
2. Captain B. J. Haslam, R E
3. Lieutenant C A G. Money, 130th Baluchis
4. Store-Sergeant R. Parke, Indian Ordnance Department.
5. Major H McA Patterson, Superintendent, Army Remount Department.
6. Lieutenant L. E Barnes, R.E.
7. Lieutenant F. C. Molesworth, R.F
8. Sergeant S. J. Watson, Military Works Service.
9. 2nd Lieutenant R F. Woodward, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
10. 2nd Lieutenant C. L. N. Mewall, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
11. Major F. W. Hallowes, Supply and Transport Corps.

By order,
J. A. BRETT, Lieut.,
Second Assistant.

11 B

The 6th November 1906.

No. 5213.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is hereby pleased to declare the undermentioned land to be State Forest, with effect from the 1st January 1907:—

No.	Name of Forest.	Civil District.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.			
				North	East.	South	West.
1	Tomagh .	Loralai .	10,240	Line demarcated by pillars along the foot of Tomagh Hills.	Line demarcated by pillars crossing the Gullam Hill at Lolachut and crossing the Tang Manda and then to the crest of Wadi Hill passing to the west of Shanghum Tangi and Nargo's and Zardalu Wells	Watershed of the Range, i.e., the District Boundary line lying between Sinjawi Tehsil of the Loralai District and the Shahrig Tahsil of the Sibi District but leaving Sasni Takri out of the limit of the Forest.	District Boundary line between Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October 1906.

No. 177.—In Notification No 175, dated the 29th October 1906, *for* "7th May 1906" *read* "7th September 1906."

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt. Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
for Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 13th November 1906.

No. 52—Mr. J. H. Nichol, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 26 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th November 1906

S. G. BURRARD, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1906.

No. 11.—Mr. G. S. E. Rice, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 21 months, under Articles 233 (1), 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 12th November 1906, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. COATES,
for Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 8th November 1906.

No. 30.—Mr. P. V McInerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Articles 233, 246 and 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 25 days and extraordinary leave without allowances for the remaining period, with effect from 23rd August 1906.

2. This supersedes Manager's Notification No. 24, dated 28th August 1906.

The 13th November 1906.

No. 31.—Mr. F. J. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India one month's furlough in extension of the leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 11, dated 23rd March 1906.

No. 32.—Mr. E. B Beatson, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 10 months and 23 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 8th November 1906, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 33.—Mr. W. A. C. Thorpe, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu on the 2nd July 1906

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd November 1906.

No. 218.—Mr. A. C. Hill, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the Nawa Weighment Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No. 149, dated 16th August 1906.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

(405 P. of 1906.)

REPORT OF DESERT .

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Cawnpore, this 11th day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—3298, Private, Alfred Jiggens
Age—31 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches (about).
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Musician
Date of Enlistment—10th September 1891.
Place of Enlistment—London

Parish and County in which born—Mary-le-Mone, London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—9th November
Place of Desertion or Absence—Cawnpore.
Marks—Scars back of right hand; H dots left fore-arm
nder 4 years' service.

R. A. CURRIE, Captain, for Major,
Comm ding 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, of Royal Field Artillery, dated at St. Thomas' Mount, this 12th day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—R. F A. 160, Gunner, William Clarke.
Age—28 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Farm Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—27th June 1899.
Place of Enlistment—York.

Parish and County in which born—Steveonton; Berkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—7th November 1906
Place of Desertion or Absence—St. Thomas' Mount
Marks—Mole below right shoulder, two scars inner side of each leg
7 years and 5 months' service.

C PARRY, Captain, R.F.A.,
Commanding 6th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1906.

No. 1201-*Ap*.—The following officiating appointment is made in partial supersession of this office notification No. 2314ᵃ-Ap, dated the 30th October 1906 —

Mr. C. Probyn Smith, probationary superintendent of post offices, sub *pro tem*, to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 14th November 1906.

No. 1220-*Ap* —Lala Amar Nath, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for five days combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 1st November 1906

No. 1246-*Ap*.—Mr Sultan Ally, superintendent of Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th October 1906.

The 15th November 1906.

No. 1250-*Ap*.—Mr. Sukhdial Das, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, and 3rd Personal Assistant to the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 23 days combined with furlough for 4 months and 8 days with effect from the 28th October 1906

No. 1254-*Ap*.—Babu Becharam Bose, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 17th October 1906.

Babu Surendra Nath Gupta, M.A, is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Becharam Bose, or until further orders.

The 16th November 1905.

No. 1264-Ap.—Mr. G. Manook, postmaster, Moulmein, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 19 days combined with furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. T. F. Lane, 1st assistant postmaster, Rangoon, to act as deputy postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the 5th October 1906 ;

Mr. G. Combes to act as 1st assistant postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment.

No. 1268-Ap.—Mr. C. G. D'Santos, deputy postmaster, Madras General Post Office, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. B. Maiden, 1st assistant postmaster, Madras General Post Office, to act as Deputy postmaster ;

Mr. V. Narayanasawmy Moodaliar, 2nd assistant postmaster, Madras General Post Office, to act as 1st assistant postmaster ;

Mr. E. W. Hawkins to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Madras General Post Office, with effect from the 5th October 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The undermentioned monuments in the Partabgarh cemetery being so damaged as not to admit of repairs, will be treated in such manner as may be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order. The names of the deceased are unknown

Number of grave in the cemetery Register.—3, 11, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49.

H. W. PIKE, C. S.,
District Officer, Partabgarh.

The 8th November 1906.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 7th November 1906

No. 154.—Captain C E Southon, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Mardan Sub-Division on the forenoon of the 28th of October 1906, relieving Captain W. W. Jeudwine, I M S.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 7th November 1906.

No. 155.—Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank Sub-Division, Dera Ismail Khan, is transferred to Foreign Service, under Article 753 (ii) (a) of the Civil Service Regulations for employment as Secretary to the Municipality and District Board, Peshawar. Mr. Hennessy relinquished charge of his duties at Tank on the forenoon of the 22nd of October 1906.

The 8th November 1906.

No. 156.—The Reverend E S. Thomas, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 9th November 1906.

No. 158.—Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over charge of the duties of the Superintendent, Abottabad Jail, to Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, I M.S., on the forenoon of the 1st November 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 13th November 1906.

No. 161.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No 57, dated 21st March 1906, Lieutenant L S. Whitchurch, I A, Reserve Officer, Kurram Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 30th October 1906

By Order, etc,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner
for B. M. Police and Militia Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

The 8th November 1906.

No. 157.—Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days combined with leave on medical certificate for four months and five days, under the provisions of Articles 260, 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1906.

Notification No. 1084-N., dated the 12th September 1906, is hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT.

The 10th November 1906.

No. 159.—Mr E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st of November 1906, relieving Jalal-ud-din Khan.

POSTING.

The 10th November 1906

No. 160.—On being relieved of the duties of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, Jalal-ud-din Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Peshawar District.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 9th November 1906.

No. 161.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, acquisition of land round the Jail at Abbottabad.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Hazara	Abbottabad	Salhad	0·27	North	Malakpura village.	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Abbottabad
				East, South and West.	Jail Garden	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

1. One old pair of Tôl bandi (a silver ornament for arm, of females) approximately weighing R22, value R12
2. One country made old Getha (a large silver ornament worn by the worshippers of Khandôba around the neck) approximately weighing R26 12 annas, value R16
3. One nose-ring of gold with 2 Aralis and 2 Silver Gunds and green coloured crystal approximately weighing ½ tola, value R6.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that about the 14th June 1906 the marginally noted treasure was found in Survey No 37 of the village of Keli Rumbhanwadi, Taluka Akola, District Ahmednagar, while the owner of the field was ploughing it.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear either in person or by Agent before the Mamledar of Akola on 25th March 1907 and to assert their claim if any to the said treasure so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamledar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. P. ORR,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR ;
November 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1		1	1		1		...	..	1	..		.	...	...			15	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	6	2	4		..		4	...	1	.	1	..	1	1	38	76	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	1	4	9	2		.		.	9		...	..	..	1	2	3	30	67	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	1	5	15	6	9	..	.	..	10	.		...	5	1	5	6	47	140	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	18	18	36	41	18	23	..	4	.	19	..	9		9	4	2	6	26	29	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	9	5	14	11	6	5			.	8	.	.	..	3	3	1	4	40	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	8	14	9	6	3				9	.		.	...	2	2	4	72	47	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	4	7	3	2	1	...			3			...	...	...	...	...	70	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan .	28,287	16	18	34	37	17	20		...	..	26	2	...	..	9	11	5	16	63	68	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	0,125	1	1	2	3	1	2			.	2	1	.	..	.	1	..	1	11	17	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	..	1	2	1	1			..	...	.	...		2	1		1	12	24	11
		TOTAL	168,653	63	58	121	137	61	76		4	..	91	3	10	.	29	24	18	42	37	42	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 121 births were registered (63 males and 58 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 *per mille* of population, 137 deaths were registered (61 males and 76 females), giving a death-rate of 42 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 8th November 1906.

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Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906 (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 085204 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 10 000, originally standing in the names of Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., and Revd. J. B. M. de Souza, survivors of M. A. Fonseca, and last endorsed to J. I. Fonseca, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, and Note No. B023234 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Most Revd. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., and last endorsed to J. I. Fonseca, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, and Notes Nos. B007336, B007337 and B007338 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokekar, and endorsed by him to J. F. Vaz, by whom they were lastly blank endorsed to J. I. Fonseca, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—J. I. FONSECA.

Residence—Upper Mahim, Bombay. Address—Manager, Examiner Press, Fort, Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. B008112 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 for R500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Henri Gutmann, the proprieter, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprieter. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of Proprietor—HENRI GUTMANN,

Residence—33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION UNDER SECTION 82, C. P. CODE.

IN THE COURT OF S. MUHAMAD KHAN, MUNSIFF, II CLASS, PESHAWAR.

Civil case No. 552 of 1906. Date of petition, 21st April 1906.

Seth Pakhar Das, Sham Das, owner by Tej Bhan Das, Mukhtar of Peshawar . . . . *Plaintiffs,*

against

1. Mangli Pershad, 2 Weshweshwar Pershad, of Cawnpore City . *Defendants.*

(Claim for R272-2-6)

In the abovenoted case summons could not be served on the defendants Plaintiffs urge that defendants have absconded simply to avoid service of the summons. Hence this notice is issued under section 82, Civil Procedure Code, and it is directed that if the defendants do not appear in Court on 27th November 1906 to put in their defence, ex-parte proceedings will be taken against them

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 25th day of August 1906.

MUHAMAD KHAN,

MUNSIFF, II CLASS,
Peshawar.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 15th November 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The first sign of the approach of the winter type of depressions appeared this week in the fall of the barometer by a fifth of an inch in Kashmir during the 9th and 10th, which followed a corresponding, but smaller, fall at Baghdad on the 8th and in Persia on the following day. A second and generally similar fall occurred at Teheran on the 12th and had reached Kashmir by the 14th. No rainfall resulted from these disturbances, but in each case skies became thickly clouded in Kashmir. In the south of the Peninsula weather was affected during the greater part of the week by a depression which was first noticeable on the 9th as a low pressure area over the south-east of the Bay. This subsequently extended and becoming better defined reached its greatest development on the 14th and was then situated over the sea area in close proximity to the land. In other parts of the Indian area rainfall was small or absent and skies were almost or quite clear.

Burma.—Rainfall was light and local, except in Tennaserim, where falls of from one and a half inches to two inches occurred early in the week, while during the last three days rainfall ceased altogether and the skies which had been generally cloudy were becoming clear. Temperature was in slight defect for the greater part of the week.

North-east India and Orissa.—Very little rain fell in this area and the total of the week did not nearly reach the small normal amount to be expected. Skies were clear, except in Assam and Orissa, and temperature was practically normal.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.—Skies were clear throughout the week and temperature was normal or in excess—the excess occurring chiefly in the Central Provinces and Central India.

North-west India.—Weather was dry and warmer than usual, and with the exception of the cloud given by the slight disturbances already referred to skies were clear. Both day and night temperatures were above normal, but the excess was shown chiefly in night temperature in Sind and Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—In consequence of the depression over the south-west of the Bay rainfall increased during the week on the South Madras Coast. On the 13th moderately heavy rain was reported, and on the next day the depression lay off Pamban and remaining in the same position gave nearly general, and at several stations heavy, rain on the 15th.

The total rainfall for the whole period, from the 4th May to the 15th November, was 20 per cent. or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind, parts of Rajputana and Orissa, and in excess in the West Satpuras, and the rainfall sub-divisions of Indore and Simla. It was practically normal elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

November 9th, Moulmein 1·56".

" 10th, Mergui 1·83" and Tavoy 1·82".

" 11th, Cuddalore 1·65" and Pamban 1·61".

" 12th, Negapatam 2·02" and Pamban 1·90".

" 13th, Trivandrum 3·04", Negapatam 3·57" and Pamban 2·47".

" 14th, Trichinopoly 3·00", Cuddalore 3·08" and Negapatam 8·06".

" 15th, Kodaikanal 2·91", Cuddalore 9·11", Negapatam 4·27", Pamban 2·33" and Tinnevelly 1·85".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 15TH NOVEMBER 1906			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MAY 1906 TO 15TH NOVEMBER 1906			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	0	2·26	—2·26	92·13	101·59	— 9·46	— 9	— 7
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	1·02	0·80	+0·22	141·36	147·38	— 6·02	— 4	— 4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·10	0·44	—0·34	56·29	58·06	— 1·77	— 3	— 2
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·10	0·24	—0·14	30·87	30·32	+ 0·55	+ 2	+ 2
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	0	0·18	—0·18	86·50	77 88	+ 8 62	+ 11	+ 11
	Calcutta .	0	0·20	—0 20	61 21	58·32	+ 2·89	+ 5	+ 5
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·31	0·16	+0·15	127·40	117·35	+10·05	+ 9	+ 8
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur .	0·05	0 05	0	88·51	90·17	— 1·66	— 2	— 2
	Darbhanga .	0	0·01	—0·01	48 58	49 15	— 0·57	— 1	— 1
	Bahraich .	0	0 02	—0 02	38 29	45 13	— 6 84	— 15	— 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	0	0·21	—0 21	61·73	51·94	+ 9·79	+ 19	+ 19
	Patna .	0	0 06	—0 06	40·04	43 28	— 3·24	— 7	— 7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla .	0	0·15	—0·15	51·16	40 05	+11 11	+ 28	+ 28
	Ludhiana .	0	0·05	—0 05	39 83	36·97	+ 2 86	+ 8	+ 8
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	0	0·01	—0·01	31 15	32·35	— 1·20	— 4	— 4
	Lahore .	0	0·01	—0·01	21 86	20 67	+ 1 19	+ 6	+ 6
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0 01	—0·01	7·18	8·09	— 0·91	— 11	— 11
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0 01	—0·01	0 25	1·40	— 1·15	— 82	— 82
12. East Coast, North	Waltair .	0·01	1·16	—1·15	35 14	38·95	— 3·81	— 10	— 7
	Cuttack .	0	0 30	—0 30	42 93	58·45	—15·52	— 27	— 26
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	0	0·07	—0·07	44·24	53 41	— 9·17	— 17	— 17
	Raipur .	0	0·12	—0 12	45 03	50 59	— 5 56	— 11	— 11
	Jubbulpore .	0	0·11	—0·11	54 66	58·31	— 3 65	— 6	— 6
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0	0·04	—0·04	45·03	42 26	+ 2 77	+ 7	+ 7
	Jaipur .	0	0·01	—0·01	14 11	21·38	— 7 27	— 34	— 34
	Indore .	0	0 02	—0·02	50·46	40 73	+ 9·73	+ 24	+ 24
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	2·16	1·87	+0·29	88 54	92·88	— 4·34	— 5	— 5
	Bombay .	0	0·26	—0·26	82 87	98·85	—15·98	— 16	— 16
16. Gujarat . .	Ahmedabad	0	0 03	—0·03	33 60	38 26	— 4·60	— 12	— 12
	Rajkot .	0	0·04	—0·04	21 63	20 77	+ 0 86	+ 4	+ 4
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0 14	—0·14	39·92	33 13	+ 6·79	+ 20	+ 21
18. Deccan . .	Bellary .	0	0·41	—0·41	26 29	24 45	+ 1·84	+ 8	+ 9
	Bijapur .	0	0 29	—0·29	25 12	29·39	— 4 27	— 15	— 14
	Hyderabad	0	0·18	—0 18	29 12	29·45	— 0 33	— 1	— 1
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0	0·80	—0·86	29 45	26·86	+ 2·59	+ 10	+ 13
	Madura .	2·12	1·32	+0 80	23 73	23 05	+ 0 08	+ 3	— 1
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	8·36	2·64	+5 72	30·62	29·51	+ 1·11	+ 4	— 17

J. H. FIELD,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 15th November 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 10th November 1906.

***Burma.**—There was heavy rain on the Burma coast and also in Toungoo, Myitkyina, and Shwebo, the greatest amount was 4·63 inches in Toungoo; elsewhere the rainfall was moderate and light except in the Arakan Hill Tracts, Prome, Bhamo, Katha, Myingyan, the Northern Shan States, and the Chin Hills. Reaping of hill side paddy is progressing in Tavoy, the Southern Shan States, and the Chin Hills and is completed in parts of the Katha and the Ruby Mines districts. Reaping of early wet weather paddy is in progress in Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Myaungmya, Toungoo, Mergui, Myitkyina, Shwebo, the Northern Shan States and is completed in Sandoway. Reaping of wet weather paddy is nearly completed in the Arakan Hill Tracts and the Southern Shan States; cultivation of miscellaneous crops is in progress in Upper Burma; reaping of maize is completed in the Pauk township of Pakokku; gathering of groundnuts is commencing in Magwe and is completed in Myingyan; plucking of cotton is progressing in Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, and Myingyan; light crops are expected in late planted lands in Prome; the recent rain has improved prospects in Bassein and Toungoo but has done some damage in Thaton and Amherst; in the Shwetachaung and Taze tracts in Mandalay and in unirrigated parts of Yamethin sub-division a four anna crop is only expected. More rain is required in Myingyan. The condition of the standing crops is good on the whole. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pegu, Pyapon, Katha, and considerably in Prome; has fallen slightly in Myingyan and the Southern Shan States and considerably in Mandalay.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in most of the hill districts and in the Assam Valley Districts. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue, the outturn is good in Sylhet, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur; and fair elsewhere. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses are in progress. Plucking of cotton and harvesting of winter rice have commenced. Insects are causing damage to the rice crop in Sylhet and Kamrup. Prospects of cotton are bad in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and fair elsewhere. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Washing of jute is nearly finished and the outturn is good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 20; Kohima and Comilla 10; Chittagong, Noakhali, Silchar, and Sibsagar 9; Sylhet, Tezpur, and Nowgong 8; Barisal 7½; Mymensingh, Pabna and Faridpur 7¼; Dhubri, Dacca and Dibrugarh 7; Bogra 6¾; Gauhati, Dinajpur and Malda 6½; Rampur Boalia 6¼; Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Aijal 6; Tura 5 to 6 seers and Shillong 5 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in two; fallen in eleven; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts. The number of persons attending test works is—Dacca 146 and Comilla 250. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is:—Mymensingh 48, Faridpur 445, Comilla 75, and Sylhet 12,430. Prices are daily falling in most districts and the condition of people is improving.

Bengal.—There was no rain in the Province, except in Darjeeling, from where a slight shower of only 0·14 inches is reported. Spring sowings are still in progress throughout the Province. The prospects of the winter rice crop are unfavourable in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Purneah and Darjeeling and in parts of Patna and Shahabad. Damage has been done to standing crops by insect-pests in the Kharsawan State in Chota Nagpur. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is:—24-Parganas 10,876, Saran 788, Muzaffarpur 6,047 and Darbhanga 23,364,—total 41,075. The number of persons attending test works is:—Saran 549, Muzaffarpur 575 and Darbhanga 4,703,—total 5,827. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts and fallen in thirteen districts.

United Provinces.—No rain. Autumn harvesting and spring sowing continue. Irrigation has commenced. Poppy is being sown; cotton picked; and cane pressed; prospects

* [In last week's report for Burma which was published in the Gazette of the 11th instant, delete the words:—" in Minbu unirrigated paddy has failed."]

are good except of late rice in Eastern districts. Cholera is increasing in Gonda but is abating elsewhere. Malaria is decreasing but is still prevalent in a few districts. Fodder and supplies are generally sufficient. Prices have risen in five districts and fallen in four.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows :—Gorakhpur is the only scarcity district; late rice is withering; spring sowings are nearing completion; some damage by insects is reported from one tahsil; supplies are sufficient but prices remain high. The numbers on relief are:—on works 615; on gratuitous relief 918; total 1,533.

Punjab.—No rain. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged; wheat is falling in Rohtak, Rawalpindi, and Lyallpur. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops continue. Sugarcane pressing has commenced in Amritsar. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good; the outturn of autumn crops is good to average; cotton prospects are now somewhat better in Lyallpur. Locusts appeared in Rohtak, Ferozepore, Mianwali, Lyallpur, and Multan and damaged the crops to some extent in the first and last named districts; egg-laying by locusts is reported from some districts and measures for destruction of the eggs as well as the young locusts have been taken. Damage to growing wheat by young locusts is reported from Lahore and Sialkot. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There is no rain during the week. Rain is wanted for unirrigated areas. Spring sowings are in progress. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good. Locusts have damaged the standing crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; measures are being taken for their destruction. The harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are good The outturn of cotton is average in Bannu and below average elsewhere. The water-supply is sufficient; there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable and the condition of cattle is good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat $14\frac{1}{16}$ to 18; gram $17\frac{3}{16}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$; maize 15 to $26\frac{1}{2}$; and bajra 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 12 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils Lands for spring sowings are being prepared.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and is becoming cooler. Prices ar almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue in some places and also sowings for spring crops; prospects are favourable. Slight damage by locusts is reported from Jasalmer, Tonk, Kishangarh, and Merwara. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient Prices are rising in Shahpura and Tonk and are steady elsewhere; prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are generally good. Pasturage is good and sufficient Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are falling in parts of Malwa and Bundelkhand; and are normal elsewhere. Opium sowing has commenced in Gwalior and Bhopawar.

Central Provinces—The week was rainless and the weather clear and cool. The autumn harvest is nearly completed and picking of cotton has commenced Spring sowings are nearly over and germination is good, resowings are in progress in Raipur where the young spring crops were damaged owing to excessive rain. Linseed has been slightly injured by insects in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, and Yeotmal but these are disappearing from Nagpur owing to cold weather. The locusts which appeared in one or two villages of the Basim taluq (Akola) have now disappeared. The price of gram has risen in Balaghat and Drug and that of juar in Akola; wheat and juar have become cheaper in Chanda by $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 seers, respectively; elsewhere the prices are steady or fluctuate slightly but still continue equal to the scarcity level in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Kolhapur, and Savantwadi. More rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Broach, the Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Sind, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Cutch and Kolhapur; by insects in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, and Bijapur; are withering in Ahmednagar and Sholapur; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing and a good outturn is expected. Spring sowings continue but are retarded in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Cutch. Cattle are generally in good condition and the fodder supply is sufficient. Stocks of grain in markets are adequate. Prices are falling. The quantity of grain purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 5 to 45 per cent.; in the Karnatak 11 to 35 per cent; and elsewhere normal to 30 per cent. less than the normal. Labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields. The public health is generally good. Thirty-six persons are being relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 17 cents. Prospects continue favourable but prices are high. The autumn and early rice harvests are in progress Spring sowings are nearing completion and crops are being weeded. The standing crops are fair to good. Lands are being prepared for late rice sowings which continue in one taluk. Prices:—wheat 8¼; coarse rice 7¼; and jowar 17 seers per rupee.

Mysore—There was slight rain throughout the State. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 5 cents. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Madras, Malabar, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madura, Tinnevelly, and South Canara and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but require more rain in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Tanjore. Harvests continue, with outturn bad to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good.[1] The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows.—*ragi* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in seven, and has slightly risen in nine. *Cholam* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in six *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in four.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th October 1906.*—The rainfall for the period was 26·51 against 28·52 for the corresponding period in 1905.

July.—Rice was transplanted throughout the month in the hills and valleys and the standing crops of Indian corn and early rice did well. Towards the end of the month apples and peaches were gathered in and the harvest was good.

August—Rice sowings were commenced in the Terai and in Nepal pears began to ripen. The crops of Indian corn and rice both in the hills and valleys prospered.

September—Pears, chillies and early rice were gathered in Nepal, the outturn was good except as regards rice which was below the average; a good crop of millet was harvested in the hills The Indian corn crops both in the hills and lower valleys and in the Terai were good. Owing to heavy floods on the plains the rice and jute crops in the Eastern Terai suffered a great deal. Early winter vegetables, mustard and potatoes for the first crop commenced to be sown in Nepal.

October.—Low land rice was harvested in the hills and valleys. Pepper was picked and garlic and onions sown.

The markets are well stocked and the price of food grains continue normal. The health of the livestock continues good throughout the country On the 9th October a flight of locusts passed over the valley in a north-easterly direction but no damage is reported to have been done.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	546	14,866	15,412	396	12,998	13,394	—2,018
Bengal	6,282	39,226	45,508	5,827	41,075	46,902	+1,394
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	572	740	1,312	615	918	1,533	+221
Bombay	...	68	68	...	36	36	—32
Total British Provinces	7,400	54,900	62,300	6,838	55,027	61,865	—435
Native States.							
Bombay Native States	...	52	52	*	*	*	—52
Total Native States	...	52	52	...	...	...	—52
GRAND TOTAL	7,400	54,952	62,352	6,838	55,027	61,865	—487

* Relief measures have been closed.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 10th November 1906, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	19	15
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	4	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	3	1
		Gogo Port	B. G. J. P.	11	8
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	244	150
		Panch Mahals District	" "	78	47
		Kaira District	" "	358	187
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	13	4
		Mahikantha State	" "	31	12
		Rewakantha State	" "	1	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	35	35
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	
		Surat District	" "	57	33
		Palanpur State	" "	3	
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	
		Thana "	"	2	1
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	188	116
		Poona District	" "	476	343
		Satara "	S. M.	403	246
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	33	26
		Khandesh District	"	52	36
		Nasik "	"	1	...
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	6(a)	5(a)

(a) Imported

Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	.	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.		...
		Fshoi „		..	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	5	4
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug „	„	..	...
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	..	...
		Vengurla „	„	...	...
		Malwan „		...	..
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhal „		...	...
		Jaigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	27	16
		Belgaum „	„	41	24
		Dharwar District	„	16	18
		Karwar Port	„		...
		Kumta „	„	..	...
		Kanara District	„	.	.
		Savantvadi State	„		...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	5	4
		Karachi District	„	.	..
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	.
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana District		..	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.		...
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	..
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	.
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	.
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	..	..
		Jukau „	„ „	...	
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	8	5
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	„ „	...	...
		Savanur „	S. M.	..	..
		Bhor „	G. I. P.	..	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	..	
		Porbandar Port			...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	„	64	40
		Jamnagar „ „	„	17	17

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B. G.-J.-P.	31	19
		Jafrabad „	„	3	1
		Vawania „	„ (Morvi Sec.)	...	.
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	234	161
		Kolhapur Town		.	..
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	350	231
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		.
		Dharampur State	„ „		
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	.	
		Murud „	S. M.	.	
		Barimandla „		.	--
		Nandgaon „	G. I. P.		
		Majagoan „	„	.	
		Rajapuri „	S. M.	.	
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.		
		Janjira State	„		
		Velan Port			...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		
		Kodinar Port	„	2	2
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I	344	216
		Satara „	S. M.		
		Jath „	„	...	...
		Surat „	B., B. & C. I.	8	9
		Aden		.	.
			TOTAL	3,126	2,042
Madras Presidency.		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	Madras	7(a)	5(b)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	..	
		Bellary Cantonment	„	..	.
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	3	2
		Kurnool „	S. M. & Madras	.	.
		North Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	1(c)	1(c)
		Nilgiris „	Madras	3	1
		Tellicherry Port	„		...
		Cuddalore Port	„	..	...
		Mangalore Port	„	2	3
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	..	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	.
		Cuddapah „	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	..	...

(a) Three imported. (b) One imported. (c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	..	.
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port	.	...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput District	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	.	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	..	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	.	...
		Calingapatam Port	"	..	...
		Cocoanada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	16	12
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	7(a)	7
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	..
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly District	"	...	..
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	34	32
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	..
		Gaya District	"	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. N.-W.	..	...
		Darbhanga District	"	...	...
		Shahabad "	E. I.	15	13
		Dinapore	"	...	..
		Patna City	"	3(b)	3(b)
		Patna District	"	14(c)	8
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	4	7
		Darjeeling District	D. H.	...	..
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	..	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	..

(a) Two imported. (b) Figures for the week ending the 3rd November 1906.
(c) Including one seizure of the week ending 3rd November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	„	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum „	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur „	„	...	...
			TOTAL	77	69
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	12	
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	27	27
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	„ „	19	7
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	„	...	...
		Roorkee Town	„	...	...
		Saharanpur District	„ & N. W.	2	1
		Bulandshahr „	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	„ „ „	9	6
		Mainpuri „	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Etah „	„	...	...
		Hathras City	„ & E. I.	68	66
		Muttra „	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	„ „	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	1	1
		Bareilly District	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	1	1
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	21	19
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District	„	11	8
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	„ „	31	25
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R	9(a)	9(a)
		Allahabad District	" "	12(b)	12(b)
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I & G I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	98	91
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	...	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	20	11
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E I.	...	.
		Jhansi City	" "	..	..
		Jhansi District	" (")	...	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	..	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	..
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O & R.	..	...
		Benares City	" " "	.	.
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	.	.
		Ballia "	"	71	68
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.		...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W	.	.
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	18	14
		Mirzapur City	"	...	...
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	...	.
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	"	...	...
		Azamgarh District	"	24	16
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	..	..
		Gorakhpur District	"	2	2
		Basti District	"	29	11
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	"	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	" & B. & N. W.	22	16
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	9	11
		Lucknow District	" "	2	2
		Hardoi "	"	5	4
		Rae Bareli "	"	1	1
		Sitapur "	R. K.	18	16
		Kheri "	"	1	1
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	.	
		Gonda "	"	...	..
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	4	4
		Sultanpur "	"	...	...
		Ajodhia	" & B. N. W.	...	
		Fyzabad City	"	...	
		Fyzabad District	"	17	10
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	.
		Bara Banki District	" "	..	..
			TOTAL	504	406

(a) Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week
(b) Including one seizure and one death of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal ,,	E. I.	22	22
		Simla ,,	K. S.	...	..
		Delhi ,,	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P.	20(a)	16(a)
		Ambala ,,	N. W. & E. I.		...
		Ludhiana ,,	,,	460	305
		Rohtak ,,	,,	25	19
	Jullundur	Jullundur District	,,	72	28
		Hoshiarpur ,,	,,	58	58
		Ferozepur ,,	,,	65	65
		Kangra ,,	,,	..	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	,,	..	...
		Amritsar District	,,	10	1
		Gurdaspur ,,	,,	82	71
		Lahore City	,,	11	5
		Lahore District	,,	14	14
		Gujranwala District	,,	11	11
		Montgomery City	,,	...	...
		Montgomery District	,,	6	5
		Sialkot ,,	,,	45	45
	Rawal-pindi	Rawalpindi District	,,	98	75
		Gujrat ,,	,,	83(a)	42(a)
		Shahpur ,,	,,	6	4
		Jhelum ,,	,,	...	...
		Attock	,,	5	4
	Multan	Mianwali District	,,	...	...
		Lyallpur ,,	,,	7	7
		Muzaffargarh ,,	,,	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B.,B. & C.I. & J.B	109	83
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	23	16
		Maler Kotla ,,	,,	35(a)	35(a)
		Nalagarh ,,	,,	..	...
		Jind ,,	,,	14	11
		Nabha ,,	,,	...	...
			TOTAL	1281	949
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	27	25
		Hanthawaddy District	,,	1	...
		Pegu District	,,	..	...
		Tharrawaddy District	,,	...	...
		Prome ,,	,,	17	15
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	,,	...	...
		Maubin District	,,	...	...
		Henzada ,,	,,	1	
		Pyapon ,,	,,	...	...
		Myaungmya ,,	,,	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	,,	...	...

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 10th November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	..	...
		Amherst "	"	...	...
		Tavoy "	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	15	15
		Mandalay District	"		.
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	.
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	..	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"		
		Yamethin "	"	3	3
		Kyaukse "	"		...
		Meiktila "	"	.	
			TOTAL	64	50
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	..	...
		Malda "	"	...	.
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	..
		Faridpur District	"	...	..
			TOTAL		
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P	5(a)	3
		Nagpur District	"	127(b)	90(a)
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	1(d)	1(d)
		Wardha District	"	9(c)	7
		Kamptee Cantonment	B N	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	100	9,
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	..
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	
		Bhandara District	"	1(d)	1(d)
		Balaghat Town	"	..	
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.		...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	..	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" "	.	.
		Chhappara Town	" (")	.	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla "	"	2(d)	2(d)

(a) One imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Four imported. (d) Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.		.
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	11	10
		Pachmari	,,		..
		Hoshangabad Town	,,	.	
		Hoshangabad District			..
		Narsingpur Town	,,	..	...
		Narsingpur District	,,	.	
		Betul District	,,	...	..
		Chhindwara Town	,,		..
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	.	
	Chhattisgarh	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	26	22
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	..
		Bilaspur Town	,,	..	..
		Bilaspur District	,,		.
		Raipur Town	,,	...	...
		Raipur District	,,	..	..
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	26	24
		Akola District	,,	68	40
		Buldana Town	,,	...	...
		Buldana District	,,	6	4
		Yeotmal Town	,,	...	..
		Yeotmal District	,,	2(a)	
		Amraoti Town	,,	1(a)	.
		Amraoti District	,,	14	16
			Total	309	325
Mysore State.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	31	27
		Bangalore City	,, ,,	11	6
		Bangalore District	,, ,,	64	55
		Mysore City	,,	8	7
		Mysore District	,,	2	1
		Kolar ,,	Madras	..	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	,,	...	..
		Tumkur District	S. M.	8	7
		Shimoga ,,	,,	.	2
		Chitaldrug ,,	,,	.	...
		Kadur ,,	,,	66	33
		Hassan ,,	,,	16	17
			Total	206	155

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE	..	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	29(*a*)	25(*a*)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	..	...
			TOTAL	29	25
CENTRAL INDIA		Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	372(*b*)	327(*b*)
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	„	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	..	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	..
		Dhar „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	9(*c*)	7(*c*)
		Pathari „	„ („)	...	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	„	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	„	..	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	98	93
		Nimach „	„	16(*c*)	6(*c*)
		Rutlam City	„	...	...
		Rutlam State	„	2(*c*)	1(*c*)
		Dewas Town	„	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	17(*c*)	15(*c*)
		Narsingarh State	„	...	..
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	„	...	...
		Rewa State	„	...	...
		Sehore State	„	...	...
		Datia City	„	...	...
		Datia State	„	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	„	...	...
		Piploda District	„	...	...
		Bagli State	„	...	...
		Jhabua „	„	...	...
		Jaora Town	„	...	...
		Jaora State	„	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sitamau State	„	...	...
		Rajgarh „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	„	...	...
			TOTAL	514	449

(*a*) Figures for the period from 29th October to 5th November 1906.
(*b*) Figures for 2 weeks ending 10th November 1906.
(*c*) Figures for the week ending 3rd November 1906.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
RAJPUTANA.	..	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	3(a)	2(a)
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	..	..
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	2(a)	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	..	..
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B	1(a)	..
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	..
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	.
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B, B & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	..	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	..
		Alwar City	B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	..
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	6	2
KASHMIR	..	Jammu Province	N. W.	3	1
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	3	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	..	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL		...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N.	...	...
		Hirok	"	..	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	6285	4557

(a) Figures for the week ending 3rd November 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1906 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	...	47 41	36 57		...		...	...	.	...	...
Tavoy . .	...	...	37·65	29 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . .	...	...	44 14	35 16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . .		..	28 57	28 19	30·77	28·07	..	...	..	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	.	...	36 78	32 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	.		41·03	38 1	...	...		..	...	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . .		...	41 56	30 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . .	...	...	35 16	31 22	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . .		...	38 55	31 84	25·4	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku .	...	...	38 32	36 86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .		...	.	14 44	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . .	...	...	50	40	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	68·75	43·75	50	36·25	...	...	40	17·5	...	...
Central—												
Pabna . . .	...	...	58 12	36·41	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	...	...	67·5	40	45	33·12	...	.	...		...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára . .	40	17·5	65	38·12	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	33 12	...	55	32·5	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . .	...	...	44 37	27 5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .		.	45	47 5	30·25	35	..	...	28·75	26·25	..	...
Central—												
Burdwan . . .	...	...	51·25	29 69	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . .	...	...	38 12	30·47	38 12	32·34		...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna . . .	.		46 87	27 5	32 5	29 37	...	...	30	22·19	27·5	..
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur .			48·75	28 12	37·5	2[illegible] 12	...	...	31·25	19·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur .			14 37	33 28	36·25	28 59		...	28 59	20	..	..
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares . . .	21 18	21 25	44 43	36 72	33·33	33·33	41·93	39·63	26·3	20·1	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . .	21 04	21 04	34·07	35 57	30 78	32 66	36 3	36·35	2[illegible]	25·78	...	...
Jhánsi . . .			45 94	42·66	31·09	33 28	.	...	22 61	23·91	28·75	25
Western—												
Meerut . . .	22 5		50	50	27 34	29·69	32 [illegible]	34 06	20	...	...	...
Agra . . .	2[illegible] 34	25	61 56	59·27	30 78	34·06	39·01	40	22·55	25·83	28·23	27·6
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur . .	17 4	20	...	..	28 59	30 21	...	...	21·04	22·36	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow .	22·5	17·5	40	30	30·78	31·98	41·25	41·25	24·06	22·81	30	24·37
Northern—												
Fyzabad .	26 25	20	50	40	33·33	32·08	...	...	25	25	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	.	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 76	40 76	50	50	..		Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	. .	...	...	22·22	21·92	30 77	27 59	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	.	...	Maubin
...	..	...		...	...	47 06	31·37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	.	..	..	..	42 11	26·89	46·72	45·71		..	Henzada
...	...	...	.	..	...	41·03	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	..	...	...	...	...	31 84	16·67	50 79	35·75	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	.	...	60 38	21 69	59·26	40 25	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
. .	..	..	...	..	...	46 38	38 1	66·67	50	...	..	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	.	...	50	40	..	55	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	26·25	65	30	...		Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38 75	29 22	.	.	48 75	42 5	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	27·5	52·5	47·5	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...		...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	32·5 to 37 5	27·5 to 32 5	57 5	45	48 75	47 5	Midnapur
...	45	...	...	28·75	26·[illegible]5	37 5	30	55	45	50	[illegible]1·25	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	28·75	53·75	41 25	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 91	24 60	35 62	27 66		...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	26·87	...	30 62	21·87	30	27 5	50	41 87	51 25	45	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	31·25	19 37	31 87	23·75	57·5	45	50	45	Bhagalpur
...	...	30·78	20	30·78	20 94	31 87	25	53·12	36 25	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	26·82	...	29 37	26·25	50·57	41·93	..	48 91	Benares
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20·52	24·22	27 61	27 6	48·40	28·59	44 43	47·08	Cawnpore
21·56	...	...	...	[illegible]10 11	28·12	26 41	28 59	...	...	...	50	Jhansi
												Western—
20·94	.	...	...	21 72	22·19	24·69	23·75	...	...	...	...	Meerut
19·58	...	...	...	28·28	...	25	26·67	44·43	42·19	57·13	50	Agra
												Submontane, west—
25	...	..	...	25	20	27·55	23 54	...	...	..	50	Shahjahanpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
30	24·37	...	...	18 75	17·58	28·59	25·62	37·5	31·25	[illegible]3 28	42 5	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·28	25	...	...	..	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco Leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·36	21·99	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	21·84	...	...
Pakôkku . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . .	75	65	...	...	430	400	70	90	23·75	20·62	40	45
Dacca . . .	...	...	...	...	500	500	70·25	65	25	26·25	100	77·5
Central—												
Pabna . . .	70	55	...	...	560	510	48·12	47·5	23·75	25	70	90
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	65	52·5	...	...	460	400	70	60	26·25	25	87·5	40
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára . . .	62·5	53·75	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	56·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . .	55 and 65	42·5 and 57·5	...	...	420	385	52·5	72·5	23·12	23·75	70 and 90	60 and 77·5
Calcutta . . .	65	48·75	62·5	45	400	390	65	55	21·25	25	85	80
Central—												
Bardwan . . .	60	56·25	...	...	430	375	57·5	62·5	23·5 and 22·81	21·87 and 22·10	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . .	62·5	57·5	51·41	51·41	380·94	380·94	40·31	65	21·87	25	55	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna . . .	61·25	56·25	65	70	380	340	45	52·5	22·5	25	25	37·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur . . .	60	43·75 and 51·87	...	...	395	400	42·5	52·5	24·22	25·62	75	50
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	...	...	400	355·62	40	44·37	26·56	27·5	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares . . .	56·41	45·83	53·8	50·57	411·67	366·67	50·57	50·57	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . . .	61·56	43·23	61·56	...	376·46	386·82	57·13	47·08	...	...	75	65
Jhánsi . . .	...	47·5	...	...	365	320	66·72	55·21	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . .	...	...	...	...	400	365·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	58·18	47·03	...	...	387·86	376·51	71·09	61·51	...	...	100	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur . .	...	57·13	...	...	380	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . . .	65	55	...	...	390	360	62·5	52·5	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	...	...	380	350	52·5	42·5	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	Mergui
...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..		Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	Rangoon
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mandalay
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
..	..	..	...	..	...		..	...	..	...	..	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	Chittagong
...	.	3 75	1·87	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	..	...	...	15	9 37	...	..	...	...	...	.	Pabna
												Northern—
...	..	2 5	1·87	8 75	7·5	...		..	.	..		Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...		...	Goálpara
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	13 75	20	10	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	7·5	8·75	...	...	...	...		...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4 37	5·62	5·62	..	..	...	...	..	...	Cuttack
												Behár, south—
...	...	2·81	...	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Behár, north—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	...	...	..	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	75	...	...	..	...	..	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	..	..	...	...			..	60	60		...	Meerut
130	105	..	10	10	9 06	...		...	...	30	30	Agra
90 and 110	90 and 110	.	...	...	...	...		70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	..	3 28	3·44	...	2·5	.	1 25	40	40	...	..	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	.		...		.	...	...		35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	26·67	28·54	..	...	31·98	36·35	...	.	28·75	29·68	20 73	26·67
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	21 09	20	40	40	24·22	25	30·62	33·44	17·34	18 12	...	19·06
Central—												
Lahore	26·67	23 49	53 75	48 49	24 22	28 59	29 53	31 98	15·05	17 76	17 76	...
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	47·03	47·03	28 59	31·98	35	36 87	21·04	24·17	19 06	24·17
Submontane—												
Amritsar	21 04	21·04	42 08	40	23 12	25 62	27 6	20·11	.	...	...	
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	20	50	50	23 91	27·08	27 97	31·35	15 1	17 4	20	15·68
Western—												
Multan	20	19·06	38·12	34 79	28 12	30 78	...	36·35	17·03	19 06	...	19·06
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	.	.	39·37		30	33 75		...	22·5		20 47	20 62
Shikárpur	...	...	42 5	40	27·81	31 41		...			...	17·5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	32 5 to 38·75	40 to 43 75	57·19	58·75	26 25 to 27 5	28 75	25	28·12
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	..	.	46 51	45 57	53 38	31 98		.	..	.	29 43	23·7
Sholapur	...	...	...	.	38 8	30 47	.	...	..	...	22 19	22 19
Poona	...	...	...		.	...	...	.		..		...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	21·2
Dhulia	...	...	46 67	...	39·27	.	..	.	. .	—	...	..
Gujarat—												
Surat	33 96	30·26	55·16	...	43·96	34 58	.	...	...	...	28 85	27·4
Ahmadabad	..	...	50	46·25	31·98		..	...	17·5	..	20	22·5
Central Provinces*—												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	..	40	32	28	26	..	36·25	...	...	26	20·62
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	38 25	27·62	30·75	36·37	36 25	...	...	..	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	35	28·5	27	26·5	35	30 5	..	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	43	41	41·62	29	50	36·25	...	...	16·62	16·87
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	40·62	41·25	35	44	38	...	...	22·5	17·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	30·8	27·1
Salem		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	18·5
Cuddapah	29·8	29 8	..	..	...	..	...		...	...	29	22 6
Karnul	..	..	...	...		.	...	.	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...		...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras	29 4	28·9	52 1	4' 7	...	...	..	...	...		...	...
Tanjore	30·9	27·9	51	46 1	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
Trichinopoly	...	..	...			...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	36·3	33·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	30·25	40 37	45 71	54 85	41 14	57 ·9	48	..	...	25·94	20·11
Bangalore	33 58	18·08	40·15	39·75	46·68	33 35	60 51	48·4	..	.	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
21·87	30·78	...	...	20·73	26·67	24·9	27·45	...	...	72·71	60 88	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	28·44	.	...	..	19 06	20	21·09	...	40	...	72·66	*Southern—* Ferozpur
30·16	22·86	...	...	..	23 49	19·27	22·86	59·27	42·08	51·61	41·04	*Central—* Lahore
24·22	29·53	...	..	21·04	22·19	23·54	25	61·51	44·43	53·33	50	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	21 04	...	...	...		20	22·24	...	..	...	. .	*Submontane—* Amritsar
22·24	22 86	.	...	21·04	17·4	21·04	25·42	44·43	36 35	53·33	43·33	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	26 67	...	.	22·81	25	22 81	25 83	...	.	...	40	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	24 06	..	...	...	...	27 5	...	..	...	...	...	Karáchi
.	.	—	...	...	...	25 78	..	57 5	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...		25	30	.	...	70	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...		.	40 16	...	49 06	..	...	...	Dharwar
19 22	..	...	...	..	..	28 14	29·43	...	...	46·98	...	Sholapur
...	...	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
28 49	30·94	...	..	...	...	...	32 6	...	...	50·16	...	Ahmadnagar
24 11		..	...	. .			...	.	.	.	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
28·85	30 26	.	..			26 67	30·26	..	46·82		...	Surat
25·83	26 67	...	..	...	.		28 54	..	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...		...		..	34	24	43	32	52 5	..	*Western—* Nagpur
...			..	...	. .	27	25 75	50	34·75	44 37	40	*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	...	...			...	33	22	40	30		...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	..	.	...	...	37·5	35	37 5	37 25	50	41 37	Akola
..	..	...	..	.		35	31 25	38·75	32·5	47·5	40	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
37 8	29 7	...	...	...	...	51 5	44 9	..	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	..	26·7	23·4	...	...	...	.	...	29 6	...	...	Salem
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	..	37	28·4	...	...	...	...	Bellary
31·5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Karnul
...	...	26·8	24 1	..	...	...	..	34	20·7	..	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	..	38·4	34·1	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·5	23·9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	Trichinopoly
38·8	31·6	...	...	...	...		...	...	31 8	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	27·48	28·19	...	...	28·78	28·55	65·83	58·97	...	..	Mysore
...	..	28 37	20·57	...	...	27·43	27·43	54·85	51·43	...	..	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	.	63·75	65·26	400	376·56	68·75	55·88	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur		40	..	57·19	440	405	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	56·09	41·04	66·67	55·16	441·41	388·18	...	61·56	...	...	57·18	57·18
South-eastern—												
Delhi	64·01	45·73			441 25	418 12	72 76	50		..	80	72·5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	59 27	40	72·5	[illegible]0		400	53 75	[illegible]2·5	..	..	35	50
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	37 19	57·13	50	355·47	320	59·63	57·13	.		..	..
Western—												
Multan	53 33	42·08	...	53·33	...	376 46		53·33	...		..	160
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi		..	...	...	385	410	.	...	..	...		...
Shikarpur	.	.	...	...	410	356·25	..	..	...	...	..	...
Quetta	...	..	..		370 to 455	400 to 430	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	..		...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...		..		.	..	60·68	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	.		.	66·67	...	..	..	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...		70 62	60 52	378 38		54·06	..	...		...	...
Ahmadabad	...	..	...	.	350	320	...	..	...	..	..	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	..	77 75	..	..	433·25	...	...	..	.	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	51·62	47	350	320	...	...	30·75	29	100	61·5
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	..	...	380	340	..	..	30	25	180	200
Berar—												
Akola		56	60 37	47·5	438	457	...	...	25	25	142·87	123·37
Amraoti	62·5	50	53·75	52 5	400	400	...	.	24	25	180	200
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	77·5	73 4	457·3	386·9	41 6	56		.	...	...
Salem	...	.	..		398·8	385 2	...	...	...	..	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	..	..		412 7	380·9	51·4	63 5	..		...	...
Cuddapah	...	..	...	.	394 7	328 9	...	.	.	...	...	...
Karnul	..				..	...	...				74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...		...	...	..	...	...				.	.
East Coast, south—												
Madras		...	65 8	57·6	460·8	362·1	52·6	65·8	..	..	121 8	123·4
Tanjore		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	.	.	...	.	..	...	..			.	128 5	123·4
Southern—												
Madura	...	..	87·1	57	...	...	.	.	.	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	58 78	486·64	388·41	52 17	57·6	..	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	78 36	58·78	480	402·85	55 71	64·29	...	..	291·43*	291·43*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs 108 [illegible] maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4·69	11·41	4·69	8·59	4·22	8·59	14	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	80	8·28	8·28	5·62	8·75	...	...	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
118·49	110·31	10	11·41	6·25	7·6	...	...	150	200	100	112·5	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	114·37	...	13·33	6·25	13·33	16·67	16·04	75	75	120	115	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	102·5	...	...	6·15	6·87	...	...	116	75	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·12	133·33	8·33	6·67	5	6·67	6·67	10	80	80	70	70	Rawalpindi
												Western—
..	123·07	...	5	..	5	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	100	84	90	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	11·25*	...	.	50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...		...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	8·8	...	...	...	...	...	.	70	..	..	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	. .	..	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
92	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	85·37	...	4·25	..	...	...	10	70	60	90	85	Akola
124	100	5	8	...	..	...		50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
96	92·8	...	...	...	..	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
88·9	60	...	...	10·2	7·7	...	...	75†	75†			Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
82·2	65·8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
86·4	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	85·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·78†	56·87†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	..	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	..	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	93·5	8·57	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	94·29	7·61	7·61	8·57	6·56	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 16, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1906 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	..	...	...		7 12	7 12	...	...	..	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	...	7 9	7 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	.	...	.	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 10	13 —	13 10	...	...	..	...
Maubin	...	...	...		9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	..	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	..	...	...
Henzada	...	..	...	...	7 8	7 12	9 2	9 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	.	...	...		...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	..	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...		..	8 4	8 4	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 14	14 14	.	..	9 —	9 5	9 10	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	.	...	10 2	10 7	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	.	.	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	..	9 10	10 4	10 13	11 10	19 —	19 4	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	.	14 —	14 —	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern —												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	..	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	..	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	.	...	..	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 2	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 14	5 —	...	...	..	...
Tippera	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	..	...	...
Dacca	7 12	7 13	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	11 6	11 4	9 -	...	...	...	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna		...	..	...	..	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 10	6 —	...	..	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	11 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 —	8 12	...	.	..	...	7 3	6 10	...	...	..	...
Rangpur	9 —	8 —	...	..	...	...	5 12	5 —	...	...	...	...
Surma —												
Sylhet	..	...	...	..	4 8	4 —	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10	8 —	...		4 12	4 12	6 2	6 6	.	.	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 12	5 8	...	...	..	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	.	5 —	5 —	.	...	.	...
Manipur	...	..	...	..	9 —	9	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	..		8 8	9 -	11 -	10 —	...	..	..	...
Lushai Hills	..	...	..	.	4 —	4 -	5 -	5 —	...	..	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 8	10 —	..	...	4 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	...	..	...	...
Kámrup	8 —	8 —	...	..	4 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 -	...	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...		..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	...	..	...
Sibságar	...	...	..		5 8	5 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharrawaddy
...	...	..	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	..	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	..	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...		...	11 7	10 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 3	17 3	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	5 15	11 —	11 1	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...		6 12	6 12	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	15 15	16 —	30 —	28 14	8 13	9 —	16 3	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	16 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	..	...	...	8 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 12	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	Backerganj
...	..	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	13 14	13 14	Mymensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	12 13	8 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Dacca
...	...	..	...	6 7	6 —	...	...	5 6	6 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	..		7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 —	13 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	..	..	9 9	9 12	...	...	12 —	9 12	15 —	15 12	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	..	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 — to 14	11 to 14	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 9	...	...	6 9	6 5	15 —	14 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	..	10 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 11	...	...	6 —	6 12	13 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...		5 14	6 — to 7 4	13 5	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 —	10 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nága Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	7 —	14 —	13 8	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	Kámrup
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	11 —	11 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	..	...		...	...	...	7 —	8 —	..	..	...	...
Calcutta	10 5	10 5	12 14	12 14	..	...	8 14	7 12	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	..	...	..	...	6 10	7 —	...	..	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 6	11 7	14 8	14 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —			...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	11 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 11	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	..	...	.	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	...	11 —	10 8	...	..	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	10 11	9 —	...	...	..	...
Hazáribágh	9 8	9 12	12 —	13 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 15	10 7	..	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	11 12	11 12	14 6	14 13	...	...	8 3	8 8	11 4	13 5	...	...
Patna	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	14 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	11 —	11 4	12 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 — and 7 —	5 12 and 6 12	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	10 11	11 6	12 12	12 12	...	..	8 2	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 6	10 6	13 3	13 3	...	...	8 3	8 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	11 4	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 12	10 8	14 —	14 —	.	...	9 4	9 8	...	..	...	...
United Provinces:												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 4	13 —	13 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	..	12 8	14 8	11 8
Benares	11 11	11 11	14 1½	14 1½	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	...	...	..	...
Ghazipur	10 15	10 10	13 6	12 10	6 10	6 8	8 10	8 5	13 14	13 12	11 8	11 6
Jaunpur	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	..	...
Allahabad	10 12	11 —	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	13 —	12 8
Central—												
Bánda	12 —	11 8	15 8	15 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	16 8	15 8	...	...
Fatehpur	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 4	11 4	12 10	13 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	13 12	...
Jalaun	11 12	11 12	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 4	14 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 8	13 —	15 8	17 8	...	...	9 4	8 12	...	..	15 8	15 —
Jhansi	12 8	13 3	17 6	18 5	6 14	7 4	8 6	8 8	16 10	17 14	18 5	...
Etáwah	12 4	12 12	17 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 8
Farukhabad	12 8	13 —	17 8	18 —	5 4	5 —	3 —	8 8	...	...	16 —	...
Mainpuri	13 —	14 —	16 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	13 —	14 4	16 —	17 —	5 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	17 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	14 4	14 8	19 —	19 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	12 8
Agra	12 8	12 8	17 4	16 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 4	16 4	16 4	19 12	19 4
Muttra	12 15	13 —	18 8	18 8	6 8	6 —	8 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	16 —
Aligarh	14 —	14 —	16 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	19 —	11 —	19 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	14 8	15 —	20 —	20 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	16 —	21 —	14 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 8	10 —	13 —	11 8	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 —	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —
Azamgarh	10 14	11 6	13 14	13 14	6 12	7 14	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Gorakhpur	12 2	11 14	13 1	13 1	7 14	8 2	9 10	9 14	...	...	...	...
Basti	11 4	11 14	14 —	15 8	7 4	7 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	—	8 —	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8		...	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 12	24-Parganas
...	...	...	..	10 — to 12 —	10 — to 12 —	...		6 8	—	13 12 to 14 —	13 12 to 14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	..	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 12	11 10	6 14	6 10	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	..	8 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 —	22 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
7 8	8 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 —	14 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	3 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 12	...	...	6 9	7 14	17 1	17 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 2*	...	...	11 2	11 2	18 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	17 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Mánbhum
27 —	26 —	...	...	10 — to 11 —	10 4	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	Ránchi
..	16 14	...	...	12 6	12 6	20 4	14 1	9 —	8 7	15 3	15 3	Palámau
22 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 12	23 —	23 —	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 1	7 5	6 12	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
16 6	15 6	11 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	14 10	14 5	7 11	7 3	15 12	15 14	Gaya
14 —	14 3	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	7 8	7 12	15 —	15 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
..	..	...	...	12 10	12 —	12 12	12 12	6 14	7 4	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
11 —	21 1	..	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	6 9	7 1	13 3	13 3	Darbhanga
12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	Muzaffarpur
...	14 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	13 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
12 8	12 5	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	11 8	6 12	7 —	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 8	13 8	12 —	12 8	16 8	16 —	7 —	8 —	13 8	14 8	Mirzapur
..	...	13 —	13 —	14 11	12 11	..	.	7 1	7 1	12 15	11 15	Benares
.	...	...	...	12 14	12 10	14 —	14 —	8 2	8 2	12 12	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 —	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 4	.	..	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	15 4	15 4	Bánda
...	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8		...	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	..	18 —	18 —	14 4	12 10	14 6	16 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	..	..	..	13 8	13 12	14 —	14 —	7 12	7 8	14 —	14 —	Jalaun
17 —	16 8	18 —	18 —	14 4	14 12	19 —	23 —	8 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 10	21 —	22 6	6 11	6 12	16 —	16 —	Jhansi
25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	14 8	15 —	18 4	19 8	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 5	Etawah
...	...	20 —	20 —	13 12	13 12	18 —	20 —	6 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	Farukhabad
25 —	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 —	23 —	8 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	.	15 12	16 —	18 —	19 —	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	17 4	18 4	7 4	7 12	18 4	17 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	21 —	20 —	7 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	13 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	15 8	8 4	8 —	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	2	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 4	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	10 —	11 4	11 —	14 —	11 8	7 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	12 6	12 8	15 —	15 —	7 14	7 14	13 12	12 8	Azamgarh
...	...	9 14	10 12	12 9	13 1	12 2	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 12	...	...	7	8 8	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 12	13 12	18 8	19 —	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	.	...	16 —	...
Budaun	13 6	13 10	18 4	18 12	5 —	5 —	9 4	8 8	16 —	16 —	12 8	12 8
Pilibit	12 8	13 —	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	12 8	.		.	
Bareli	12 12	13	17 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 4	17 —	17 4	15 —	12 —
Moradabad	12 14	13 3	16 6	17 4	5 -	5 —	10 2	8 —	17 4	17 4	10 —	10 —
Bijnor	14 4	14 4	21 —	22 8	4 8	4 8	9 4	8 4	..	...	...	..
Muzaffarnagar	15 2	15 2	19 13	20 14	8 8	8 8	9 5	9 5	19 13	18 10	18 3	12 1
Sahâranpur	14 14	14 8	19 2	10 8	8 4	8 4	7 7	7 8	19 2	17 4	10 10	10 12
Dehra-Dun	13 4	13 —	17 8	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	9 —
Almora	11 8	12 —	16 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	..	...
Garhwâl	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 —	10 —	8 —	.	.	...	..
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partâbgarh	11 8	12 —	14 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8		..	13 —	12 —
Sultanpur	12 —	12 4	15 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —			..	...
Rae-Bareli	12 4	12 8	13 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	16 —	12 —
Unao	12 —	12 8	14 —	15	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —		12 —		9 —
Lucknow	12 12	12 8	16 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	13 —	13 —
Hardoi	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 8	...	..	7 12	8 8	14 8	...	...	...
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...		...	11 —
Gonda	11 12	12 —	15 4	16 4	...	..	8 12	8 12	11 4	10 12	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	12 8	12 —	16 —	15 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	16 —	14 8	.	..
Sitapur	13 -	13 4	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 —
Kheri	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —	16 —	20 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 4	25 —	24 —	..	..
Bânswara	10 4	10 8	12 —	12 —	4 9	4 8	7 —	7 8	..	..		..
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 3	11 8	14 13	16 —	7 3	6 13	9 2	7 4	19 3	17 9	9 15	9 4
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 14	10 8	14 12	14 —	4 —	3 12	6 8	6 8		.	...	..
Ajmer	12 8	12 6	16 13	16 5	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	19 5	17 -	18 5	16 5
Kishangarh	13 4 to 14 —	13 8 to 13 12	17 8	19 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	16 —	17 — to 20 —
Bundi	14 15	14 15	18 —	18 —	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	31 8	22 8	...	...
Kotah	12 4	11 1	12 12	12 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	20 6	17 4	9 —	8 —
Jhalawar	10 6	10 1	11 —	...	6 3	6 3	...		20 14	19 8	14 8	.
Tonk	9 11	9 7	16 6	13 14	4 8	4 10	5 10	5 12	18 15	14 9	17 8	16 7
Jaipur	12 1	12 9	19 3	18 4	5 15	6 —	6 8	6 10	25 15	18 4	20 1	16 12
Karauli	12 —	12 4	18 12	22 12	8 12	9 4	9 6	10 12	20 —	21 4	28 2	26 12
Dholpur	12 5	12 6	18 4	17 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	14 5	23 9½	19 -
Bharatpur	11 13	12 8	16 12	16 12	5	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 4	15 2	21 1	15 10
Alwar	13 7	13 11	19 16	18 9	6 3	6 3	8 3	8 3	20 —	17 2	23 8	20 —
Deoli	11 1	11 10	15 12	16 8	5 —	5 —	6 10	6 4	20 —	18 8	20 4	16 —
Nasirabad	12 8	12 8	...		7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16	16 —
Shahpura	9 —	9 4	13 4	13	7 —	7 4	8 —	8 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	12 4	12 4	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	6 -	6 —	.		13 8	12 12
Jaisalmer	10 10	10 9	.	..	5 9	5 7	7 14	7 8	14 13	15 —	13 1	14 8
Jodhpur	9 9 and 12 2	9 11 and 12 3	17 5	15 15	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 2	18 2	13 — and 15 10	14 6 and 15 —
Bâlmer	10 5	10 5	...	.	6 —	6	7 2	7 2	19 8	18 —	17 3	15 8
Erinpura	11 12	11 12	15 9	15 12	6 —	6 —	8	8 -	16 —	16 —	15 8	15 8
Sirohi	11 — and 11 12	10 8 and 11 4	16 —	15 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	14 8	13 —	14 8	12 8
Anâdra	11 and 13	10 15 and 12 1	.	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 4	13 4
Abu	11 7 and 12 4	11 9 and 11 14	14 —	13 13	5 6	5 8	7 12	8 —	15 7	14 9	13 7	12 14
Central India—												
Indore	11 —	10 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	17 —	13 —	12 —
Nimach	12 —	12 12		...	8 —	8	8 4	8 4	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —
Gwalior	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 —	6 6	6 6	7 -	7 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	14 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	19 —	18 8
Ferozpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 -	9 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 4	16 4	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 9	8 8	22 —	...	13 —	12 8
Gujranwâla	16 —	16 —	26 8	26 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	18 8	18 8
Gujrat	18 —	17 8	26 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Jhelam	18 —	18 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
..	...	20 —	24 —	14 8	14 —	16 —	20 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	23 —	24 —	14 6	14 6	20 —	23 —	8 -	8 —	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	.	.	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	10 —	20 -	15 —	14 6	18 -	20 8	7 8	7 8	15 --	15 —	Bareli
...	...	13 12	14 2	15 —	14 4	18 4	20 14	10 6	10 4	17 —	15 —	Moradabad
...	...	. .	...	15 12	16 -		...	6 —	6 12	14 6	14 8	Bijnor
...	...		.	15 15	15 10	...	...	6 9	7 2	16 8	16 8	Muzaffarnagar
23 6	17 4	23 6	17 4	14 4	15 4	19 2	19 6	7 7	9 12	16 8	16 8	Saharanpur
18 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	20 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	10 —	Naini Tál
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Almora
21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
18 —	20 —	13 —	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	.	14 8	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	15 —	15 8	Sultanpur
18 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	14 8	14 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	15 -	Rae-Bareli
16 —	18 —	13 —	18 —	13 8	13 8	16 8	18 —	6 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
..	...	18 8	19 —	14 4	14	20 —	24 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Lucknow
...	...	20 —	25 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 --	Hardoi
												Northern—
.	..	14 —	18 —	14 —	14 —		. .	8 4	8 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...		8 —	.	13 —	13	16 —	18 —	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16	16 —	12	11 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	7 4	8 4	13 —	13 8	Gonda
.		11 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	16 8	13 8	8 -	8 —	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	19	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
18 —	18 -	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	12 —	11 -	27 8	25 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	12 12	Partabgarh
...	...		.	13 8	14 —	21 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	12 -	12 -	Banswara
...	.	15 15	16 —	13 5	12 15	19 3	17 9	6 13	7 4	14 14	14 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
..	...		...	13 —	13 4	20 8	17 6	...	...	13 4	12 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 8	10 —	16 1	15 12	19 5	17 —	...	...	17 —	17 -	Ajmer
...	..	...	...	17 8	16 12 to 17 4	20 —	21 —	...	...	20 8	20 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	31 8	.	.	...	13 —	13 —	Bundi
...	..	...	...	11 12	11 4	34 —	21 8	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 8	Kotah
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 5	25 6	23 —	6 10	7 6	12 12	12 5	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	14 5	13 14	22 10	18 —	...	...	16 5	15 7	Tonk
15 6	...	15 14	10 3	18 14	16 2 and 20 1	23 9	18 8	14 2	14 6	18 10	19 2	Jaipur
..	...	31 4	20 —	18 12	15 4	30 —	26 12	...	...	16 4	17 —	Karauli
..	...	16 —	16 —	14 9½	15 —			9 -	9 —	17 4	17 4	Dholpur
...	...	16 1	12 8	14 7	14 10	17 8	16 8	6 14	7 6	17 8	17 8	Bharatpur
..	...	13 —	12 -	16 9	16 4	21 4	18 4	17 —	14 5	19 —	19	Alwar
...	...	..	.	22 —	14 5	14 4	18 12	6 10	6 10	17 4	17 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	16 -	16 —	...		8 —	8 8	19 —	19	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 12	16 4	12 12	...	..	17 —	16 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	16 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	...	.	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	18 7	18 8	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 14	14 8	...		..	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	14 —	13 —	13 4	12 8	14 8	12 4	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 3	12 12	12 2	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	13 1	12 4	14 8	13 7	7 — and 7 4	7 — and 7 4	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	. .	...	12 12	12 8	24 —	...	7 8	7 —	14 —	15 —	Indore
...	...	..	...	15 —	14 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	...	9 —	9 —	18 6	13 3½	21 12	...	8 4	8 —	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	18 8	..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	16 —	10 —	10 -	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	12 8	13 —	20 8	19 10	...		6 8	6 —	18 12	18 4	Lahore
..	.	20 8	20 8	20 12	20 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	20	20 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	21 -	20 —	18	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	..	...	...	21 —	20 8	20 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 8	13 12	20 4	20 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 —	22 —	20 8
Delhi	13 12	13 12	18 —	19 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	18 —
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	20 —	18 8		...	9 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	23 —	20 —
Karnál	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	22 —	20 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 4	15 4	15 8	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	21 8	19 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	17 8	17 —	23 8	22 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	14 8	14 8
Jalandhar	16 12	16 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	16 8	17 8	22 —	23 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	19 -	18 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	16 8	24 —	23 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	24 —	23 —	9 8	9 8
Siálkot	18 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 8
Kángra	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 4	16 —	26 —	25 8	...	.	7 12	7 12	19 8	19 8	17 8	17 8
Attock	17 —	16 —	24 —	20 12	..	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Shahpur	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	16 -	14 —	16 —	14 —
Jhang	15 8	15 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Lyallpur	16 —	15 12	21 —	21 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	19 —		15 —	...
Multan	14 —	14 —	23 —	22 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	19 —	18 8	13 —	13 —
Montgomery	16 4	16 12	20 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...		..	...
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	..	8 4	8 4	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 1	13 15	18 2	17 13	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 9	16 9	16 9	15 15
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	13 12	14 —	21 8	23 —	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 4	19 —	13 8	19 —	16 8
Peshávar	16 —	16 —	26 —	24 —	5 9	5 9	9 7	9 7	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Kohát	16 10	16 7	25 8	23 3	5 13	5 13	11 8	11 8	..		20 6	17 15
Bannu	19 6	18 12	28 2	26 4	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	15 —	18 12	18 2	18 12
Dera Ismail Khan	15 —	14 8	21 4	20 12	4 14	4 11	6 6	6 4	21 6	20 2	17 8	16 10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	18 —
Hyderabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	17 —	16 8
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Quetta	11 14 to 12 2	11 14 to 12 2	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 15	8 15	9 2	9 2	...	...	..	...
Ratnagiri	8 2	6 1	...	...	7 4	5 13	8 9	7 2	...	...	10 10	9 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 3	7 10	7 10	8 2	...	..	10 8	10 8
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 7	8 7	11 10	11 10	12 9	13 4
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	..	8 5	8 13	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 11	10 13
Deccan and Karnátak												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 13	8 4	8 12	8 12	14 13	14 13	13 5	11 15
Belgaum	9 2	10 2	..	...	8 6	8 6	8 15	9 7	13 8	14 —	12 3	12 8
Satara	8 15	8 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	11 13	11 13	13 14	13 —
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	17 2	16 10	18 15	16 10
Bijapur	9 5	8 14	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	16 12	15 14	18 3	17 6
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	12 15	11 12	11 12	10 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	15 2	15 2	14 10	13 3
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	12 3	11 8
Dhulia	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	14 8	16 5
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 4	8 13	...	...	6 11	6 8	7 14	7 14	13 7	12 5	18 14	12 5
Broach	9 8	9 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	13 —	13 8
Kaira	10 8	10 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda	9 8	9 8	...	.	7 8	7 8	8	8 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	16 8	14 —	13 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Disa	14 8	14 4	..	...	6 12	6 12	7 12	7 12	21 —	20 —	19 —	19 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 14	11 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	18 14	18 14	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	14 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10		18 10	...	...
Betul	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	17 12	16 —	...	..
Chhindwara	13 14	15 —	...	..	6 5	6 5	10 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	.	...
Nagpur	13 2	13 2	...	..	5 10	6 4	9 6	10 —	14 7	14 7	...	...
Wardha	10 —	8 12	...		5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	16 —	15 8	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar or Tuvr, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	19 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	...	10 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 8	19 8	7 8	9 8	16 12	15 12	19 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	16 8	Ambala
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 8	18 8	21 —	21 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 8	19 —	18 8	...		19 —	19 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	18 4	19 —	19 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	17 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	15 —	13 8	19 8	19 8	...		...	...	20 8	20 12	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	.	...	...	20	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	12 11	11 —	12 4	6 —	6 —	13 2	13 2	Simla
...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	.	...	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	8 12	8 12	20 4	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
30 —	27 —	33 —	27 —	19 8	19 —	22 —	24 —	13 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	Jhang
...	...	..		20 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	11 8	17 4	17 —	17 —	15 —	.	..	18 —	18 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...		...	17 4	17 4	16 —	1[illegible] —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	..	15 15	15 15	..		5 10	5 10	18 2	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	13 8	13 8	17 —	15 —	6 —	6 4	15 —	14 8	Hazára
...	..	17 —	14 —	17 —	16 —	19 —	17 —	7 10	7 7	19 —	19 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	.	16 10	16 7	20 6	18 9	...	...	21 5	21 5	Kohát
..	...	...	...	19 1	17 12	22 8	18 4	11 4	11 4	21 14	22 8	Bannu
...	...	...	..	17 12	16 12	15 —	14 15	10 —	10 —	19 6	19 6	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
.	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	..	...	.	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	.	...	15 —	14 8	...		6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Shikarpur
...	...	.	.	15 8	15 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
15 6	14 7	...	...	10 12	11 8	...	.	9 2	8 10	14 3	14 3	Karwar
9 6	9 6	...	...	8 15	8 4	..	...	7 7	5 6	16 14	15 10	Ratnagiri
...	..	...		10 3	10 3		..	7 14	7 14	15 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4		...	11 14	12 8	...		8 15	8 15	14 11	14 11	Bombay
...	12 10	...	..	10 10	10 10	...	..	8 3	8 3	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	..	..	10 10	10 10	..		8 7	8 —	16 4	16 4	Dharwar
15 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	9	14 14	14 6	Belgaum
...	...	..	...	11 9	10 14	...	..	8 14	8 14	17 2	17 2	Satara
...	...	...	...	12 3	11 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	Sholapur
...	...		.	11 14	11 14	.	..	10 8	10 8	14 12	14 12	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..		7 8	8 1	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	..	...	..	11 13	11 13	...	..	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
14 8	14 8	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	.	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	..	...	8 11	8 11	15 8	14 11	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...		...	9 4	8 13	...	-	7 14	7 14	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8		...	8 8	8 8	20 -	20	Broach
18 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...		9 —	9 —	20 -	20 —	Ahmadabad
18 8	18 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	6 12	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 9	8 9	12 7	14 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 7	..	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 12	...	..	8 7	8 7	13 —	13 —	Betul
...	.	...	..	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...		...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 12	9 7	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpore	13 —	12 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	..	13 12	...	...
Saugor	13 12	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 5	18 5	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	..
Jubbulpore	14 —	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	..	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	.
Seoni	16 —	15 8		..	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	..	...	...	..
Balághát	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...		..	...
Chanda	8 —	8 —	.	..	7 6	8 2	8 2	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 11		...	..	...
Raipur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	..		...	..
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 —	10 -	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 —	10 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	22 —	...	...
Akola	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	8 —	23 5	21 6	..	...
Amráoti	9 7	9 —	...	...	5 —	5	8 12	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 8	10 8	..	.	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	.
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 10	7 9	12 2	12 7	5 —	5 3	8 7	8 6	13 9	13 6	17 7	17 14
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	.	8 5	8 2	.	...	...	...
S. Canara	..	..	..	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore		...		...	...	..	7 7	7 7	14 2	14 2	10 15¼	10 15½
Nilgiris	...	..	..	...	...		7 —	7 —		...		...
Salem	.	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	12 3	12 3	10 15¼	13 11
Central—												
Bellary		..	..	...	...	.	8 2	8 2	15 5	15 5	...	..
Anantapur	...	.	...	...	..	...	9 1	8 13	16 10½	15 5½	..	...
Cuddapah		..	...		...	...	8 4	8 4	14 8½	14 15	15 10½	15 10½
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	21 3	20 6½	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam	...	..		...	..	..	7 11	7 11	...	. .	15 13	15 13
Godávari	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	8 10½	14 14½	15 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	13 4	13 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	14 14¾	14 2	14 4	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11½	11 —	14 9	14 9	15 12	...
East coast, south—												
Madras		...	...	...	..	...	7 6	7 5	...	..	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 5	7 5	...		..	...
N. Arcot	...	..	. .	..	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	...	...	..	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	13 11	12 5½
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 8	8 7	...	...	12 5½	12 5½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	14 —	12 7½	12 5½	12 5½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly		...	...	..	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	13 5½	13 5½	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	11 —	11 —	10 4½	10 4½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	5 9	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	18 —	15 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 4	...	.	6 5	6 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —		...	.	
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 8	7 7	8 —	7 8		..	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	9 6	6 8	8 6	...	6 5	7 6	8 6	8 8	14 11	14 —	.	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	.	...	...
Aden	8 —	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 —	7 —	12 7	12 7	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolárum

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of repor	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 13	...	...	8 13	7 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 —	7 12	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 11	12 —	...	...	6 7	7 2	12 13	12 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 8	13 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 11	9 10	11 —	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	11 4	11	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 9	9 9	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 9	9 2	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	12 —	12 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 4	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 8	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
19 5	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	14 2	14 8	11 12	11 10	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	15 6	15 5	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	14 13	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 10	Coimbatore
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 11¼	10 11¼	Nilgiris
12 15	12 15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Salem
												Central—
15 8½	15 8½	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bellary
15 13¼	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	17 5½	17 5½	Anantapur
15 8½	14 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
19 4	19 4	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7½	13 5	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
16 6¼	15 11	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	16 7½	14 14½	Ganjam
15 10¼	14 2½	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	15 2½	15 2¼	Vizagapatam
13 6½	12 10	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
15 9½	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 14½	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 8	Madras
12 10	10 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
14 13	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	19 -	18 -	N. Arcot
13 5	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	18 7	S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 3¼	Tanjore
12 15	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	18 2	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	19 2	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15 14	16 4	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 -	7 —	16 1	16 1	Bangalore
15 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 --	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 -	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 -	...	...	8 —	8 —	14	14 —	Kadur
16 13	14 10	12 10	...	9 7	8 —	...	...	8 6	8 —	14 11	13 —	Shimoga
16 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
16 —	15 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 16, 1906

The Gazette of India.

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No. 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 1377.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. P. Leigh, C.I.E., Commissioner, Multan Division, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th December 1906.

MEDICAL.

The 21st November 1906.

No. 992.—The services of Captain W. S. J. Shaw, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 23rd November 1906.

No. 999.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. N Bensley, M.B, I.M.S. (Bangal), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SANITARY.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 2044.—Captain J. H. Murray, M.B, I.M.S, Health Officer of Simla, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd November 1906.

No. 2045.—Captain A. W. C. Young, M.B., I.M.S, is appointed to officiate as Health Officer of Simla during Captain Murray's absence on leave or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 2047.—The services of Captain W. H. Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 511.—The Reverend H. T. Ottley held charge of the office of Domestic Chaplain to the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon from the 17th to the 26th October 1906.

No. 514.—The Reverend W. A. G. Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta, was appointed to officiate, as a temporary measure, as Domestic Chaplain to the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th October 1906.

No. 515.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend J. Godber to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 6th November 1906.

G. B. H. FELL,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1906.

No. 2261—66-19.—Messrs. A. G. Birt, B.Sc. (Durham), and W. Roberts, B.Sc. (Bangor), are appointed to be Supernumerary Agriculturists in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 22nd October 1906.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 20th November 1906.

No. 2265—18-12.—The services of Captain J. D. E. Holmes, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 30th October 1906.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1906.

No. 161.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the classes of Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Frost, H. F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	12th September 1906.
Arnott, M. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto
Butler, T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	14th September 1906.
Tickell, R. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto.
Bacon, H. M. J.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto.
Finnimore, B. K.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	2nd October 1906.
Arnott, M. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintendent of Works.	Ditto.
Wildeblood, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	6th October 1906.
Bagley, W. A.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto
Russell, R. P.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	11th October 1906.
Banarji, K. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	16th October 1906.
Gwyther, W. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	1st November 1906.
Davis, J. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto.
Carter, R. E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto.

The 23rd November 1906.

No. 162.—Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.

No. 163.—Mr. W. H. Clifford, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th November 1906.

No. 164.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administration List with effect from the dates specified.—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Light, L. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	23rd August 1906.
Mukharji, Nogendro Nath.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	15th September 1906.
Thomson, G. L	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	15th September 1906.
Hodgkins, F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, *supernumerary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*.	Permanent	22nd September 1906.
Davison, A	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	22nd September 1906.
Oliphant, H. J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1st October 1906.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th November 1906.

No. 4670-*I.A.*—Mr. H St John Williams is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer, with effect from the 29th October 1906.

The 15th November 1906.

No. 2768-*G.B.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur Jambon.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 2774-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. G. W. Moir, as Consul for Norway at Bombay.

No. 2777-*G.*—Mr D. deS. Bray, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 2781-*G.*—Captain C. B. McConaghy, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Residency Surgeon, Baghdad, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.

No. 4706-*I.C.*—Captain F. H. Bridges, Indian Army, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain E H Sweet, who has been appointed tutor and guardian to the son of Raja Sir Amar Singh of Kashmir.

The 17th November 1906.

No. 4713-*I.C.*—Major H. L. Goodenough, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant T. C Burke, who reverts to his former appointment of Assistant Inspecting Officer.

No. 2789-G.—Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted, on return from leave, as Political Agent, Khyber, and Commandant, Khyber Rifles.

The 19th November 1906.

No. 3602-F.—Captain C. B. Loring, Indian Army, Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed provisionally to be Commandant of that Corps, with effect from the 1st November 1906.

No. 3604-F.—Lieutenant M. H. Lucas, Indian Army, is appointed Fourth Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the 8th November 1906.

Fort William, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 4765-I.A.—Whereas it is expedient to make provision relating to the transferl of prisoners of certain Courts; In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following law:—

Short title. 1. This Law may be called the Bangalore Prisoners Law, 1906.

Definition. 2. In this Law unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

(*a*) "Court" means any officer or tribunal in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore lawfully exercising criminal jurisdiction and includes a Justice of the Peace appointed by the Governor-General in Council within the State of Mysore.

(*b*) "Prison" includes any jail or place, whether within or without the said Station used permanently or temporarily under the general or special order of the Resident in Mysore for the confinement of persons duly committed to custody by a Court.

Removal of Prisoners. 3. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, provide for the removal of any person confined in a prison:—

(*i*) under a sentence passed by a Court—

(*a*) of death, or

(*b*) of imprisonment or transportation, or

(*c*) of imprisonment in default of payment of fine, or

(*ii*) by order of a Court for default of giving security for keeping the peace or for maintaining good behaviour to any prison in British India.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Leave and Appointments.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 6588-E.O.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Deputy Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for 14 days, with effect from the 11th of November 1906.

No. 6589-E.O.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson is posted to Allahabad as Accountant-General, United Provinces, with effect from the 11th of November 1906.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 6586-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

October 1906. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	OCTOBER. 1906-1907.	OCTOBER. 1905-1906.	TO END OF OCT. 1906-1907.	TO END OF OCT. 1905-1906.	WHOLE YEAR. Budget 1906-1907.	WHOLE YEAR. Actuals, Preliminary 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	45	23	10,86	10,65	31,07	29,75
Opium	72	31	4,83	4,88	7,25	8,20
Salt	57	45	3,69	3,72	6,60	6,54
Stamps	40	30	3,42	3,39	5,96	5,81
Excise	72	66	4,95	4,78	8,72	8,52
Provincial Rates	13	9	1,13	1,83	3,39	4,28
Customs	54	53	3,58	3,52	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	17	17	1,16	1,08	1,88	1,84
Forest	19	16	1,17	1,19	2,68	2,40
Registration	3	3	34	33	53	54
Tributes from Native States	6	3	27	26	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	32	28	2,81	2,36	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,30	3,24	38,51	37,99	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	5	—5	—2,29	—2,21	—4,80	—4,14
Opium	—3	—3	—2,71	—2,66	2,80	—2,82
Famine Relief	—2	...	—14	...	—37	—5
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,49	—2,49	—18,94	—17,73	—35,93	—33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,59	—2,57	—24,05	—22,60	—43,96	—40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+12	—6	+61	+36	+94	+69
Marine	—3	—2	—19	—18	—31	—32
Military Receipts	+4	+7	+52	+48	+80	+99
Military Issues	—1,67	—1,73	—11,48	—11,39	—20,59	—20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+12	+13	+2,68	+2,19	+4,40	+3,94
State Railways	+2,61	+2,08	+17,86	+15,16	} +38,25	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+59	+50	+3,81	+3,66	}	
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+6	+13	+56	+1,35	+1,07	+2,08
Telegraph	+8	+7	+48	+48	+94	+90
TOTAL	+3,46	+2,91	+25,39	+22,84	+44,66	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—79	—80	—6,52	—5,98	—13,91	—12,25
State Railways	—1,66	—1,38	—12,71	—10,68	} —22,88	—23,18
East Indian Railway	—20	—16	—2,41	—2,32	}	
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—8	—18	...	—18
Telegraph	—7	—8	—61	—58	—1,12	—1,09
TOTAL	—2,72	—2,42	—22,33	—19,74	—37,91	—36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—80	—1,25	—7,48	—7,63	—12,41	—13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+8	...	+4,50	+3,91	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+10	—9	—42	+1	...	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	—4,57	..	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+1,71	...	9,69	...	..	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	...	+7	...	+18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—4,67	—3,87	—20,65	—16,68	—26,70	—40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—6	+13	—1,57	+1,35	—3,47	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,84	—3,87	—12,18	—11,34	—25,80	—24,16
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,93	—4,45	—5,23	—3,58	—1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,37	16,99	17,67	16,12	19,95	16,[illegible]
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,44	12,54	12,44	12,54	18,46	17,67

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1906.

No. 8922.—Under section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, notwithstanding anything contained in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890, and No. 136, dated the 15th April 1893, that the administration of the Burma Railways shall, in respect of its property within the Rangoon Municipality, hereafter be liable to pay every tax which may lawfully be imposed in the said Municipality by the Rangoon Municipal Committee in aid of its funds under any law for the time being in force.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd November 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 588.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

To be Jemadars.

Nur Din of the Lyallpur District.
Pirzada Muhammad Amir Bakhsh of the Multan District.
Muhammad Hayat Khan of the Delhi District.
Dilbagh Singh of the Lyallpore District.
Dalip Singh of the Lyallpore District.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 589.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the dates of joining :—

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Surat Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Sri Bahadur Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 590.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major W. C. C. Leslie, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor reverts to the 3rd grade with staff pay at R500 a month ; with effect from the 23rd October 1906.

No. 591.—On his return from leave, the services of Captain F. S. Walker are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for re-employment as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowshera.

No. 592.—The services of Lieutenant A. M. Walker, 82nd Punjabis, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, from such date as his services are made available.

No. 593.—On the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys reverts to the 3rd grade with staff pay at R500 a month with effect from the 1st October 1906.

No. 594.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dennys to officiate in the 2nd grade with staff pay at R600 a month, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie granted combined leave; with effect from 1st October 1906.

No. 595.—The services of Captain R. L. Morris, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Nowshera, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government for re-employment as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Ambala.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 596.—Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay, in continuation of privilege leave, from the 18th to the 22nd October 1906, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL.

No. 597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, clause (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to G. G. O. No. 568, of 1895, namely :—

In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested,* the following shall be added, namely :—

"Langris (cooks), langris-bhistis (cooks-water-carriers) and bhistis of Quarter-Master's establishments of all units of the Native Army, entertained after the first day of January nineteen hundred and seven."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 598.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 2nd November 1906, page 7371.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
2nd November 1906.

* * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Henry D'U. Keary, D.S.O., Commandant 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 10th September 1906.

Eden Vansittart, Commandant 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 10th September 1906.

Arthur W. Forbes, Commandant 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Dated 11th September 1906.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 599.—Sub-Conductor Henry Foster, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 600.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel

17th October 1906.

Major Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 601.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Lieutenants —

William Henry Cooper
Richard Cumming Debeaux Prince
Thomas Kiddle
} *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain, *seconded*.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas McDonough, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.

First class Assistant Surgeon George Robert Gaudoin, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *seconded*

First class Assistant Surgeon Septimus George Jackson, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain T. A. Bay, retired ; with effect from the 26th September 1906.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 602.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 15th October 1906 :—

No. 1395, Moses Thomas Abraham.
No. 1396, R. M. Tandavarayan Pillai.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 603.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Francis Bamford, office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Western Command, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 22nd November 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

9th (Secunderabad) and 10th (Burma) Divisions.

No. 604.—Sergeant Arthur Bartram to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st August 1906; *vice* Sub-Conductor R. M. Butler, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 605.—The following promotions are made :—

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sohan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1906.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Sabhapati to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayanasami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Poshati Mari to be Subadar and Havildar Shiumbar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Krishnaji Gaekwar, *Bahadur*, deceased with effect from the 16th October 1906.

1st Brahmans.

Colour-Havildar Jagesar Upadhya to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Ratan Chaube, transferred to the 9th Bhopal Infantry, with effect from the 14th September 1906

43rd Erinpura Regiment

Jemadar Mahbub Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Nur Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Majid Khan, invalided; with effect from the 29th April 1906

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force)

Subadar Mir Alam to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Bhan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th October 1906

108th Infantry.

Subadar Narayan Jadav to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Atmaji Rao Ghag to be Subadar, and Havildar Dinker Rao Darekar to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Sakharam Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st November 1906.

112th Infantry

Colour-Havildar Sukh-Deo Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishun Sahai, invalided; with effect from the 11th September 1906.

120th Rajputana Infantry

Jemadar Jan Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Kadir Khan, discharged; with effect from the 18th March 1906.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Jemadar Lachman to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Namla to be Jemadar, *vice* Khooman, deceased, with effect from the 30th October 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 606.—In Army Department Notification No. 482 of 1906, *for* "15th August of 1906," *read* "17th September 1906".

VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 607.—Wilfred Fraser Smith, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Steele resigned. Dated 9th October 1906.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 608.—Lieutenant Hugh Walkem, (supernumerary list), resigns his commission. Dated 29th August 1906

No. 609.—Second-Lieutenant Bertram Ernest Higgs, (supernumerary list), resigns his commission. Dated 23rd August 1906

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 610.—James Henry Forbes, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st October 1906.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 611.—The name of Major Reginald Woollcombe is as here shown and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1541 of 1906.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 612.—Lieutenant Randle Archange Brereton to be Captain, *vice* Hauxwell transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Inglis Hutton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Heywood resigned. Dated 2nd November 1905.

Second-Lieutenant William Edward Corrie to be Lieutenant, *vice* Brereton promoted Dated 1st April 1906.

Humbert George Saxby Thomas, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hutton promoted. Dated 2nd November 1905.

George Scott Darby, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Corrie promoted Dated 1st April 1906.

No. 613.—Second-Lieutenant Roy Douglas Burne resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1906

Second-Lieutenant John Abel Chapman resigns his commission. Dated 31st Marc 1906.

2nd (Presid ency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 614.—Maurice Bryan O'Connor, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant *vice* Emmerson promoted. Dated 1st April 1906

Caleb Killik, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gethen resigned. Dated 1st August 1906.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 615.—Lieutenant William Irevine Kelland Howard, to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 14th August 1906.

Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers.

No. 616.—Captain John Johns resigns his commission. Dated 1st October 1906.

Medals and Decorations.

No. 617.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Bengal and North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Anster Neville.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 23rd November. 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 110.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant L. H. Lee is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 28th February 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 64.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 4th October 1906 :—

To be Assistant Engineer.

Thomas Archibald Lemon.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1906.

No. 255.—Mr. R. D. T. Alexander, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred to the establishment under the Government of Burma for employment on survey work.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 256.—Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh is appointed to officiate as first Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, with effect from the 29th September 1906 and until further orders.

Mr. Hindmarsh will officiate in class I, grade 2, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. R. K. Biernacki's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in that grade.

No. 257.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 256, dated the 22nd November 1906, Mr. A. C. Crighton, District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as second Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

Railway Board Notification No. 219, dated the 18th October 1906, is hereby cancelled.

The 23rd November 1906.

No. 258.—Mr. T. G. Acres, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for 1 month and 3 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 27 days), under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th November 1906.

No. 259.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 258, dated the 23rd November 1906, Mr. A. E. Adie, Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1906.

No. 260.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 21, dated the 26th January 1906, Mr. H. B. Holmes, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, *vice* Mr. Acres on combined leave.

No. 261.—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for 3 months in extension of that sanctioned in Railway Board's Notification No. 205, dated 24th October 1905.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2205.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

ENGLAND. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to September. 1905-1906.	ENGLAND. April to September. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to September. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to September. Decrease.	RECEIPTS	INDIA. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to September. 1905-1906	INDIA. April to September. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to September. Increase.	INDIA. April to September. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
	.	.	...	.	..	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,75,41,000	31,07,14,000	10,42,26,000	10,41,04,000	.	1,22,000
...	.	..	.	..	..	Opium	8,20,32,000	7,24,66,000	4,57,22,000	4,10,80,000	.	46,42,000
...	..	.	...	..	...	Salt	6,53,92,000	6,60,00,000	3,27,12,000	3,12,00,000	.	15,12,000
...	..	...	..	..	..	Stamps	5,81,03,000	5,95,60,000	3,08,55,000	3,02,20,000	.	6,35,000
...	.	...	..	..	.	Excise	8,52,31,000	8,72,60,000	4,12,56,000	4,22,92,000	10,36,000	.
.	..	...	...	..	.	Customs	6,51,92,000	6,69,63,000	2,98,34,000	3,03,65,000	5,31,000	...
1,300	2,500	500	1,400	900	..	Other Heads	10,04,21,000	9,51,36,000	4,28,63,000	3,87,26,000		41,37,000
1,300	2,500	500	1,400	900	.	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,39,18,000	75,83,79,000	32,74,08,000	31,79,87 000	.	94,81,000
237,900	109,200	91,100	111,500	20,400	..	Interest	1,02,65,000	1,11,57,000	49,00,000	49,64,000	64,000	..
7,200	4,800	3,400	4,900	1,500	..	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,05,11,000	4,79,35,000	1,83,21,000	2,30,15,000	46,94,000	..
12,400	1,500	500	600	100	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,16,59,000	2,29,86,000	97,67,000	94,02,000	..	3,65,0 0
121,400	82,000	75,600	68,800	...	6,800	Miscellaneous	72,65,000	85,31,000	33,13,000	43,61,000	10,48,000	...
18,100	21,200	18,000	30,400	12,400	...	Railways	36,77,84,000	33,20,01,000	17,45,32,000	18,54,28,000	1,08,96,000	
	...	...	.	.	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,97,96,000	3,44,68,000	1,61,77,000	2,12,43,000	50,66,000	..
19,300	6,600	12,300	6,900	...	5,400	Other Public Works	74,43,000	76,35,000	35,61,000	37,86,000	2,25,000	.
352,600	303,300	144,300	134,300	..	10,000	Receipts by Military Department	1,09,01,000	1,14,18,000	43,82,000	48,87,000	5,05,000	.
776,200	531,100	345,700	358,800	13,100		TOTAL REVENUE	1,24,95,42,000	1,28,94,60,000	59,24,21,000	57,50, 3,000	1,26,52,000	.
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
	..	..		..		Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	59,15,0 0	26,04,000			.	.
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
14,230,400	1,250,100	1,749,900	1,670,600	..	79,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,08,000	3,91,34,000	4,41,43,000	50,09,000	.
	..	..	.	.	..	Temporary do. (do.)						..
	..	.	..	..		Unfunded do. (do)	29,75,000	91,20,000	47 50,000	55,69,000	8,19,0 0	...
	1,055,000	8,900	1,052,600	1,043,700	.	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,82,18,000		.	..	.	
.	..	...	...	..		Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,46,000	41,38,000	52,00,000	21,91,000	...	30,68,000
.	..	..	..	..	.	Do. do by Provincial Governments	70,90,000	71,11,000	27,94, 00	35,34,000	7,40,000	.
..	.	...	...	..	-	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	2,46,000	24,000	..	1,000	1,000	.
..	561,500	112,200		..	112 200	Remittances (net)	12,14,16,000		.	5,16,66,000	5,16,66,000	
26,290,600	17,800,000	8,346,500	11,617,800	3,271,300		Secretary of State's Bills drawn	..			...		...
40,521,000	20,666,600	10,217,500	14,341,000	4,123,500	.	TOTAL	19,51,23,000	6,41,01,000	5, 9,38,000	10,71,05,000	5,51,67,000	...
41,297,200	21,197,700	10,563,200	14,659,800	4,136,600	.	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,45,05,80,000	1,35,61,65,000	61,43,59,000	68,21,78,000	6,73,19,000	...
1 ,262,6	8,144,581	10,262,400	8,436,500		1,825,900	Opening Balance	16 12,47,000	19,95,00,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,21,000	1,54,74,000	...
51,559,800	29,342,281	20,825,600	23,136,300	2,310,700	..	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,15,27,000	1,55,56,65,000	77,56,06,000	85,58 99,000	8,32,93,000	...

ENGLAND							INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.				DISBURSEMENTS	WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906	Budget, 1906-1907	1905-1906	1906-1907	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure**	R	R	R	R	R	R
50,400	134,900	21,800	55,100	33,300		Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,85,25,000	13,38,35,000	7,31,24,000	7,57,55,000	20,31,000	...
2,983,400	2,972,100	1,514,500	1,582,900	68,400		Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,22,87,000	5,28,57,000	2,21,00,000	2,23,87,000	7,87,000	...
450,400	459,100	239,800	221,500		18,300	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,33,52,000	[illegible],65,41,000	1,55,62,000	1,73,50,000	14,94,000	...
609,100	690,200	254,600	313,500	58,900		Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	18,70,50,000	20,38,97,000	8,45,38,000	9,24,94,000	79,56,000	
2,376,600	2,376,800	1,170,300	1,216,100	45,800	.	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,05,05,000	2,93,00,000	1,43,16,000	1,50,39,000	8,23,000	..
12,300	6,700	8,600	4,200		4,400	Famine Relief and Insurance	65,15,000	1,49,00,000	23,13,000	53,9[illegible],000	35,85,000	
6,774,000	6,823,100	3,371,800	3,379,700	7,900		Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure	17,70,47,000	13,44,03,000	8,74,08,000	9,90,46,000	1,16,38,000	..
...		1,200			1,200	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,67,04,000	2,87,00,000	1,28,42,000	1,23,44,000	...	4,98,000
123,000	103,700	50,400	64,800	14,400		Other Public Works	3,04,84,000	10,14,52,000	3,16,28,000	3,43,30,000	27,02,000	...
5,167,100	5,02,800	2,271,700	2,422,400	150,700		Army Services	21,00,33,000	21,36,53,000	9,87,91,000	10,15,17,000	27,26,000	..
71,000	6,000	2[illegible],500	14,300		15,200	Special Defence Works	11,22,000	20,33,000	4,44,000	4,83,000	41[illegible]	
18,617,500	19,262,400	8,934,200	9,274,500	340,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	93,37,44,000	1,01,15,13,000	44,41,66,000	47,77,51,000	3,35,85,000	..
..						*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year		..		...		...
...						*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		—1,61,64,000			..	
18,617,500	19,202,400	8,934,200	9,274,500	340,300		TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	93,37,44,000	99,53,79,000	44,41,60,000	47,77,51,000	3,35,85,000	.
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
2,081,300	3,530,000	919,600	1,225,600	306,000		Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	1,48,06,000	4,23,46,000	2,75,40,000	...
1,981,000		500,000	.	.	500,000	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities		.				..
1,214,500	1,270,900	225,500	554,900	329,400	.	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)		...	36,14,000	26,66,000		9,48,000
10,276,800	4,800,900	1,645,100	1,780,500	135,400		TOTAL	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	1,84,20,000	4,50,12,000	2,65,92,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
	...				...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)			.	...	.	
500,000	..	500,000	...	.	500,000	Temporary do. do.		.	...	...	...	.
...					.	Unfunded do. do.			.	.	..	
1,333,600		..	...	..		Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,04,36,000	51,00,000	2,13,22,000	1,62,22,000	
		.		.		Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	23,50,000	32,95,000	9,21,000	9,14,000		7,000
						Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,10,[illegible]0,000	1,48,04,000	45,06,000	1,07,74,000	62,68,000	
					..	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)		...	4,000		..	4,000
6,635,000	...	..	4,311,500	4,311,500		Remittances (net)		92,96,000	46,07,000	...		46,67,000
.				.		Secretary of State's Bills paid	40,51,40,000	26,70,57,000	12,80,71,000	15,90,66,000	3,15,93,000	
..						Do. do. exchange	—13,04,000	—37,000	—1,78,000	—2,03,000	—25,000	
8,2[illegible]9,000		500,000	4,311,500	3,811,500		TOTAL	41,70,26,000	32,48,32,000	14,30,91,000	19,24,73,000	4,93,82,000	
43,123,300	24,123,300	11,079,300	15,306,500	4,287,200		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,43,50,72,000	1,37,10,80,000	60,56,77,000	71,52,36,000	10,95,59,000	
8,4[illegible]6,500	5,218,981	9,746,300	7,7[illegible]9,800		1,976,500	Closing Balance	1[illegible],07,55,000	18,45,85,000	16,99,29,000	14,30,63,000	.	2,62,66,000
51,559,800	29,342,281	20,825,600	23,139,300	2,310,700	.	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,13,27,000	1,55,56,05,000	77,56,00,000	85,88,99,000	8,32,93,000	.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

The 23rd November 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4561 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th November 1906:—

No. 571 of 1906.—Albert John Morphett Chapple, metallurgist, of Cobar, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved pipe coupling.*

No. 572 of 1906.—Adolf Gentzsch, mineralogist, of No. 1 Stiftgasse, Vienna, Austria *Improvements relating to the utilization of waste rubber.*

No. 573 of 1906.—Adolf Gentzsch, mineralogist, of No 1 Stiftgasse, Vienna, Austria. *Improvements relating to the utilisation of waste rubber.*

No. 574 of 1906.—Fritz Ulmer, merchant, of No 101 Provinzialstrasse, Marxlohe, Germany, and Wilhelm Kleinebreil, engineer, of No. 98 Provinzialstrasse, Walsum-Aledenrade, Germany. *Improvements in and relating to safety-device for mine-cages.*

No. 575 of 1906.—Richard Dalley and Joseph Scrafton, both carrying on business in co-partnership as oil and flour manufacturers at Lahore, in the United Provinces, under the style of the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills. *An improved method of throwing the shuttle of a weaving loom and for any other similar work.*

No. 576 of 1906.—Arthur James Billows, manufacturing chemist, of 643 Ann street Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in the mode of producing aerated drinks and apparatus therefor.*

No. 577 of 1906.—Henry Percival Floyd, Permanent Way Inspector, Karachi, Sind, India. *Safety single locking bolts for points, switches or tongue rails for any gauge railway.*

No. 578 of 1906.—Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, of 9 Medows street, Bombay. *A tubular coupling for electrical conductors.*

No. 4562 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 72 of 1906.—William George Wheatley, engineer, of 10 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Bengal. *Improvements in block signalling on railway lines.* (Specification filed 19 September 1906.)

No. 75 of 1906.—William George Wheatley, engineer, of 10 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Bengal. *Improvements in block signalling on railway lines.* (Specification filed 19 September 1906.)

No. 108 of 1906.—William George Wheatley, engineer, of 10 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Bengal *Improvements in block signalling in railways.* (Specification filed 19 September 1906.)

No. 119 of 1906.—William George Wheatley, engineer, of 10 Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Bengal *Improvements in block signalling in railways.* (Specification filed 19 September 1906.)

No. 151 of 1906.—William Alfred Lambert, caretaker, of the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, 4 Government Place, Calcutta. *An alternating or reciprocating rotary fan or punkah.* (Specification filed 22 October 1906.)

No. 177 of 1906.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen on Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in the manufacture and production of indigo paste.* (Specification filed 8 November 1906.)

No. 178 of 1906.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in feed regulating devices for machines for drying tea-leaves, or analogous products.* (Specification filed 8 November 1906.)

No. 179 of 1906.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in air-heating stoves, more especially intended for use in drying tea-leaf and the like.* (Specification filed 8 November 1906.)

No. 202 of 1906.—Leopold Benoit de Laitte, engineer, of No. 117 Middlesex street, London, England. *Improved apparatus for the production of carburetted air for lighting and power purposes.* (Specification filed 14 November 1906.)

No. 203 of 1906.—William Paul Nolan, clerk, of Milton, Otago, New Zealand. *Improved ticket dater.* (Specification filed 14 November 1906.)

No. 210 of 1906.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, late executive engineer, and now District Traffic Superintendent, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Trichinopoly, India. *An improved renewable rail cap.* (Specification filed 8 November 1906.)

No. 4563 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 341 of 1897.—Frederick Wicks. *Improvements in type founding apparatus.* (From 17 November 1906 to 17 November 1907.)

No. 333 of 1898.—John Pettigrew. *Improvements in hinges or like mechanism for controlling the action of fall down doors.* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 135 of 1899.—Solomon Robert Dresser. *Improvements in insulated pipe couplings.* (From 13 November 1906 to 13 November 1907.)

No. 215 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Adurji Doomusia. *A thorough improved distilling and condensing apparatus.* (From 1 December 1906 to 1 December 1907.)

No. 450 of 1901.—Thomas Henry Pearse. *Improvements in rollers for cotton gins and the like.* (From 20 February 1907 to 20 February 1908.)

No. 53 of 1902.—Alfred Ernest Terry. *Improvements in chest expanders exercisers and the like.* (From 1 August 1907 to 1 August 1908.)

No. 208 of 1902.—Arthur Arnould Rose. *An improved railway carriage and waggon coupling, to be called the "Victor Automatic Coupling".* (From 31 January 1907 to 31 January 1908.)

No. 449 of 1902.—Arthur Arnould Rose. *Improvements in roofing tiles, to be known as Rose's perfect tile.* (From 24 March 1907 to 24 March 1908.)

No. 4564 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 143 of 1901.—Ernst Emil V. Hedemann and Rosenoern V. Hedemann. *Improvements in or connected with slabs or panels of plaster of Paris or the like.* (Specification filed 12 August 1902.)

No. 280 of 1901.—C. J. Bhupati Naidu. *An improved water lift, entitled the "Sri-Krishna water lift".* (Specification filed 16 August 1902.)

No. 468 of 1901.—Siegmund Nelke. *A new or improved process of tanning.* (Specification filed 12 August 1902.)

No. 474 of 1901.—Frederick John Beaumont, and William Mudd Still. *Improvements in means or apparatus for driving dynamos on railway and other vehicles from the axles thereof, and for connecting the said dynamos and batteries to lighting, heating or other circuits on such vehicles* (Specification filed 13 August 1902.)

No. 7 of 1902.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 11 August 1902)

No. 18 of 1902.—Ralph Blakiston *Improvements in liquid meters.* (Specification filed 16 August 1902)

No. 19 of 1902.—Jose Batlle Y. Hernandez and Jose Maria Bueno Y. Oliver. *Improvements in watt-meters.* (Specification filed 12 August 1902)

No. 34 of 1902.—Alfred Lovell and George Fincken. *Hermetically sealed boxes or cases and improved means of closing same.* (Specification filed 16 August 1902)

No. 111 of 1902.—Henry Arthur Icke *Improvements in measuring weirs and the like.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902)

No. 171 of 1902.—Jahar Lall Dhar. *Numerical key-hole shield for locks and safes.* (Specification filed 15 August 1902.)

No. 183 of 1902.—Electric Lighting Boards, Limited. *Improvements in caps for glow lamps.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902.)

No. 184 of 1902.—Electric Lighting Boards, Limited. *An improved flexible electrical conductor from any point of which a current may be taken* (Specification filed 13 August 1902.)

No. 185 of 1902.—Electric Lighting Boards, Limited *Improvements in electrical connections for tables and the like.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902.)

No. 186 of 1902.—Count Eugene Piatti dal Pozzo. *An electric race course for recreation.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902)

No. 204 of 1902.—George Failing and William Hulburt Clinton *Improvements in or relating to block-signal systems for railways.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902)

No. 244 of 1902.—Sir Bradford Leslie. *Improvements in apparatus for measuring and conveying coal or the like.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902.)

No. 273 of 1902.—William Edward Cook. *Improvements in rotary pumps.* (Specification filed 13 August 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 66 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson and Fredrick George Maguire *A machine for packing tea or other substances in chests, cases or other like receptacles.* (Specification filed 16 August 1894)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*i*) After the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions
and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).		Total	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	66,37,410	17,35,52,730	18,01,90,140	3,59,55,240	*3,15,06,082	50,43,203	6,37,50,000	...	...	54,00,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,16,54,471	(a) Nominal value R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	1,74,14,345	1,74,14,345	1,02,54,691	37,86,690		...		...	...	...		1,40,41,381	
Lahore	...	3,08,45,445	3,08,45,445	1,66,79,885	47,41,800		...	...	...	...			2,14,21,685	
Bombay	1,51,46,080	11,00,29,025	12,51,75,105	6,60,34,824	1,75,91,576	93,02,078	...	...	...	11,25,000		...	9,40,53,478	
Karachi	...	1,21,38,800	1,21,38,800	19,26,300	2,70,345		...	...	...	...	...	...	21,96,645	
Madras	18,80,605	5,01,97,295	5,20,77,900	80,20,520	8,40,720			...	...	...		...	88,61,240	
Calicut	...	33,32,775	33,32,775	21,89,010	22,845		...	...	...				22,11,855	
Rangoon	...	2,29,51,435	2,29,51,435	4,01,11,615	4,35,330		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,05,46,945	
	2,36,64,095	42,04,61,850	44,41,25,945	18,11,72,085	5,91,95,388	1,43,45,281	6,37,50,000	...	...	65,25,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	44,49,87,700	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			38,245	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									9,00,000	
Total Circulation R			44,40,87,700	Total Reserve R									44,40,87,700	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th November 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 141 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th November 1906 to 433 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st October 1906 .	85,17,400	1,50,45,100	10,57,63,200	2,18,93,200	1,18,09,000	15,84,700	15,69,95,200	6,93[illegible]	[illegible],000		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],733	[illegible]	29,500	34,500	16,56,05,833
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London . . .		..			.													...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . .	..	.	..															...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th November 1906 .		.	28,000	[illegible]		..	33,000		.						..			33,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1906 . . .	.	..	10,000	5,000	...	5,000	20,000					.						20,000
	85,17,400	1,59,45,100	10,58,01,200	2,19,03,200	1,18,09,000	15,89,700	15,70,43,200	6,933	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],733	5,[illegible]00	29,500	34,500	16,56,58,833
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	1,00,000	2,14,600	3,[illegible]0,000	1,[illegible]00	19,200		6,00,000											[illegible],00,000
Balance on 15th November 1906 .	84,17,400	1,57,30,500	10,[illegible]4,51,200	2,1[illegible],000	1,1[illegible],[illegible]9,800	15,[illegible]9,700	15,64,48,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	58,733	5,000	[illegible]	34,[illegible]	16,49,5[illegible],833

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1906 enfaced from India 11,539 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,244 lakhs
,, 16th Sept 1906 ,, 30th ,, ,, ditto 1 ,, ditto 1 ,,
,, 1st Oct. ,, ,, 15th Oct. ,, ditto 14 ,, ditto 1 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto ditto 2 ,,
,, 1st Nov. ,, ,, 15th Nov. ,, ditto 1 ,, ditto 7 ,,

11,555 lakhs. 11,255 lakhs
11,255 ,,

Balance against India 300 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th November 1906.

HENRY GRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th November 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	71,21,307	7	10	1,33,53,097	8	0
Public Deposits at Branches	62,31,790	0	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .				13,07,78,163	14	6
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				6,50,666	9	10
Sundries				26,14,614	2	3
RUPEES .				18,18,96,542	2	7

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				85,01,701	0	0
Other authorized Investments				48,07,463	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4,18,13,847	12	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,52,95,417	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased				3,35,86,383	14	1
Balances with other Banks .				8,60,986	4	11
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,35,911	0	11
Stamps				10,926	13	0
Sundries				6,27,491	14	3
				13,73,40,129	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*1,92,84,138	13	0	4,45,56,412	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,52,72,273	10	1			
RUPEES .				18,18,96,542	2	7

* Includes Sovs and ½ Sovs., value	R 2,22,510	0	0
† Do. do. do.	R3,08,490	0	0
	R 5,31,000	0	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; Calcutta, the 22nd November 1906.

C. M. BASTIN, Offg. Chief Accountant.

HENRY GRAY, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 30·22.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honou and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

*N.B.—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are.—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The undermentioned monuments in the Partabgarh cemetery being so damaged as not to admit of repairs, will be treated in such manner as may be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order The names of the deceased are unknown

Number of grave in the cemetery Register.—3, 11, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49.

H. W. PIKE, C. S.,
District Officer, Partabgarh.

The 8th Nove h r 1906.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
„	Lee, E, Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
„	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
„	Smith, D, Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
„	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
„	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
„	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
„	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
„	Taylor, John, Private	.. ...	John	214	11	1
„	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
„	McCullum, ——, Conductor	.....	John	354	6	10
„	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
„	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
„	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	50th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
„	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	... ..	John	61	3	9
„	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	....	Thomas	187	1	10
„	Hedgkinson, E, Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H C 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
„	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13	13	9
„	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
„	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
„	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	160	0	0
„	Moore, Bombardier	...	Dorothy	5	9	5
„	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	..	George	11	8	2
„	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
„	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	.	John and George	958	3	2
„	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D	137	3	9
„	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn Arty.	James	32	1	4
„	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
„	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
„	McKenney, R, Bombardier	1st Co, 4th Bn Arty	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
„	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Margaret	6	6	5
„	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn Arty	Charles	123	13	4
„	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty	Elizabeth	6	1	4
„	Fagan, J, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11	12	9
„	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co, 5th Bn Arty	William	3	0	6
„	Twoomey, M, Gunner	4th Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
„	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
„	McCormick, J, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
„	Gavin, J, Gunner	2nd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Thomas and James	189	3	6
„	Bryan, D, Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
„	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
„	South, ——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
„	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
„	Blyth, John, Conductor	.. ...	Children (names not recorded)	12	12	3
„	Smith, T., Sergeant	.. ...	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
„	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
„	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John	141	7	1
„	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty	Thomas	23	15	2
„	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co, 4th Bn Arty	John (died, 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William	53	8	3
„ 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B H A	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn Arty	Charlotte	4	2	6
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn Arty	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty, B. Bde., R.H.A	William Thomas	63	9	8
			James John	63	9	8
April 29, 1886	Farrell, James, Sergt.	2nd Bn, Manch. Regt.	Mary	300	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. L. and A.	20	6	5
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	... ..	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde, H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde, H. Arty	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co, 15th Bn. of Arty	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	. ..	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	... ..	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	. ...	C. William and William H	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H, Sergeant Major.	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En B F	John	7	6	1
Oct 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	... ..	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49	10	3
Jan. 21, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	... ..	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th F[illegible]	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En[illegible]. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th F[illegible]	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde, Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353	14	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558	9	8
Dec. 22, 1888	Squire, Richard, Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	John Robert	554	14	0
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William	199	9	10
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E Ernest	113	13	9
Nov. 5, 1890	Loades, R. H, Sergt.	1st Bn, Suffolk Regt.	Robert Henry	1,685	2	6

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, Calcutta.

G. W. S. FRYER, Lieut.-Col.,
Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, EASTERN COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH NOVEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	15	...	...	15	23	...	23	2	216	67	26	...	311	...	...	...
Bombay	92	2	...	94	24	...	24	5	217	86*	28	2	338	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 41 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 20th November 1906.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3546, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
391	Rupees struck in the name of the Moghal Emperors by the Mahrattas at the end of the 18th century . .	Silver	1 0 0	509	
	FOUND IN SAUGOR DISTRICT.				
403	Coins of Aurangzeb of Surat Mint	Do.	1 4 0	7	
404	Coins of Aurangzeb . .	Do.	1 4 0	33	
	FOUND IN RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.				
409	Old silver coins issued by the East India Company—rupees	Do.	1 4 0	12	
	FOUND IN BHANDARA DISTRICT.				
414	Coins of Emperor Aurangzeb	Do.	1 4 0	11	
415	Coins of Native States .	Do.	1 0 0	5	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 20th November 1906.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th November 1906

No. 42.—The services of third class Assistant Surgeon William Willoughby Stuart, L.R.C.P., and S.I., of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berars, for civil employment in those provinces, with effect from the 31st July 1906.

E ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1906.

No. 12.—Mr. C. H. James, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,
Accountant General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1906.

No. 37.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 17th November 1906:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Pilot vessel Sandheads (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	12th November	Closed.
Prakasha	Bombay	14th November	Opened.
Sarangkhedá	Bombay	10th November	Ditto.
Saugor Island (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	12th November	Closed.
Shahada (Dhulia)	Bombay	12th November	Opened.
Shwenaungbyin	Burma	10th November	Ditto.
Taloda	Bombay	17th November	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Amolwa	Bengal and North-Western Railway	9th November	Opened.
Bandhua	East Indian Railway	15th August	Ditto.
Bhikna Thoree	Bengal and North-Western Railway	9th November	Ditto.
Dhalla	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st October	Ditto.
Gaunaha	Bengal and North-Western Railway	9th November	Ditto.
Kashipur	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	15th November	Ditto.
Moshakhali	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st October	Ditto.
Paharpur	East Indian Railway	15th August	Ditto.
Ramnager	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	15th November	Ditto.
Tankuppa	East Indian Railway	15th August	Ditto.

A. L. H. PALMER,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 21st November 1906.

No. 77.—Under the conditions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 922-T.E., dated the 6th of July 1903, the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st of October 1906:—

Name.	From	To
J. H. Curtis	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.
C. Lawton	Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade	Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.
J. J. K. Sparrow	Ditto	Ditto.
H. M. Ffinch	Ditto	Ditto.
J. North	Ditto	Ditto.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th November 1906.

No. 5490.—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to issue the following addendum to this office Notification No. 940, dated 24th January 1902:—

The last sentence in Rule (1) is cancelled and the following sentence substituted:—

"The other may be a Gazetted Officer serving under the orders of the Local Administration."

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th November 1906.

No. 5390.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed test in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 5th November 1906 —

1. Mr. W. W. Smart, I C.S., Settlement Officer, Nasirabad.
2. Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, Jacobabad.
3. 2nd-Lieutenant R. St J. L. Price, unattached list. Attached 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
4. Lieutenant E. J. de P. O'Kelly, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
5. Lieutenant G. F. Waterworth, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
6. Captain G J. Davis, R T.O , VI Circle.
7. Sergeant A E. Bantock, Supply and Transport Corps.
8. 2nd-Lieutenant A. M. Daniels, 127th (Prince of Wales' Own) Baluch Light Infantry.
9. Conductor J. E. McHale, Supply and Transport Corps
10. Store Sergeant H. W. Norkett, Ordnance Department, Karachi.

By order,

J A. BRETT, Lieutenant,

Second Assistant.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1906.

No. 1285-*Ap*.—Mr J C. Simoens, postmaster, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough up to the 15th August 1907, with effect from the 1st November 1906

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on combined leave or until further orders —

Mr. F. W. Aikin, postmaster, Rajkot, to act as postmaster, Belgaum;

Mr. J. V. Kalapesi, to act as postmaster, Rajkot.

The 20th November 1906.

No. 1309-*Ap*.—Mr. S B Smith is promoted to the R200—250 grade of postmasters, with effect from the 11th October 1906, *vice* Mr W. G Bason, postmaster, Mussoorie, promoted.

No. 1313-*Ap*.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 13th September 1906 —

Mr C. S Venkatasubbier, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade,

Lala Madan Mohan Lal, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade,

Mr G. G Dange, M.A , officiating superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 22nd November 1906

No. 1338-*Ap* —Mr. C L Pigott, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 8 days, with effect from the 3rd December 1906

No. 1344-Ap.—Mr. Syed Ali Mehdi, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 1st December 1906, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Durga Narain Mitra is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Syed Ali Mehdi, B.A., or until further orders.

No. 1348-Ap.—Mr. G. S. Ranjit, superintendent, Postal Press, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 30th October 1906.

Mr. Vishwanath Atmaram Ajinkya is appointed to act, as superintendent, Postal Press, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. S. Ranjit, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 16th November 1906.

No. 37.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part, II ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant E. R. K. Money, for 12 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Cawnpore, this 16th day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—6503, Private Albert Reeves.
Age—22 years 8 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches (about) and slightly built.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—Collier.
Date of Enlistment—9th July 1902.
Place of Enlistment—Cardiff.
Parish and County in which born—Canton, Cardiff, Glamorgan.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th November 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Cawnpore.
Marks—None.
On leave.
Under 4 years' service.

C. H. STISTED, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 4th June 1906 treasure consisting of R25 was found underground by Ponnamalla Tammigadu, Siddabhotla Papadu and Varasala Gangadu of Murari, Peddapur Taluk, Godavari district, while they were digging a well in the site owned by Kodavali Ammanna of the said village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent, before the Collector, Godavari, in his office at Cocanada, on the 5th April 1907, at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

GODAVARI COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
Cocanada, dated 10th November 1906.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all, whom it may concern, that on 30th June 1906, certain treasure, to wit, 25 Akbari silver coins and a silver ring, approximate value, R100, was found in Reserved Forest, Survey No. 76 of the village of Gulbal, in the Bilgi Mahal, of the Bijapur District, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Mamlatdar of Bagalkot, on the 4th day of March 1907, at Bagalkot, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Mamlatdar.

BAGALKOT;
11th November 1906.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 14th November 1906.

No. 162.—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 122, dated the 14th August 1906, Munshi Mahbub Alam, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th November 1906, relieving Mr. P. J. Anderson.

By order, etc.,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 164.—Consequent on the grant of 30 days' privilege leave to Captain R. S. Paul, I.A., Commandant, the following promotions are ordered in the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th September 1906:—

(1) Captain J. C. Simpson, I.A, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.
(2) Captain G. B. Browne, I.A, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.
(3) Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie, I.A., Reserve officer and officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties.

No. 165.—Lieutenant A. G. Shea, I.A, Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commander, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th October 1906.

No. 166.—Lieutenant P. W. Burrowes, I A., Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th October 1906.

No. 167.—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 163, dated the 16th November 1906. Captain R. S. Paul, I.A., Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 29th October 1906, relieving Captain J. C. Simpson, I.A.

By order, etc.,
W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 19th November 1906.

No. 168.—Lieutenant G. G. Hirst, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Chakdara on the forenoon of the 8th of November 1906, relieving Lieutenant R. C. MacWalters, I.M.S.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

LEAVE.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 163.—Captain R. S. Paul, I.A., Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, under paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th September 1906.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 15th November 1906.

No. 4900.—In accordance with the provisions of section 27 (3) of Act X of 1904 (The Co-operative Credit Societies Act), it is hereby notified that the Honourable the Chief Commissioner proposes to make the following rules under section 27 (1) and (2) (*p*) of the said enactment for the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the North-West Frontier Province. The rules proposed will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st January 1907.

Rules.

(8) Any dispute touching the business of a Society between members or past members of the Society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the Committee or any officer of the society shall be referred for decision to the Registrar or, if he so directs, to arbitration.

(9) If the dispute is referred to arbitration and the parties do not agree in the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators, they or either of them may apply to the Collector to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, and the Collector shall have authority to make the appointment accordingly.

(10) In proceedings under these rules which relate to any dispute the statements of the parties and their witnesses shall be recorded, and the Registrar or arbitrator or arbitrators, as the case may be, shall decide the case after hearing the evidence and considering any documentary evidence produced, and shall record the decision, which shall be final.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th November 1906.

No. 1530—5352-*M.I.*—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Abdul Qadar attached to the Hangu Dispensary, Kohat District, has obtained sick leave for one month and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th November 1906.

The 20th November 1906.

No. 1544—5394-*M.I.*—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Harnam Dass on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, was attached to the Camp Hospital of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province from the afternoon of the 18th October 1906 and on return from this duty he was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, on the afternoon of the 11th November 1906.

TRANSFER.

The 16th November 1906.

No. 1523—5322-*M.I.*—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Umrao Beg attached to the Civil Dispensary, Abbottabad, on relief of his duties at Abbottabad on the afternoon of the 10th November 1906, was transferred to Haripur in the Hazara District where he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 12th November 1906 relieving 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal transferred to Abbottaba .

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd November 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	1	1	6	4	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	13	76	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029	2	1	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	3	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	56	56	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	26	25	51	68	31	37	...	7	..	41	...	12	...	8	2	6	8	36	48	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	7	9	16	10	1	9		...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	46	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	9	12	12	7	5	...	...	..	8	...	3	...	1	1	4	5	62	62	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	9	8	17	15	4	11	...	...	.	10	...	...	...	5	2	3	5	170	150	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	19	15	34	44	18	26	...	...	..	37	...	1	...	6	12	9	21	63	81	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	5	7	4	2	2	...	...		2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	40	23	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	36	11
		TOTAL	168,653	71	77	148	174	79	95	...	7	...	123	2	18	...	24	20	26	46	46	54	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 3rd November 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 148 births were registered (71 males and 77 females), giving a birth-rate of 46 *per mille* of population; 174 deaths were registered (79 males and 95 females), giving a death-rate of 54 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 16th November 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1906-07 up to 31st October 1906.

Canals.	Water distributed during October 1906. Depth of water at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout Oct. 1906.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout Oct. 1906.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	Chief Crops. Name of Crops	Area irrigated during October 1906.	Area irrigated to end of October 1906.	Area irrigated to end of October 1905.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Irrigation Work.										Sugarcane	...	4,464*	3,650	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Wheat . .	3,933	3,933	3,398	
Lower Swat River Canal.	6·10	5·55	865	727	Peshâwar .	15,993	20	0·21	0·09	Barley . .	1,011	1,011	761	
										Rape . .	771	771	648	
Supply utilized	...	.	...	727						Shaftal . .	641	641	...	
Escapage .	..	...	...	...						Miscellaneous .	5,173	5,173	6,732	
Total .	6·10	5·55	865	727		15,993	...	...	..		11,529	15,993	15,189	
Minor Irrigation Work.										Sugarcane	...	2,127*	1,901	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Wheat . .	864	864	227	
Kabul River Canal .	4·50	5·73	330	350	Peshâwar .	7,081	9	0·26	0·42	Barley .	429	429	102	
										Rape . .	294	294	124	
Supply utilized .	...	...	...	312						Shaftal . .	972	972	...	
Escapage .	...	...	...	38						Miscellaneous .	2,395	2,395	2,227	
Total	4·50	5·73	330	350		7,081	..	...	..		4,954	7,081	4,581	
Grand Total .		..	...	...		23,074	..	...	...		16,483	23,074	19,770	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 14th November 1906.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for September 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	BUDGET, 1906-07. Imperial	BUDGET, 1906-07. Local.	BUDGET, 1906-07. Total.	Receipts in September 1906.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1906 Imperial	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1906 Local.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1906 Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	30,553	10,64,455	55,738	11,20,193
II.—Opium	7,000	...	7,000	297	5,695	..	5,695
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	19,878	2,09,525	...	2,09,525
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	17,739	1,11,264	...	1,11,264
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,96,000	13,861	86,362	1,17,160	2,03,522
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	..	..	...	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	11,802	58,115	...	58,115
IX.—Forest	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	35,086	83,352	...	83,352
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	1,506	14,187	..	14,187
XI.—Tributes from Native States		...	...	..	.	...	...
XII—Interest	9,000	...	9,000	376	1,414	...	1,414
XIII—Post Office	...	...	..	..	..	337	337
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	5,354	49,375	...	49,375
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	...	18,000	1,189	7,450	...	7,450
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	5,611	37,030	576	37,606
XIX.—Education	..	6,000	6,000	381	79	2,378	2,457
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	95	655	55	710
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	4,000	4,000	140	163	1,555	1,718
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,000	...	12,000	696	- 5,657	...	5,657
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XXV.—Miscellaneous	84,000	24,000	1,08,000	4,660	33,834	9,188	43 022
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	15,000	15,000	89	...	5,206	5,206
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	8,000	1,30,000	8,621	59,779	4,892	64,671
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	1,58,694	18,31,576	1,97,085	20,28,961
Add—Debt Accounts	..	...	...	31,25,116	...	...	2,13,48,889
TOTAL	...	...	...	32,83,810	...	...	2,33,77,850
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(a) 20,13,156	...	...	(b) 11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	..	...	...	52,96,966	...	...	2,45,04,680

(a) On 30th September 1906. (b) From 1st April 1906.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 20th November 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for September 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906-07.			Disbursements in September 1906.	DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1906.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	602	8,050	15	8,065
2.—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	224	10,418	...	10,418
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000	..	6,86,000	52,252	3,12,348	1,08,250	4,20,598
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	1,535	6,357	...	6,357
7.—Excise	9,000	.	9,000	561	3,673	...	3,673
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	75	375	...	375
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	12,044	40,113	...	40,113
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	720	4,297	..	4,297
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
15.—Post Office	..	1,000	1,000	55	...	327	327
18.—General Administration	2,57,000	21,000	2,78,000	22,120	1,26,613	9,359	1,35,972
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	40,751	2,47,628	...	2,47,628
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	6,729	64,526	..	64,526
20.—Police	12,44,000	1,000	12,45,000	92,131	5,91,471	343	5,91,814
22.—Education	94,000	66,000	1,60,000	11,200	24,834	31,085	55,919
23.—Ecclesiastical	33,000	...	33,000	3,129	18,808	...	18,808
24.—Medical	1,11,000	45,000	1,56,000	9,710	41,285	16,616	57,901
25.—Political	26,50,000	...	26,50,000	1,93,148	11,98,115	..	11,98,115
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61,000	19,000	80,000	3,624	9,691	9,813	19,504
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	2,113	29,466	...	29,466
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,000	1,000	1,19,000	9,635	57,045	224	57,269
30.—Stationery and Printing	83,000	2,000	85,000	3,687	21,979	670	22,649
32.—Miscellaneous	16,000	16,000	32,000	1,861	3,953	6,855	10,808
33.—Famine Relief	91,000	...	91,000	...	...	...	.
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	608	7,454	5,776	13,230
45.—Civil Works	28,000	1,25,000	1,53,000	5,162	7,355	21,652	29,007
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	4,73,682	28,35,854	2,10,985	30,46,839
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	30,09,355	...	...	1,90,43,912
TOTAL	...	...		34,83,037	...	...	2,26,90,751
Balance on 30th September 1906	...	...	..	18,13,929	...	...	18,13,929
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	..	52,96,966	...	..	2,45,04,680

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 20th November 1906

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 22nd November 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the past week the weather was dry over the whole Indian region, with the exception of a few isolated falls of rain in Burma and Assam and scattered rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. The latter rainfall was associated with the continuance in the south-west of the Bay of the unsettled conditions which were noted last week, and had already been giving wet weather in that region. By the 22nd, however, pressure was again practically normal over the Peninsula, and the rainfall had diminished to a very few light falls which occurred chiefly on the south Madras coast.

Burma.—Maymyo reported one inch of rain on the 16th, but this was the only fall that exceeded a tenth of an inch in amount. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded on most days, and temperature was generally normal: in Tenasserim, however, night temperature was in moderate to considerable defect during the greater part of the week.

North-east India and Orissa.—Shillong is the only station that reported rain. Skies were clear, except for a little cloud in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the coast districts, and temperature was normal or in slight excess.

The United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces.—Cloud appeared during the latter half of the week in Central India and the Central Provinces and gave high night temperatures there. In the United Provinces skies were clear throughout the week, and temperature remained high both by day and night.

North-west India.—Cloud appeared in Kashmir at the close of the week and was associated with a fall of the barometer in the north-western Himalayas, but in other parts of north-west India skies remained clear. Both day and night temperatures were higher than usual, especially in Sind and the adjacent districts, where the excess in mean temperature averaged 6°.

The Peninsula.—Light to moderate rain was reported from the south-eastern districts on the 16th, but there was no rain on the 18th and 19th, and during the remaining days the rainfall was light. Throughout the week it was almost confined to the Coromandel coast and the extreme south of the Malabar coast. Skies were cloudy in the southern coast districts and from there northwards along the East Coast, and temperature, which was in slight defect in the area of rainfall, was practically normal over the greater part of the division.

The total rainfall for the whole period, from the 4th May to the 22nd November, was twenty per cent or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind, parts of Rajputana and Orissa, and practically normal elsewhere, except in the West Satpuras and the sub-divisions of Indore and Simla, where it was in excess.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amount of the week as reported at 8 hrs., each day:

November 16th, Maymyo 1·02", Kodaikanal 1·50", Cuddalore 3·15", Negapatam 2·10" and Pamban 1·29".

" 17th, Shillong 0·75".

" 20th, Masulipatam 1·10", Nellore 0·88" and Cuddalore 1·19".

" 21st, Cuddalore 2·11" and Negapatam 1".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 22nd November 1906. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 22nd November 1906. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	0	1·72	—1·72	92·13	103·31	—11·18	—11	—9
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0·01	0·59	—0·58	141·49	147·97	—6·48	—4	—4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·23	0·21	+0·02	56·52	58·27	—1·75	—3	—3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0·06	—0·06	30·87	30·38	+0·49	+2	+2
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·15	—0·15	86·50	78·03	+8·47	+11	+11
	Calcutta	0	0·17	—0·17	61·21	58·49	+2·72	+5	+5
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·11	0·08	+0·03	127·51	117·43	+10·08	+9	+9
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·02	—0·02	88·51	90·19	—1·68	—2	—2
	Darbhanga	0	0·02	—0·02	48·58	49·17	—0·59	—1	—1
	Bahraich	0	0·06	—0·06	38·29	45·19	—6·90	—15	—15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·16	—0·16	61·73	52·10	+9·63	+18	+19
	Patna	0	0·05	—0·05	40·04	43·33	—3·29	—8	—7
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0	0·13	—0·13	51·16	40·18	+10·98	+27	+28
	Ludhiana	0	0·04	—0·04	39·83	37·01	+2·82	+8	+8
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·05	—0·05	31·15	32·40	—1·25	—4	—4
	Lahore	0	0·04	—0·04	21·86	20·71	+1·15	+6	+6
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·03	—0·03	7·18	8·12	—0·94	—12	—11
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·25	1·45	—1·20	—83	—82
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·40	0·84	—0·44	35·54	39·79	—4·25	—11	—10
	Cuttack	0	0·48	—0·48	42·93	58·93	—16·00	—27	—27
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·14	—0·14	44·24	53·55	—9·31	—17	—17
	Raipur	0	0·06	—0·06	45·03	50·65	—5·62	—11	—11
	Jubbulpore	0	0·06	—0·06	54·66	58·37	—3·71	—6	—6
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·07	—0·07	45·03	42·33	+2·70	+6	+7
	Jaipur	0	0·10	—0·10	14·11	21·48	—7·37	—34	—34
	Indore	0	0·14	—0·14	50·46	40·87	+9·59	+23	+24
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·66	1·01	—0·35	89·20	93·89	—4·69	—5	—5
	Bombay	0	0·11	—0·11	82·87	98·96	—16·09	—16	—16
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·17	—0·17	33·66	38·43	—4·77	—12	—12
	Rajkot	0	0·19	—0·19	21·63	20·96	+0·67	+3	+4
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·07	—0·07	39·92	33·20	+6·72	+20	+20
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·07	0·37	—0·30	26·36	24·82	+1·54	+6	+8
	Bijapur	0	0·16	—0·16	25·12	29·55	—4·43	—15	—15
	Hyderabad	0	0·11	—0·11	29·12	29·56	—0·44	—1	—1
19. South India	Mysore	0·01	0·32	—0·31	29·46	27·18	+2·28	+8	+10
	Madura	0·23	0·98	—0·75	23·96	24·03	—0·07	0	+3
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	4·18	2·44	+1·74	34·80	31·95	+2·85	+9	+4

J. H. FIELD,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 22nd November 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 17th November 1906.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in eleven districts and in the Northern and Southern Shan States. Reaping of hill side paddy has commenced in parts of Thayetmyo; is progressing in Salween, the Southern Shan States and Chin hills; and is nearly completed in Tavoy. Reaping of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Prome, Thaton, Sagaing, and parts of Henzada and Kyaukse; is progressing in eleven districts and in the Northern Shan States; and is completed in parts of Katha and the Ruby Mines district. Reaping of wet weather paddy has commenced in Myitkyina and in the Northern Shan States and is practically completed in the Arakan hill tracts. Cultivation of miscellaneous crops is progressing in Upper Burma. Plucking of cotton is progressing in Pakokku and Lower Chindwin; is completed in Meiktila; and is nearly completed in Myingyan and Sagaing. The standing crops in Myingyan are withering for want of rain and more rain is wanted in Pakokku. In the Myinmu township of Sagaing the millet and sesamum crops are withering for want of rain. The condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects are favourable. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pyapon, Thayetmyo and Myingyan, and considerably in Katha; it has fallen considerably in Akyab; and slightly in Pegu, Henzada, Shwebo and the Southern Shan States.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in hill districts, but elsewhere there was no rain Plucking and manufacture of tea continue, the season is coming to a close, the outturn is good in Nowgong, middling in Kamrup, and fair in Darrang and Sibsagar. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses, plucking of cotton, and harvesting of winter rice are in progress Sowing of linseed has commenced. Insects are causing damage to the rice crop in parts of Mymensingh, Sylhet and Kamrup. Prospects of cotton are bad in the Khasi and Jaintia hills and fair elsewhere. Prospects of winter rice and of other standing crops are moderate. Washing of jute is finished and the outturn is good. Prices:—common rice—Manipur 20; Silchar 10 to $10\frac{1}{4}$; Chittagong and Kohima $10\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{8}$; Comilla $9\frac{7}{16}$, Noakhali and Sibsagar 9; Sylhet $8\frac{1}{4}$; Barisal $8\frac{1}{2}$; Dacca, Tezpur and Nowgong 8; Pabna $7\frac{1}{4}$; Mymensingh, Gauhati and Dibrugarh $7\frac{1}{2}$; Faridpur 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$; Rangamati and Dhubri 7; Bogra $6\frac{3}{4}$; Malda $6\frac{1}{2}$; Rampur Boalia, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri $6\frac{1}{4}$; Aijal 6; Tura 5 to 6; Rangpur $5\frac{1}{2}$; and Shillong 5 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in three, fallen in nine; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts.

The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is:—Mymensingh 9, Noakhali 467, and Sylhet 7,402: 115 persons are employed on test works in Dacca: about 351 persons in Tippera; and 21 persons in Noakhali. New rice is coming on the market. Prices are daily falling in most districts and the condition of the people is improving.

Bengal.—During the week under report there was no rain in the Province except a very slight shower of 0·04 inches in Darjeeling. Rain is wanted for spring crops in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga and Purnea. Harvesting of sugarcane has commenced in parts of Bihar. Prospects of *aman* paddy are still reported to be unfavourable in Darbhanga, Champaran, Darjeeling and in parts of Purnea. Some damage has been done to spring seedlings by insect pests in Gya. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 10,493, Saran 994, Muzaffarpur 4,427 and Darbhanga 19,454—total 35,368. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 657, Muzaffarpur 882 and Darbhanga 14,213—total 15,752. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in three and fallen in ten districts.

United Provinces.—No rain. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are nearing completion and irrigation has commenced. Some damage by locusts is reported from Aligarh. Prices show little change.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—There was no rain in Gorakhpur where it is needed for the rice crop which is withering in most places. Spring sowings are nearly completed. Prices are still very high. The numbers on relief are:—on works 412, on gratuitous relief 953, total 1,365.

Punjab.—(Report not received).

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is still wanted for unirrigated tracts. Spring sowings are in progress. The condition of the

standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good ; in Dera Ismail Khan the standing crops have been damaged by locusts which were destroyed as far as possible. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. The outturn of cotton is average in Bannu and below average elsewhere. The water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi tehsil. The Kilapani supply is below average and there has been no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is below average in Dera Ismail Khan : elsewhere it is good. Prices are slightly falling. Prices :—wheat 14⅝ to 18⅝ ; gram 17$\frac{11}{16}$ to 21¼ ; maize 15 to 28⅜ ; and bajra 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 15 to 27 and maize 14 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils where it is scarce. Land for spring sowings is being prepared.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and is becoming cooler. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue in some places and also sowings for spring crops ; prospects are favourable. Slight damage by locusts is reported from Marwar, Jaisalmer, Mewar, Tank and Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Kotah ; are falling in Shahpura and Tank ; and are steady elsewhere. Prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are generally fair to good. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is fair to good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand ; are falling in parts of Malwa, Bundelkhand and Indore ; and are normal elsewhere. Sowing of opium has commenced in Malwa and Bhopawar.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear and cool. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Spring sowings are nearing completion and germination is good, but a shower of rain in parts of Chindwara, Nagpur, Wardha, and more dew in Akola would be very beneficial. *Tur* in Wardha and Nagpur, linseed in Akola, and *ringni juar* in Chanda have been slightly damaged by insects. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rice has become cheaper and grain dearer in Mandla and Buldana, respectively, by a seer per rupee ; elsewhere the prices are steady and continue equal to the scarcity rate in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri and Poona. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur, where the spring crops are said to be withering. There has been slight damage to the standing crops by locusts in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur ; by insects in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, and Bijapur ; and by rats in Karachi and Thar and Parkar ; crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing and threshing has commenced in Sind, Kaira, Broach, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Spring sowings continue, but are retarded in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking-water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate, except in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The fodder supply is adequate. Prices of food grains are falling. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan 4 to 45 per cent. ; in the Karnatak 11 to 35 per cent. less than normal ; elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below normal. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields. The public health is generally good.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is required in two talukas. The autumn and early rice harvests continue. The standing spring crops are in good condition except in one taluka of Aurangabad. Weeding is in progress. Lands are being prepared for late rice sowings. Locusts have appeared in two taluks of Usmanabad. Prices are rising. Prices :—wheat 8¼ ; coarse rice 7¼, and jowar 16⅝ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition and are being harvested throughout the State. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy, and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 2 cents. Picking of cardamon continues. Picking of coffee has commenced. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—There was no rain in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, South Canara; the fall was very heavy in Tanjore; heavy in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Chingleput and Tinnevelly; good in Madura, Madras, Coimbatore, Nilgiris; and fair elsewhere Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem and Madura Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but require more rain in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore and Chingleput. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is scanty in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good The price of rice is stationary in seven districts, has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in fourteen. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in five, and has slightly risen in eight. *Cholam* is stationary in four districts, has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in five *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in three, and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State	Preceding week (Revised figures)			Present week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	396	12,998	13,394	487	7,878	8,365	—5,029
Bengal . . .	5,827	41,075	46,902	15,752	35,368	51,120	+4,218
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	615	918	1,533	412	953	1,365	—168
Total British Provinces .	6,838	54,991	61,829	16651	44,199	60,850	—9,9

E D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1906, and from 1st January to 31st August 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in August												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	33	700	3,157	..	...	...	...	...	..	33	700	3,157
Bengal	2,442	3,229	3,377	...	...	...	...	...	.	2,442	3,229	3,377
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	3,230	12,129	9,605	1,101	7,033	11,640	..	...	...	4,331	19,162	21,245
Panjab	350	2,313	535	56	11,839	360	201	14,630	1,074	607	28,782	2,569
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	5,290	4,160	95	5,290	4,160
Raj. & C. India	263	534	...	2,094	28,372	8,217	..	38	.	2,357	28,944	8,217
Bombay	7	...	..	69,045	70,398	52,542	..	..	..	69,052	70,398	52,542
Cent. Provs. and Berar	6,563	8,966	6,162	2,896	8,797	12,793	...	...	..	9,459	17,763	18,955
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	8,028	3,248	2,950	...	..	.	8,028	3,248	2,950
Madras	...	...	...	3,180	335	3,963	...	...	..	3,180	335	3,963
Mysore	...		...	...	37	...	...	...	.	.	37	...
TOTAL	12,888	27,871	22,836	67,000	130,059	92,465	296	19,958	5,834	100,184	177,888	121,135
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	4,574	—	—	...	—	...	—	—	—	4,574
Bengal	1,681	1,338	36	...	...	476	...	..	...	1,681	1,338	512
Bombay	2,727	3,495	3,704	...	...	...	963	185	742	3,690	3,680	4,446
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	...	6,301	7,133	...	...	...	...	6,301	7,133	...
Madras	2,242	2,865	1,705	6,003	1,296	565	...	...	...	8,245	4,161	2,270
Burma	1,417	1,925	767	...	81	...	.	...	.	1,417	2,006	767
Non-Br. Ports in India		...	...	18,055	39,665	25,622	...	...	...	18,055	39,665	25,622
Foreign countries	...	30	394	1,311	8,048	3,424	...	...	...	1,311	8,078	3,818
TOTAL	8,067	9,653	11,180	31,670	50,223	30,087	963	185	742	40,700	60,061	42,009
TOTAL IMPORTS	20,955	37,524	34,016	118,670	180,282	122,552	1,459	20,143	6,576	140,884	243,949	163,144
Imports to end of August												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	23,979	13,593	57,990	..	...	...	..	.	..	23,979	13,593	57,990
Bengal	72,509	41,735	41,826	..	4	...	...	..	...	72,509	41,739	41,826
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	115,546	248,183	177,105	86,946	324,482	219,170	1,116	160	...	203,505	572,830	396,275
Panjab	33,308	88,665	74,218	108,922	288,230	134,413	446,273	554,501	170,234	588,503	931,456	384,865
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	243,427	281,622	309,576	243,427	281,622	309,576
Raj. & C. India	19,427	22,227	4,418	268,737	606,948	321,074	27,561	13,039	1,566	315,725	642,204	327,058
Bombay	12	262	1	2,484,323	2,343,908	2,356,488	..	1	...	2,484,335	2,344,171	2,356,489
Cent. Provs. and Berar	6,846	191,833	135,412	1,917,735	2,842,306	2,272,686	.	...	...	1,924,581	3,034,139	2,408,098
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	180,589	323,080	307,770	...	...	...	180,589	323,080	307,770
Madras	1	...	...	17,657	11,963	51,452	..	..	..	17,058	11,963	51,452
Mysore	..	...	...	101	620	...	.	...	.	101	620	...
TOTAL	271,688	606,503	490 970	5,065,010	6,742,141	5,663,053	718,377	849,439	487,376	6,055,075	8,198,083	6,641,399
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	26,396	—	—	...	—	—	..	—	—	26,396
Bengal	59,471	36,402	42,931	220	1	484	.		..	59,691	36,403	43,415
Bombay	13,786	7,246	15,782	17,024	14,224	10,796	1,315	387	1,435	32,725	21,857	28,013
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		.	105,592	237,065	77,885	.	.		105,592	237,065	77,885
Madras	8,312	18,319	5,526	29,548	5,078	19,990		.		37,860	23,397	25,516
Burma	29,827	18,072	17,750	1,218	7,393	2,615		.		31,045	26,065	20,305
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	.	...	1,028,437	508,727	692,917	...	...	6	1,028,437	508,727	692,923
Foreign countries	588	1,993	1,986	12,094	214,164	67,122	121	51	40	12,803	216,208	69,148
TOTAL	111,984	82,632	110,371	1,194,733	986,652	871,809	1,430	438	1,481	1,308,153	1,069,722	983,601
TOTAL IMPORTS	383,072	689,135	601,341	6,259,743	7,728,793	6,534,862	719,813	849,877	488,857	7,363,228	9,267,805	7,625,060

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1906, and from 1st January to 31st August 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in August												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	...	219	915	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	219	915
Bengal	237,768	111,254	6,722	.	4	.	...	...	...	237,768	111,258	6,722
U P of Agra & Oudh	873,264	102,089	251,519	324,848	1,195	2,394	261,040	..	..	1,459,152	103,284	253,913
Panjab	...	34,160	38,434	66,680	183,108	112,131	3,191,406	1,127,123	1,130,032	3,258,086	1,344,391	1,280,597
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...		...	...	540,509	155,423	196,439	540,509	155,423	196,439
Raj. & C India	2,012	397	817	20,068	580	2,901	178	...	.	28,258	977	3,718
Bombay		...	...	62,826	108,682	5,222	...	...	...	62,826	108,682	5,222
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2,164	19,250	31,405	183 056	69,102	31,520	...	...	...	185,220	88,352	62,925
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	2,656	12,665	178	...	..	..	2,656	12,665	178
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	..	...	..	12	..	...		.	..	12	...	...
TOTAL	1,115,208	267,309	329,812	666,146	375,336	154,346	3,993,133	1,282,546	1,326,471	5,774,487	1,925 251	1,810,629
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	..	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	..	50,788	51,245	177,486	..	...	...	50,788	51,245	177,486
Madras	.	...	...		43	...	..	...	..	...	43	...
Burma	...	...	...	1,957	...	4,891	...	..	...	1,957	...	4,891
Non Br. Ports in India	.	...	..	3,863	1,744	121	215	...	...	4,078	1,744	121
Foreign countries	...	..	...	...	8,177	14,062	...	...	..	...	8,177	14,062
TOTAL	...		.	56,608	61,209	196,560	215	...	...	56,823	61,209	196,560
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,115,208	267,369	329,812	722,754	436,545	350,906	3,993,348	1,282,546	1,326,471	5,831,310	1,986,460	2,007,189
Imports to end of August												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	460	219	2,366	...	..	...	...	...	...	460	219	2,366
Bengal	941,773	997,576	159,016	1	11	7	..	...	...	941,774	997,587	159,023
U. P of Agra & Oudh	7,260,698	2,238,492	1,080,257	1,263,140	577,545	71,998	1,638,922	775,270	14,050	10,168,960	3,591,307	1,166,305
Panjab	3,948	270,655	263,509	278,792	880,735	457,921	14,628,771	12,895,719	9,194,921	14,911,511	14,052,109	9,916,411
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		..	.	2	..	..	1,700,338	1,227,574	1,287,764	1,700,340	1,227,574	1,287,764
Raj. & C India	9,955	13,962	8,931	228 975	91,196	21,178	4,750	230	4,053	242,780	105,408	34,162
Bombay	1	..	..	554 595	1,042,839	74,468	..	...	...	554,596	1,042,839	74,468
Cent. Provs. and Berar	10,971	768,564	214,101	2,107,421	1,669,052	335,746	...	...	...	2,118,392	2,437,616	549,847
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	13,421	209,956	3,762	..	..	...	13,421	209,956	3,762
Madras	.	...	...	..	22	1	.	..	...	...	22	1
Mysore	..	..	...	404	...	...	...	..	..	404	...	...
TOTAL	8,233,106	4,295,488	1,728,240	4,446,751	4,471,356	965,081	17,972,781	14,898,793	10,500,788	30,652,638	23,665,637	12,194,109
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	..	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	..	..	88	89	..	...	..	...	88	89	...
Bombay	...	8	.	70,754	86	2,270	135	..	2	70,889	94	2,272
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..		389,847	439,157	792,854	2	...	...	389,849	439,157	792,854
Madras	...	311		6	236	186	...	...	...	6	547	186
Burma	...	...	530	2,193	3,439	22,278	..	..	...	2,193	3,439	22,808
Non-Br Ports in India	.	.		131,143	14,993	1,739	16,705	393	...	147,848	15,386	1,739
Foreign countries	77	31	213,069	40	23,649	356,895	...	...	1,720	117	23,680	571,684
TOTAL	77	350	213,599	594,071	481,649	1,176,222	16,842	393	1,722	610,090	482,392	1,391,543
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,233,183	4,295,838	1,941,839	5,040,822	4,953,005	2,141,303	17,989,623	14,899,186	10,302,510	31,263,628	24,148,039	14,385,652

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1906, and from 1st January to 31st August 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in August											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	4,138	413	2,852	...		...	..	..	.	4,138	413	2,852
Bengal	523,297	146,619	103,158	.		...	...	...	.	523,297	146,619	103,158
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	265,290	25 647	68,359	24,958	7,360	2,106	874	31	...	291,122	33 038	70,465
Panjab	...	...	..	1,168		21	2,408	1,052	73	3,570	1,052	94
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			...	.		.	..	..	.			...
Raj. & C. India	2,466	3,550		27,294	6,464	2,433	...	...	...	29 700	10 414	2,433
Bombay	.		...	28,065	15,883	11,887	.	.	..	28,065	15,883	11,887
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8,315	5,033	8,915	24,791	24 566	24,531	.	.	.	33,306	29,599	33,446
Nizam's Territory	.	.	...	28,038	10,495	20,694	..	..	.	28 038	10 495	20,694
Madras	40	..	...	4,056	323	16	.			4,095	3-3	16
Mysore		..	.							..		..
TOTAL	803,540	181,662	183,294	138,570	71,091	61,688	3,282	1,083	73	945 398	253,830	245 045
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	.
Bengal	...	495	304		...			.		.	495	304
Bombay		..				.	...			...	..	.
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			.	2,506	835	..	...	...		2,506	835	...
Madras		698			.	..	.		.	.	698	..
Burma		15				..				...	15	
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	.	..	6,069	350	655		..		6,089	350	655
Foreign countries	...	.		379	734	476	...	...		379	734	476
TOTAL	...	1,208	304	8,974	1,919	1,131	...	...	..	8,974	3 127	1,435
TOTAL IMPORTS	803,546	182,870	183,588	147,544	73,010	62,819	3,282	1,083	73	954 372	256 963	246,480
	Imports to end of August											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	76,455	30,670	38,057			.			..	76,455	30,670	38,057
Bengal	3,104,552	1,312,103	1,298,997	...		3,235	..	...		3,104 552	1,312,103	1,302,232
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,533,733	281,159	452,684	496,258	50 361	31,800	5,372	1,035		2,035,363	334,555	484,544
Panjab	...	...	494	1,168	1,341	3,814	6,435	10,239	1,656	7,603	11,580	5 964
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	.				..	.	.	...	...		..
Raj. & C. India	38,651	73,987	20,136	745,189	209,664	116,226	135	...		783 975	283,651	136,362
Bombay		284		632,289	854,156	267,054		..	.	632,289	854 440	267,054
Cent. Provs. and Berar	21,534	209,720	62,104	603,892	585,667	455,160		.	.	625,426	795 387	517,264
Nizam's Territory	.	.	.	1,134,277	1,101,719	670,267	...	.	.	1,134,277	1,101,719	670,267
Madras	40	459	...	46,051	15,950	25,068	.	...	.	40,091	16,409	25,068
Mysore	..		.	85	1,106	...	...		..	85	1,106	...
TOTAL	4,774,965	1,908,382	1,872,472	3,659,209	2,819,964	1,572,684	11,942	11,274	1,656	8,446,116	4,739,620	3,446,812
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	..
Bengal	319	3,593	304			...				319	3,593	304
Bombay		14,510	...	182	110	...	2	...	..	184	14,620	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	...	5,102	12,543	965	.	...		5,102	12,543	965
Madras	..	5,126	25	.	..	..	.	.		..	5,126	25
Burma	...	22	...	..		...			...		22	...
Non-Br. Ports in India		.	...	53,913	20,719	33,985		.		53,913	20,719	33,985
Foreign countries	...	..	...	2,150	2,722	2,289	15	..	...	2,165	2,722	2,289
TOTAL	319	23,251	329	61,347	36,094	37,239	17	...	...	61,683	59,345	37,568
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,775,284	1,931,633	1,872,801	3,720,556	2,856,058	1,609,923	11,959	11,274	1,656	8,507,799	4,798,965	3,484,380

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in August 1906, and from 1st January to 31st August 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in August												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	186	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	186	40	...
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	...	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Punjab	...	...	...	..	5	...	217	123	94	217	128	94
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		...	...	...	...	97	7	50	97	7	50
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Bombay	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	93	2	1	.		...	93	2	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	.	...			..	...	..	..
TOTAL	186	40	...	93	9	1	314	130	144	593	179	145
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	24	...	.	.	..	...	24	...
Bombay	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	.
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	.	109	142	53	...	...	...	109	142	53
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Non-Br. Ports in India	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	26	47	29	...	50	...	26	97	29
TOTAL	1	...	...	135	213	82	1	50	...	137	263	82
TOTAL IMPORTS	187	40	...	228	222	83	315	180	144	730	442	227
Imports to end of August												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	.		..	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	.	..
Bengal	9,555	7,506	6,402	14	40	...	..	...	...	9,569	7,546	6,402
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,487	1,708	1,422	13	11	6	..	...	...	1,500	1,719	1,428
Punjab	...	47	...	..	9	...	2,131	2,160	2,147	2,131	2,216	2,147
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	7	...	...	1,653	894	1,324	1,660	894	1,324
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	...
Bombay	..	..	.	10	65	52	...	...	...	10	65	52
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	..	..	4	1	...	...	...	..	4	1	...
Nizam's Territory	.	.		113	148	409	...	...	...	113	148	409
Madras	...	..	..	1,247	933	155	...	...	..	1,247	933	155
Mysore	..		..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
TOTAL	11,042	9,261	7,824	1,418	1,212	622	3,784	3,054	3,471	16,244	13,527	11,917
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	10	16	..	155	536	66	.	..	..	165	552	66
Bombay	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	1	18	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	.	1,796	1,583	2,159	...	...	...	1,796	1,583	2,159
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	1	...		9	...	...		...	...	10	...	...
Foreign countries	...	655	..	197	427	682	...	146	20	197	1,228	702
TOTAL	11	671	...	2,157	2,546	2,907	1	164	20	2,169	3,381	2,927
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,053	9,932	7,824	3,575	3,758	3,529	3,785	3,218	3,491	18,413	16,908	14,844

*Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA, and RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in August 1906, and from 1st January to 31st August, 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in August								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	1,031	4,112	794,192	158,193	167,705	155,661	5,930	11,220	1,073
Bengal	1,470,592	1,501,447	313,840	72,547	47,250	12,307	520,425	492,817	467,961
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	915	21		195	209	1	408	485	1,106
Panjab	...	..	.	176	...	1	20	20	2,590
Rajputana and Central India	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bombay	...	.	.	...	...	1	..	..	...
Central Provinces and Berar		...	...	...	...	...	45	1,201	19,986
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	.	...	..	.	...	...
Madras	..		...	...	1	...	5,340	4,000	2,372
TOTAL	1,472,538	1,505,580	1,108,032	231,111	215,255	167,971	532,168	509,743	495,088
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	4,528	—	—	1,081	—	—	117
Bengal	...	1,683	433	1,219	1,061	...	...	28,929	10,234
Bombay	...	...	..	47	52	...	15	...	...
Madras	1,487	.	59	31	120	5	..	...	730
Burma		...	.	...	...	...	6,377	2,012	516,860
Non-British Ports in India	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...
Foreign countries	12	79	...	86	35	22	172	3	164
TOTAL	1,499	1,762	5,020	1,383	1,268	1,108	6,564	30,944	528,105
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,474,037	1,507,342	1,113,052	232,494	216,523	169,079	538,732	540,687	1,023,193
	Imports to end of August								
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	88,804	96,717	1,690,752	489,164	468,204	577,516	55,618	51,097	86,252
Bengal	5,117,597	4,126,178	5,159,712	219,367	181,795	113,444	5,872,036	7,344,704	6,808,548
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10,378	24,976	25,251	893	503	317	2,771	1,802	2,948
Panjab	...	..	...	1,838	48	2	255	345	3,200
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	2	...	14	9	...
Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	10,918	1,166	...	...	2	152	17,669	60,584
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	4	1	1	18,541	4,115	5,168
TOTAL	5,216,779	4,258,789	6,876,881	711,267	650,553	691,300	5,949,390	7,419,721	6,966,700
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	4,915	—	—	2,908	—	—	117
Bengal	33,282	53,056	147,797	3,873	3,442	1,867	73,348	214,921	123,648
Bombay	...	...	...	168	91	...	72	52	19
Madras	9,556	4,606	78	324	299	242	...	...	730
Burma	...	...	...	2	...	29	51,003	33,612	1,223,699
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	67	87	29	1,381	1,653	1,049	643	324	690
TOTAL	42,905	54,749	152,819	5,748	5,485	6,095	125,066	248,909	1,348,843
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,259,684	4,313,538	7,029,700	717,015	656,038	697,395	6,074,456	7,668,630	8,315,543

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 23, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1906.

Customs Circulars Nos. IX and X of 1906 are published for general information :—

Customs Circular No. IX of 1906.

No. 3103-S. R., dated the 20th May 1904.

From—J. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2054, dated the 30th August 1903, and No 513 dated the 8th March 1904 / letter, No. 1751, dated the 4th March 1904, regarding the exemption from customs duty of articles of British Indian production or manufacture imported into British India by land.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India are pleased to exempt such goods from customs duty, subject to the conditions that their identity is established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and that the goods are imported into British India within six months from the date of their exportation. The exemption will extend to all goods, manufactured or produced in British India, which are exported to foreign territory and subsequently imported into India by land, with the exception of the articles enumerated in Schedules II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), which are subject to special treatment.

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Customs Circular No. X of 1906.

No. 5449-S. R., dated the 31st August 1904.

From—J. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5827, dated the 30th July 1904, in which you suggest that the period within which articles of foreign production or manufacture may, under certain conditions, be re-imported into British India by land, free of duty, should be reduced from three years to six months. This recommendation is made in view of the orders issued with the letter in this Department,* No. 3103-S. R., dated the 20th May 1904, regulating the admission of similar articles of British Indian origin imported by land. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India accept the suggestion.

* Customs Circular No. IX of 1906.

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W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 17th November 1906, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	13	13
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	6	1
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	6	4
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	7	5
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	248	146
		Panch Mahals District	" "	44	32
		Kaira District	" "	418	231
		Broach Port	" "	..	
		Broach District	" "	14	8
		Mahikantha State	" "	74	48
		Rewakantha State	" "	6	4
		Surat Town and Port	" "	18	18
		Bulsar Port	" "	2	1
		Surat District	" "	83	74
		Palanpur State	" "	21	11
		Jhara Port		.	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C.I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kolva "	B., B. & C.I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	1	...
		Darawi "	" "	6	3
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	4	3
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	111	87
		Poona District	" "	418	317
		Satara "	S. M.	419	292
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	20	13
		Khandesh District	"	41	27
		Nasik "	"	6	5
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Eshoi „		...	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	...
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	8	2
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug „	„	...	...
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	...	...
		Vengurla „	„	...	...
		Malwan „		...	...
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhal „		...	...
		Joigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	11	10
		Belgaum „	„	127	60
		Dharwar „	„	19	11
		Karwar Port	„	...	...
		Kumta „	„	...	...
		Kanara District	„	...	...
		Savantvadi State	„	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	9	5
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana „		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	...	...
		Jukau „	„ „	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	24	10
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	„ „	...	...
		Savanur „	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	„	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	„	64	41
		Jamnagar „ „	„	7	7

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	39	33
		Jafrabad „	„	5	...
		Vawania „	„ (Morvi Sec.) . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency . . .	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	251	163
		Kolhapur Town . . .	. . . .	3	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	272	189
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State . . .	„ „	...	...
		Srivardhan Port . . .	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud „	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla „ . . .	. . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon „ . . .	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan „ . . .	„	...	...
		Rajapuri „ . . .	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	„	...	...
		Velan Port	. . . .	...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	„	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I	335	258
		Satara „	S. M.	...	...
		Jath „	„	...	...
		Surat „	B., B. & C. I.	7	5
		Aden	. . . .	...	...
			TOTAL .	3,163	2,138
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District . .	„ & S. M. . . .	...	...
		Salem District . . .	„	5	5
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . .	„	...	...
		Bellary District . . .	„ & Madras . . .	4(a)	4(a)
		Kurnool „ . . .	„ . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District . .	S. I. & „ . . .	...	...
		Nilgiris „ . . .	Madras	1	...
		Tellicherry Port . . .	„	...	...
		Cuddalore Port . . .	„	...	...
		Mangalore „ . . .	„	...	...
		Tinnevelly District . . .	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	„ S. M. & S. I. . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port	„	...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	5	4
		Chingleput „	„ „	...	...
		Godavari „	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	„	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	...	...
		Calingapatam „	„	...	...
		Coconada „	„	...	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	15	18
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	15(a)	14
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	„	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly „	„	...	...
		Birbhum „	„	...	...
		Bankura „	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	37	37
		Gaya Town	E. I.	1	1
		Gaya District	„	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Darbhanga „	„	...	...
		Shahabad „	E. I.	23	17
		Dinapore	„	...	...
		Patna City	„	...	...
		Patna District	„	51	46
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	„	...	...
		Monghyr District	„	9	
		Darjeeling „	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	„ & B. & N.-W.	...	...

(a) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District . . .	L. I.	.	...
		Gangpur State . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	„	...	...
		Manbhum District . . .	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum „ . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District . . .	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur „ . .	„	...	...
			TOTAL .	136	120
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment. . .	„		...
		Meerut District . . .	„ O. & R. & E. I. . .	41	20
		Muzaffarnagar City . .	„	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District . .	„	13	13
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	...	...
		Aligarh District . . .	„ „	20	17
		Saharanpur City . . .	O. & R. & N. W. . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union . . .	„ . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . .	„ . . .	..	...
		Saharanpur District . .	„ & N. W. . . .	6	4
		Bulandshahr „ . .	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun „ .	O. & R.	...	.
	Agra	Etawah City . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District . .	„	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town . .	„ „ & E. I. . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District .	„ „ „	4	4
		Mainpuri „ . .	E. I.		...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. .	...	...
		Agra District . . .	„ „ „ „ . .	...	...
		Etah „	„	...	...
		Hathras City	„ & E. I.	48	48
		Muttra „	„ & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District . . .	„ „	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	7	5
		Bareilly District . . .	„ „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City . . .	„ „	1	1
		Shahjahanpur District . .	„ „	1	1
		Budaun District . . .	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I. . .	13	9
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District . . .	„	1	1
		Moradabad City . . .	„ & R. K.	..	...
		Moradabad District . .	„ „	7	9
		Pilibhit District . . .	R. K.		...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City . . .	E. I. & O. & R. . . .	3	3
		Allahabad District . . .	„ „ . . .	18	18
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	140	141
		Cawnpur District . . .	„ „ „ „ .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . .	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „ . . .	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Jhansi District . . .	„ („) . . .	...	...
		Hamirpur „ . . .	„ („) . .	...	...
		Jalaun „ . . .	„ („) . . .	...	...
	Benares .	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „ . .	...	...
		Benares District . . .	„ „ „ & E. I. .	.	...
		Ballia „	„	145	144
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	„ & B. & N. W. . .	...	...
		Ghazipur „ . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	13	12
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . .	„ & O. & R. . . .	...	...
	Gorakhpur .	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	„	31	37
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District . . .	„	24	22
		Basti District	„	5	...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District . . .	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	„ & B. & N. W. .	23	16
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	5	5
		Lucknow District . . .	„ „ . .	21	21
		Hardoi „ . . .	„	85	19
		Rae Bareli „ . . .	„	...	1
		Sitapur „ . . .	R. K.	43	29
		Kheri „ . . .	„	4	3
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „ . . .	„	...	...
		Partabgarh „ . . .	O. & R.	5	5
		Sultanpur „ . . .	„	...	...
		Ajodhia . . .	„ & B. N. W. . . .	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District . . .	„	7	7
		Bara Banki Town . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District . .	„ „ .	51	48
			TOTAL .	784	657

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B & C. I. & N. W.	13(*a*)	7(*a*)
		Karnal "	E. I.	43	33
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P.	20	43
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	34(*b*)	33(*b*)
		Ludhiana "	"	449	285
		Rohtak "	"	111	79
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	"	1	1
		Jullundur District	"	64	33
		Hoshiarpur "	"	69	60
		Ferozepur "	"	65	65
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	22	22
		Gurdaspur "	"	98	80
		Lahore City	"	.	...
		Lahore District	"	...	...
		Gujranwala District	"	61	61
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	6	2
		Sialkot "	"	51	51
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	67	61
		Gujrat "	"	16	47
		Shahpur "	"	...	1
		Jhelum "	"	4(*a*)	4(*a*)
		Attock	"	1	1
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	...	.
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	.
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	6	6
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B	87	77
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	27	17
		Maler Kotla "	"	33	33
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	32	14
		Nabha "	"	.	...
			TOTAL	1,380	1,125
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	17	14
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	...
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	1	1
		Prome "	"	9	9
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	...	...
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	...	..
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...

(*a*) Figures for 2 weeks ending 17th November 1906.
(*b*) Figures for week ending 10th November 1906

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	...	...
		Amherst "	"	...	...
		Tavoy "	"	...	...
		Thaton "	"	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	...	...
		Mandalay District	"	15	15
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	1	1
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	44	40
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	19(a)	12(b)
		Nagpur District	"	111(f)	99(g)
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	5(c)	5(d)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	76	73
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	2(e)	1(e)
		Bhandara District	"	...	...
		Balaghat Town	"	1(e)	1(e)
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	16	9
		Mandla "	"	...	...

(a) Eight imported. (b) Five imported. (c) Four imported. (d) Three imported.
(e) Imported. (f) Sixteen imported. (g) Thirteen imported.

[illegible]	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town . . .	G. I. P.	2(c)	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. .	12(a)	10(b)
		Pachmari	" . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . .	" . . .	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . .	"	2(c)	2(c)
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District . .	" . . .	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . .	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District . .	B. N. . .	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town . . .	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P. . .	48	44
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . .	"		
		Bilaspur District . .	"	...	...
		Raipur Town . . .	"	...	...
		Raipur District . .	"	...	...
	Berar .	Akola Town	G. I. P.	15	13
		Akola District . . .	"	33	24
		Buldana Town . . .	"	...	...
		Buldana District . . .	"	13	9
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District . . .	"	...	1(c)
		Amraoti Town . . .	"	...	...
		Amraoti District . . .	"	47	39
			TOTAL .	402	342
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras . . .	32	26
		Bangalore City . .	" "	6	4
		Bangalore District . . .	" "	55	48
		Mysore City	"	13	10
		Mysore District . . .	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . .	"	...	...
		Tumkur District . . .	S. M.	9	8
		Shimoga "	"	...	...
		Chitaldrug " . . .	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	39	30
		Hassan "	"	17	15
			TOTAL .	171	141

(a) Four imported. (b) Three imported (c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	20(a)	18(a)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	...	...
			Total	20	1
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	212(b)	190(b)
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	..	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	..
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	26(b)	0(b)
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	..
		Bhopal Agency	"	8(b)	4(b)
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	73	72
		Nimach "	"	11(b)	4(b)
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	1(b)	...
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	21(b)	11(b)
		Narsingarh State	"	...	..
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	..	...	...
		Jaora Town		...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	13(b)	10(b)
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			Total	385	311

(a) Figures for the period from 6th to 12th November 1906.
(b) Figures for the week ending 10th November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	..	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"		.
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	..	...
		Abu Road	"	..	...
		Mewar State	"	6(a)	2(a)
		Partabgarh State	"	..	.
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	.	
		Tonk State	"	.	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B	1(a)	1(a)
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.		
		Jaipur State	"	...	
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	
		Bikanir State	J. B.	..	
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	
		Kotah "	B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	..	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	
		Dholpur State	"	..	.
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	.	...
		Alwar State	"	1(a)	1(a)
		Beawar	"	..	.
		Karauli State	"	.	...
		Banswara Town	"	..	
		Banswara State	.	...	
			TOTAL	8	4
KASHMIR	..	Jammu Province	N. W.	36	20
		Kathua District	"	.	.
			TOTAL	36	20
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.		
		Hazara District	"		
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	..
		Peshawar Town	"		
		Peshawar District	"	.	
			TOTAL		...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	W.	.	...
		Hirok	"		...
		Sibi	"	.	
		Las Bela State	"		...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	6,474	4,924

(a) Figures for the week ending 10th November 1906.

G B H FELL,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06	Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1905	Mean mileage worked: 1906.	Total earnings for week ending 11th November 1905.	Total earnings for week ending 10th November 1906	Earnings per mile open for week: 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 11th November 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to 10th November 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to 11th November 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to 10th November 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,956	4 75 985	5 35,000	241	268	74,62,202	82 34 000	7,71,798	..	1,44,01,422	1,53,38,000	9 36,578	...
Bezwada extn (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	6 824	6,100	325	290	1,07,530	1,13,000	5,470	...	2,00,293	2,07 000	6,707	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	4 c6,243	3,19 000	806	633	57,44,218	56 55 000	..	89,218	1,13,19 357	1,15 16,000	1,96,643	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1 235	1,271	5 34 730	5,60,000	433	441	88,76,293	1 00 05 000	11,28,707	..	1,27,20,584	1,47,14,000	19,93 416	...
East Indian (incldg South Behar)	673	739	2 086	2,130	16 14,351	16,77 000	774	787	2 62 35 352	2,73,97 000	11,61 648	.	4,51,69,315	4,72,27,000	20,57,685	..
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1 569	1 569	9 92 300	9,78,000	632	623	1,27 11 618	1,29,32 000	2,20 382	..	2,70 61 710	2,57,07,000	4,66,110	1 54,710
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	27 178	30 300	226	240	3,38 889	5,09,000	1 70 111	.	5,36 890	10,03,000		...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,99,034	1,78,000	218	195	27,02,718	29,09,000	2,06,282	..	47,87,410	57,97,000	10,09,590	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,50,503	2,66 000	296	315	49,10,781	50,81 000	1,70,219	...	83,30,888	90,38,000	7,07,112	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (a)	..	..	.	49	...	1 600	...	33		15,100	15,100	.	..	15,100	15,100	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,15,137	1,07,000	233	216	21,26 528	19 38 000		1,88,528	49,29,673	35,24,000	...	14,05,673
" West Coast extension Calicut-Azhikal	106	116	60	60	7 337	6 2'0	122	103	1,13,977	1 09,000	...	4,977	2,13,208	1,85,000		28,208
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3 312	3,499	11,29 707	11,50,000	341	329	1,99,15,174	2,24,62,000	25 46,826		3,56,48,996	3,88,79,000	32,30 004	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1 288	3,20,866	2,83,000	259	220	50,22,971	47,21,000	.	3,01,971	91,77,861	88,55,000	...	3,22,861
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	10 243	5,700	320	178	1,18 454	1,10,000	..	8,454	2,02,923	2,08,000	5,077	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam Bengal (incldg. Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	86 0 9	97,900	111	127	13,98,919	17,24 000	3 25,081		21,17,954	26,56,000	5,38,046	...
Burma	200	226	1 340	1,340	2,76,419	2,73 007	206	204	49,01 8,7	48,70 000		31,897	89,47,735	88,16,000	.	1,31,735
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	15,044	9,800	121	79	2,72,192	2,90,000	17,808	.	4,36,244	5,34,000	97,756	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	28,968	28,800	145	144	4,93,411	4,40,000	...	53,411	8,94,914	8,91,000	...	3,914
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	7,286	8,400	429	494	1,09,679	1,05 000	...	4,679	2,08,922	2,07,000	..	1,922
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	665	800	39	47	11,002	10,700	...	302	19,167	22,100	2,933	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	5,83,581	4,62,000	304	242	91,69,220	81,52,000	...	10,17,210	1,62,44,329	1,59,99,000	...	2,45,329
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,66,939	2,48,000	237	219	46,75,302	46,96,000	20,698	...	81,17,091	83,53,000	2,35,909	
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	11,466	9 800	116	99	3,15,301	3,00,000		15 301	3,76,620	3,76,000	...	620
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	10,662	7,300	99	68	1,80,579	1,75,000	...	5,579	3,02,.54	3,02,000	...	354
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,75 968	1,82,000	151	157	27,62,298	28,23,000	60,702	...	52,22,139	54,42,000	2,19,861	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	867	1,500	26	45	12,367	18,100	5,733	...	12,367	27,400	15,033	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	880	1,000	20	23	13,219	21,000	7,781	.	21,204	34,400	13,196	..
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	36 446	47,800	123	162	6,69,632	6,26,000	.	43,632	11,36,015	11,20,000	..	16,015
Tirhoot State	106	215	565	615	1,49,470	1,78,000	265	290	18,87,697	20,06,000	1,18,303	...	35,90,412	38,27,000	2,36,588	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	22,331	19,900	378	337	3,47,349	3,08,000	.	39,349	5,55,397	5,44,000	...	11,397
Morappur-Dharmapuri (b)	...	...	...	19	...	600	.	32	...	12,900	12,900	...	...	22,400	22,400	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	685	900	26	35	(c) 5,374	15,600	10,226	...	(c) 5,374	29,600	24,226	...
[illegible]	53	55	30	31	[illegible]1,332	1,200	44	39	29,411	30,000	589	...	47,[illegible]	54,000	6,610	..

5' 6" gauge.	Amritsar-Patti (d)	...	.	...	15	...	800	..	53	...	6,700	6,700	...	...	6,700	6,700	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	10,213	10,700	89	94	1,72,140	1,77,000	4,860	...	3,53,188	3,78,000	24,812	...
	Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	5,8,6	13,400	40	91	1,08,346	1,36 000	87,654	...	2,06,249	2,95,000	88,751	..
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	49,702	40,400	307	249	7,51,743	6,70,000	...	81,743	12,67,383	11,94,000	...	73,383
	Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	2,081	1,400	130	87	26,660	24,200	.	2,460	41,346	44,000	2,654	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,411	2 600	341	260	70,303	66,500	...	3,803	1,19,878	1,25,000	5,122	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	12,315	11,800	156	150	2,22,021	2,15,000	...	7,021	3,19,439	3,89,000	69,561	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,045	2 400	31	71	43,199	38,800	...	4,399	1,01,441	95,300	...	6,141
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	1,01,448	1 21 000	304	362	13,73,677	13,47,000	..	26,677	25,18,375	24,97,000	...	21,375
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	2,706	2,400	85	71	45,631	51,700	6,069	...	1,01,929	1,08,000	6,071	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	19,593	19,000	183	178	3,93,339	3,60,000	...	33,339	7,12,231	6,63,000	...	49,231
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	69,522	64,900	164	153	11,93,422	10,84,000	...	1,09,422	19,94,896	21,47,000	1,52,104	...
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	4,977	12,500	65	81	34,309	21,400	...	12,909	34,819	36,200	1,381	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	16,226	17,600	105	115	2,29,981	2,43,000	13,019	...	5,23,138	5,20,000	...	3,138
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	7,758	7,200	353	327	1 04,995	1,11,000	6,005	...	2,00,019	2,15,000	14,981	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	2,162	1,900	64	56	28,420	31 400	2,980		58,552	61,100	2,548	...
	Ahmedabad-Prantij	61	71	55	55	3,129	4,400	57	80	54,-13	60,300	6,087	...	1,11,265	1,30,000	18,735	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1,37,889	1,83,000	153	196	18,89,883	23,51,000	4,61,117	...	35,90,770	43,80,000	7,89,230	...
	Bengal Dooars	239	200	36	36	7,595	10,000	211	278	1,67,001	1,49 000	..	18,001	2,36,489	2,39,000	2,511	...
	" extensions	93	87	117	117	10,437	13,700	89	117	1,98,795	1,85,000	...	13,795	3,00,971	3,24,000	23,029	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	34,750	36,000	104	108	5,22,222	5,56,000	33,778	.	10,50,207	11,53,000	1,02,793	...
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	36	1,609	2 400	42	63	25,263	37 900	12,637		47,764	69,600	21,836	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1 064	1 100	51	52	17 021	18,600	1,579		30,032	42,100	12,068	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	18,873	18,500	242	237	3,64,285	3,64,000	...	285	5,94,669	6,16,000	21,331	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	0 425	8 000	70	60	1,38,122	1,42 000	3,878	...	2,84,365	3,13,000	28,635	...
	Hyderabad Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	47 228	51 900	121	132	7,21 174	7,50 000	28,826	.	17,32,146	16,98,000	..	34,146
	Jaipur (e)	...	...	...	32	.	800	..	25		18 500	18,500	..	...	37,900	37,900	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2 814	1,800	52	33	46,495	50,600	4,105	...	85,832	92,600	6,768	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2,843	2,700	62	59	56,565	57,400	835	...	1,03,272	1,11,000	7,728	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	49,627	45,700	70	62	9,70,217	10,19,000	48,783	...	15,94,697	19,75,000	3,80,303	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,679	3,400	92	117	51 772	60,600	8,828	...	1,01,033	1,04,000	2,967	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5,378	4,000	60	44	1 04,573	95 300	...	9,273	1,86,967	1,95,000	8,033	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	5,874	6,800	115	133	86,833	1 08,000	21,167	...	1,30,207	1,59,000	28,793	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	9,262	19,800	140	300	2,46,717	2 50,000	3,283	...	4,17,707	4,34,000	16,293	...
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	..	...	64	...	6,200	...	97	...	1,15,000	1,15,000	...	...	2,10,000	2,10,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	7,321	7,800	113	120	1,30,647	1,32,000	1,353	...	2,35,644	2,39,000	3,356	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	5,145	4,500	77	67	75,007	72,700	...	2,307	1,34,095	1,50,000	15,905	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7 716	9,700	115	145	1,41,276	1,40,000	...	1,276	2,53,677	2,74,000	20,323	...
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	143	173	29	48	3 820	4,500	132	94	58,087	69,300	11,213	...	1,33,033	1,13,000	...	20,033
	Cooch Behar	73	78	24	34	2,947	3,800	87	112	41,849	57,100	15,251	...	75,214	99,000	23,786	..
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	7,593	6,100	81	65	90 520	1,03,000	12,480	...	2,14,915	2,31,000	16,085	...
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1 253	900	34	24	15,941	17,200	1,259	...	35,545	36,700	1,155	...
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling Himalayan	369	363	51	51	26 443	20,000	518	392	3 52,412	3 39,000	.	13,412	6,26,193	6,37,000	10,807	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5 345	5 586	7 21 7´8	8,05 7.0	135	141	1,13,65,076	1,19,02,200	5 37,124	..	2,08,59,592	2,28 37,200	19,77,608	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27 691	28,388	84,87 234	84,87,300	307	299	13,40,06,630	14,06 15 ,00	57,08 970	.	24,38 15,750	25 43,07,200	1,04,91,450	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(c) From 18th September 1905.

(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

F. A. HADOW,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1906.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[coat of arms motto] DIEU ET MON DROIT · HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

No. 26.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Henry Alexander Sim, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R SHEEPSHANKS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1906.

No. 2078.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State, the cities of Bombay and Calcutta and the district of Howrah in Bengal are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vaikunta Ekadasi Festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly Fort, Trichinopoly Junction, Trichi Palakarai, Tiruverumbúr, Murungappettai, Elamanur, and Perugamani on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 6th December 1906 to the 4th January 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State, the cities of Bombay and Calcutta and the district of Howrah in Bengal to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Vaikunta Ekadasi Festival at Srirangam.

No. 2085.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanúr, Sevvápet Road, Tiruvallúr, Kadambattúr, Manur and Tiruvelangadu on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 9th to the 13th January 1907 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam Festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami at Tiruvallúr.

No. 2091.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudradarsanam Festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapákkam, Puduchattiram, Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Coleroon and Shiyali on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th to the 31st December 1906 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Arudradarsanam Festival at Chidambaram.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 1051.—Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, acting junior medical officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October 1906, for so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 1521.—Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., first Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to be Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

POLICE.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 1125.—Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., Director, Criminal Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 1st December 1906

No. 1126.—Mr. A. B. Barnard, Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Director during the absence on leave of Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 522.—The Reverend Arthur Francis Gregson Wardell has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Nagpur) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 524.—The Reverend Henry Stanley Stephenson has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy

The 30th November 1906.

No. 526.—The Reverend J. H Collins, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 24th July 1906.

No. 528.—The services of the Reverend W L. Clarke, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 1st December 1906.

EDUCATION.

The 28th November 1906.

No. 901.—Mr. G. R. Kaye, Bureau Assistant to the Director-General of Education in India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

No. 903.—Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterji, Second Bureau Assistant to the Director-General of Education in India, is appointed to officiate as Bureau Assistant, with effect from the 1st January 1907 during the absence of Mr. G R Kaye on privilege leave

G. B. H. FELL,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1906.

No. 1570-F.—16-103.—On return from leave, the services of Messrs C E Muriel and J Copeland, Conservators of Forests, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 1572-F—16-104.—Messrs F J Branthwaite and G R Long, Officiating Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade, reverted to their substantive appointments of Deputy Conservators of Forests on the Burma list, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th October and the afternoon of the 5th November 1906, respectively.

E D MACLAGAN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1906.

No. 165.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. J. Moran	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary	27th September 1906.
Mr. A. L. Wright	Examiner, Class III, Officiating	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Reversion	9th October 1906.
Mr. A. G. Harrison	Examiner, Class II.	Examiner, Class I.	Temporary	17th October 1906.
Mr. F. G. Heaven	Examiner, Class I, Temporary	Examiner, Class II.	Reversion	Ditto.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe	Examiner, Class II, Temporary.	Examiner, Class III.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. Moran	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. Muirhead	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III.	Officiating	19th October 1906.
Mr. H. Davies	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary *Supernumerary.*	Deputy Examiner, Class I, *Supernumerary.*	Reversion	Ditto.
Mr. A. H. Francis	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. W. Eicke	Examiner, Class III.	Examiner, Class II.	Temporary	21st October 1906.
Mr. C. E. Ross	Examiner, Class II, Temporary	Examiner, Class III.	Reversion	Ditto.
Mr. M. K. Mitra	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Ditto	Ditto.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 166.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 4500 I.A., dated the 1st November 1906, the services of Mr C J. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 167.—Mian Abdul Ahad, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and Rai Sahib Tej Ram, Supervisor, 1st grade, Punjab, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, and are posted to the Punjab

No. 168.—Mr Karm Chand, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 27th September 1906, and is posted to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the United Provinces.

No. 169.—Mr. H Watkins, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 24th September 1906, and is posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 30th November 1906.

No. 170.—The services of Mr. P. F. Wickham, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Andamans.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd November 1906.

No. 2814-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Robert Clapperton as Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab.

Fort William, the 26th November 1906.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 4773-*I.C.*—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st December 1906.—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Obeidullah Khan, Colonel, Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers

Sirdar Bakshi Pretam Singh, Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala State Forces.

Honorary Major Bir Bikram Singh, C I E, Rajkumar of Sirmur, Commandant, Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.

No. 3666-*F.*—Major C. J. Windham, on special duty under the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from the 2nd January 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3673-*F.*—In continuation of Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 977-E, dated the 17th May 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the clauses of that notification which are noted below.—

In Clauses 5 and 14.

For "Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, *1890*," *read* "Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, *1896*."

In Clause 13.

For "Court of the Agent to the Governor-General" *read* "Court of the Judicial Commissioner."

No. 3675-*F.*—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia —

1. Major J. S. Kemball.
2. Captain C. P. Wynter.
3. Captain G. S. F. Routh

No. 2844-*G.*—Captain H S. Strong is appointed as Assistant Resident, Amreli, and to hold charge of the duties of First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 26th October 1906, during the absence on leave of Captain H. Harrison and until further orders.

No. 2847-*G.*—Mr. T. B. Copeland, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda Sub-Division, Peshawar District, with effect from the 8th November 1906.

No. 2852-G.—Mr. F. W. Johnston, a Political Agent of the 4th class (Provisional) is posted as Political Agent in Kurram.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 2856-G.—Captain E H. S. James, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted on return from furlough, as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 2859-G.—Major W. G Grey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th July 1906.

(Notification No. 2294-G., dated the 2nd October 1906, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 2862-G.—Lieutenant W. H I. Shakespear, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 5th November 1906, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3677 F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply sections 19, 20, 32, 36 and 37 (omitting the reference to section 35 in section 37) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887) to the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway district in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent and to direct that the Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, shall be a Revenue officer within the meaning of those sections

The 30th November 1906.

No. 3693-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1565- A)—E.A., dated the 11th October 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the above area under the said Act :—

Rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition. 1. In these rules the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the Agency territories in Baluchistan.

Kinds of stamps. 2. There shall be two kinds of Stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:—

(*a*) impressed Stamps ; and

(*b*) adhesive Stamps.

CHAPTER II.

OF IMPRESSED STAMPS.

Hundi. 3. (1) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely :—

(*a*) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(*b*) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Karachi or Lahore, and impressed by such officer in the manner herein-after prescribed by rule 10.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of Rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

(4) A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Promissory note and bills of exchange.

(5) Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chrgeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Karachi or Lahore.

One anna impressed stamps.

"The proper Officer."

8. The Superintendents of Stamps at Karachi and Lahore are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper Officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

9. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper Officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

10. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument as is referred to in rule 9 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature, to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India or the Agency territories and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in the Agency territories shall be stamped with impressed labels.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

12. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Bills of exchange.

13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamps is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamps so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under article No. 62(a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.

14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna" or "Half Anna" as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half Anna"; and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say :—

(a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India or the Agency territories and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna, shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."

(d) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped :

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps at Karachi or Lahore for destruction.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under section 55 of Act.

18. Where the Collector makes refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Rewards.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9(1) of the rules.

	Number of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration bounds	2
(b) Affidavits	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	10

(e) Articles of Clerkship	11
(f) Bills of lading	14
(g) Charter parties	20
(h) Declarations of trust	64 A
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of moveable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(l) Mortgages of crops	41
(m) Notes of protest by Masters of ships	44
(n) Policies of insurance	47
(o) Revocations of trust	64 B
(p) Share warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November, 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(q) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (2) of the rules.

	Number of Article in Schedule 1 of the Act
(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	..
(c) Awards	12
(d) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in the Agency territories	13 (b) and (c).
(e) Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56, 57.
(f) Certificates of sale	18
(g) Composition deeds	22
(h) Conveyances	23
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	46 A
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46 B
(m) Instruments of exchange	31
(n) Instruments of gift	33
(o) Instruments of partition	45
(p) Leases	35
(q) Letters of license	38
(r) Mortgage deeds	40
(s) Powers of attorney	48
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
(u) Releases	55
(v) Settlements	58
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d), and (e), of Schedule 1 of the Act	62 (c), (d) and (e).

No. 4777-*I.A.*—Mr. F. D. H. Joy is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Daly College, Indore, with effect from the 29th October 1906.

No. 2871-*G.*—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant Commissioner, is posted as District Judge, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 2875-*G.*—Captain H. Stewart, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Loralai.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1906.

No. [illegible]—Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Assistant Comptroller General with effect from the 7th of November 1906.

The 28th November 1906.

No. 6651-E.O.—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is placed temporarily on special duty in the Bombay Mint with effect from the 23rd of November 1906.

The 30th November 1906.

No. 6703-E.O.—Mr. W H Dobbie, Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 19 days, with effect from the 26th of October 1906

Mr. K. B. Wagle, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 26th of October 1906, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W. H. Dobbie or until further orders.

No. 6704-E.O.—Mr A. H Clarke is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 30th of October 1906.

No. 6728-E.O.—Mr T. K. Rajagopalan is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 25th of November 1906.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 28th November 1906

No. 6650-A—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

I. Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending on the 30th September 1906 .—

	Dr. £		Cr. £
Opening Balance	13,656,603		
Net profit on coinage	1,148,367		
Interest on Investments (including discount on Treasury Bills) . .	80,567	Closing Balance . . .	14,885,537
TOTAL .	14,885,537	TOTAL .	14,885,537

II. Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 30th September 1906 :—

	£
As a book credit	247,956
Silver bullion in India sufficient to coin rupees equivalent to . .	2,301,867
British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, 2¾ per cent. National War Loan Stock, 3 per cent. Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock and 2¾ per cent Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,832,608, £1,252,366 £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000	12,335,714
TOTAL .	14,885,537

This amount has since been paid to the Reserve.

NOTE.—In the case of the profits on coinage which have been placed in the Gold Standard Reserve in the form of silver bullion, the figures show the sterling value of the number of rupees which the bullion will produce when coined.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

No. 9045—8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in British India.

All rules heretofore made by the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government under the said Act, for regulating the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives, are hereby cancelled, except rules of the kind referred to in clause (2) of rule 1 of the present rules.

Preliminary.

1. These rules shall not apply to—* General exemptions.

(1) the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras, or

(2) the possession of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), for regulating the possession of explosives, are for the time being in force.

2. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:— Classification of explosives.

Class	1	Gunpowder.
„	2	Nitrate-mixture.
„	3	Nitro-compound.
„	4	Chlorate-mixture.
„	5	Fulminate.
„	6	Ammunition.
„	7	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

3. The expression "gunpowder," as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so-called. Definition of "gunpowder" (class 1).

4. The expression "nitrate mixture," as used in these rules, means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance. Definition of "nitrate-mixture" (class 2).

Nitrate-mixture includes among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder, and

Westfallite.

5. (1) The expression "nitro-compound," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not. Definition and sub-division of "nitro-compound" (class 3).

* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows :—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government. "Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." XX of 1869.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated gun-cotton.
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E C powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "chlorate-mixture" (class 4).

6 (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and

Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's oirginal blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite, and

Chlorated gun-cotton, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "fulminate" (class 5).

7. (1) The expression "fulminate," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous

(2) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Definition of ammunition," "percussion-cap," "detonator" "safety fuze" and "safety cartridge," and sub-division of "ammunition" (class 6).

8. (1) The expression "ammunition," as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(*b*) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(*c*) a tube for firing explosives, or

(*d*) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

(*2*) The expression "percussion-cap," as used in these rules, does not include a detonator.

(*3*) The expression "detonator," as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(*4*) The expression "safety fuze," as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(*5*) The expression "safety cartridge", as used in these rules,—

(*i*) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges, and

(*ii*) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (*i*), whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers;

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (*i*) or case (*ii*) does not exceed one inch.

(*6*) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(*a*) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Railway fog-signals, and

Percussion-caps ; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives, and

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition, and

(*c*) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes.

Fuzes for shells, and

Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation.—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

9. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :— Sub-division of "firework" (clause 7).

(*1*) Division 1, comprising firework compositions, that is to say,—

(*a*) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(*b*) any star, and

(*c*) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(*2*) Division 2, comprising manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not "firework composition."

Licenses when required.

[illegible]

10. (*1*) An explosive shall not be manufactured except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such manufacture.

(*2*) Provided that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(*b*) to the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use; or

(*c*) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (1) of rule 30 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms; or

(*d*) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (2) of rule 30 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

[illegible] when re-[illegible] for possession.

11. (*1*) An explosive shall not be possessed except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such possession.

(*2*) Provided that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not apply to the possession—

(*a*) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force for regulating the transport of such explosive; or

(*b*) of any explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or of any order or regulation for the time being in force thereunder; or

(*c*) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act, or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; or

(*d*) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds when the same are obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and are possessed by such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and

(*i*) not being in Burma, when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives; and (if such fireworks be kept in a municipality in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds) when they are covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and

(*ii*) being in Burma, when they are covered by a permit issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the first class or by a Police-officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police requiring them to be kept in a separate closed receptacle in a building or excavation at a safe distance from any dwelling-house, shop or public way, and when they are kept in accordance with the terms of such permit.

(*3*) Provided also that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not aply to the possessi on by any person, for his private use and not for sale, of

(*i*) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or

(*ii*) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder; or

(*iii*) cartridges (non-safety) for small-arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder; or

(*iv*) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder; or

(*v*) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound, or

(*vi*) small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds; or

(*vii*) percussion-caps or safety fuzes for blasting; or

(*viii*) railway fog-signals, when kept by a railway company for use on their Railway; or

(*ix*) any other explosives in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds (whether or not contained in cartridges), or, in the case of detonators, in any quantity not exceeding one hundred in number, provided that the possession of the explosives is covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(*4*) The quantity of any kind of explosive kept by any person for his private use under clause (*3*) without a license shall be in substitution for the like quantity of any other kind of explosive (whether gunpowder or not) which might otherwise be so kept by him, and the quantity of such other kind of explosive shall be reduced accordingly provided that, if the explosive so kept is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*3*) or clause (*4*) of this rule, clause (*1*) shall apply to the possession for private use of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class in any quantity.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of any explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force. Saving of notifications under section 6 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

13. (*1*) An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such sale. License when required for sale.

(*2*) Provided that clause (*1*) of this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive, which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use, to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Grant of licenses.

14. (*1*) Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell, or to possess, or to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been granted under rule 17— Grant of licenses for manufacture, possession and sale in certain cases.

(*a*) an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound belonging to the 3rd class, or

(*c*) an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or

(*d*) an explosive of the 7th (firework) class,

may be granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

(*2*) A license granted under this rule shall not entitle the licensee to possess at the same time more than—

(*i*) two hundred pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or

(*ii*) two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or

(*iii*) sixty pounds of explosives (including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks), together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or

(*iv*) any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing officer may think fit to specify in the license:

Provided that a licensee in the Presidency of Madras, may, if he obtains a permit to this effect from a Magistrate of the 1st class or a Police-officer not below the rank of

Assistant District Superintendent of Police, possess subject to the conditions of his license, for a period of two days at the time of the Dipavali Festival, any quantity of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 1,000 lbs.

(3) Every such license shall specify the place in which alone the explosives referred to in it may be kept; and such place shall (except in the case of a license to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been issued under rule 17) be approved by the licensing authority.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing clauses of this rule, any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari in the Presidency of Bombay who is specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf may grant licenses entitling *bonâ fide* agriculturists residing within the limits of the taluka under the charge of such Mamlatdar or Mahalkari to possess at the same time not more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder and not more than ten safety fuses for use with the same.

(5) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form A, Form B, Form C, Form D, or Form E, in the Schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

(6) The expression "small-arm nitro-compound", as used in this rule, means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

...of licenses ...manufacture in ...not provided for ...rule 14.

15. (1) Licenses to manufacture explosives in cases not provided for by rule 14 may be granted by the Governor General in Council.

(2) Every such license shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council:

Provided that the conditions so prescribed in the case of the manufacture of any explosive in any quantity shall comprise all the conditions prescribed in these rules and the Forms hereto annexed in the case of the possession of such explosive in such quantity.

...of licenses for ...in certain ...not provided for ...rule 14.

16. (1) Licenses for the possession, at such places as may be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in rule 14 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed sixty pounds, be granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

(2) Every such license shall be in Form F in the Schedule hereto annexed and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

...of licenses for ...in, and ...from, a magazin e ...other cases.

17. (1) Licenses for the possession of explosives in, and the sale of explosives from, a magazine in cases not provided for by rules 14 and 16, may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government, or by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) An applicant for such a license must submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town or any of its suburbs, or in Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in Form G in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall forthwith cause notice to be published of the application and fix a day on which will be heard any persons who object to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site and who have, not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing, sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(4) The day of hearing to be fixed under clause (3) shall be a day following soon after the expiration of a period of one month from the publication and service of the notices prescribed by this rule.

(5) Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of the jurisdiction of any Municipal Authority or Port Authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such Authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing.

(6) The notice by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Poli:e under clause (3) shall be published, and the notice under clause (5) shall be served, at the cost of the applicant, by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

(7) On consideration of the application, and on making such inquiry as he may deem neccessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site, or may assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(8) On the completion of the inquiry, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application and draft license with his recommendation to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in the Schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the

magazine. The table of distances which will ordinarily be followed is that annexed to these rules.

(9) The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority constituted by clause (1) of this rule, with his recommendations, and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

(10) The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for, or with such modifications or restrictions as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application

(11) A copy of each license granted shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, if the license has not been granted by him

(12) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; and unless and until so confirmed the license shall not come into force.

(13) If the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police decides not to confirm any license, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives

(14) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form J in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, in cases of urgency and for any period not exceeding six months, grant a license for the possession of explosives under rule 17 in a floating magazine. *Grant of licenses to possession in floating magazine.*

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (14) of rule 17, such licenses shall be in Form K in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions and restrictions prescribed therein and such further conditions and restrictions (if any) as the Local Government may in any case direct

19 Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class may be granted by the Governor General in Council in such form, and subject to such conditions, as he may in each case prescribe. *Grant of licenses for possession of fulminates.*

20. (1) Licenses for the sale of explosives in cases not provided for by rules 14 and 17 may be granted, in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same. *Grant of licenses for sale in cases not provided for by rules 14 and 17.*

(2) Every such license shall be in Form L in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

Duration of licenses.

21. All licenses granted under any of these rules except rule 18 shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which they are granted. *Duration of licenses.*

Renewal of licenses.

22. The Local Government may from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor General in Council under rule 15 for the manufacture of explosives: *Renewal of licenses granted under rule 15.*

Provided as follows:—

(1) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;

(2) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and

(3) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

23. (1) Any licensee who desires the renewal of a license granted under rule 17 must, before the expiration of the license, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed. *Renewal of licenses granted under rule 17.*

(2) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any variation in the particulars of the license, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in the schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(3) The procedure prescribed in clauses (9) to (13) of rule 17 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

24. Any license granted under any of these rules other than rule 15 or rule 17 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made previous to its expiration. *Renewal of other licenses.*

Duplicate licenses.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

25. When a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee.

Temporary licenses.

Disposal of stock and grant of temporary license on expiration or forfeiture of license.

26. (*1*) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosives shall, on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, of the quantity of such explosives then in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said Magistrate or Commissioner may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same

(*2*) On receiving a notice under clause (*1*) of this rule, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may grant, for a term not exceeding three months, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Fees for licenses.

Amount of fees.

27. The following fees shall be charged for licenses granted under these rules, namely:—

A—Each license granted under rule 14—

(*1*) to manufacture, possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half	Twenty rupees;
(*2*) to manufacture, possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth	Ten rupees;
(*3*) to manufacture, possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity	Five rupees;
(*4*) to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half	Ten rupees;
(*5*) to possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth	Five rupees;
(*6*) to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity	Two rupees and eight annas;
(*7*) to possess explosives	Eight annas;

Provided that only one-half of the fees prescribed above shall be charged in the case of licenses, in Form D, to manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell fireworks in villages or other rural areas.

B—Each license granted under—

rule 15 or rule 19	Such fee as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe.
rule 16 or rule 20	Five rupees.
rule 17 or rule 18	Twenty rupees.
C—Each license on renewal	The same fee as that charged for the original license.
D—Each duplicate license granted under rule 25.	Eight annas.
E—Each temporary license granted under rule 26.	A fee bearing the same proportion to the fee charged for the annual license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.
F—Each new license granted under rule 37.	One rupee.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 27—

Exemptions from payment of fees.

(*1*) the holder of a license duly granted in Form VI-B, or in Form VII-P, under rule 11 of the rules made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), may on production of such license before the District Magistrate or in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, before the Commissioner of Police, be granted a license under rule 14 of these rules without payment of any fee, and

(*2*) no fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess gunpowder, fuses or other explosives in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

Mode of payment of fees.

29. (*1*) The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license

or renewed license, minus the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

(*2*) Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Supplemental provisions.

30. (*1*) When any person referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*2*) of rule 10 fills cartridges as indicated in that sub-clause he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely:— Regulations to be observed by certain persons who are exempted from taking out a license for manufacture.

(*a*) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf, unless it is made up into safety cartridges;

(*b*) no work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on;

(*c*) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;

(*d*) if filling is done on magazine premises the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same; and

(*e*) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

(*2*) When any person referred to in sub-clause (*d*) of clause (*2*) of rule 10 adapts or prepares explosives as indicated in that clause, he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely:—

(*i*) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf;

(*ii*) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;

(*iii*) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;

(*iv*) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients; and

(*v*) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

31. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct, by an order written on the license, that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). Power to extend effect of license.

32. (*1*) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (*2*) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any ruels for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies— Powers of inspections, search, seizure, etc.

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed or sold under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed or sold in contravention of the said rules or Act;

(*b*) search for explosives therein;

(*c*) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof, and

(*d*) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) of this rule are:—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspector of Explosives.	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates.	Within their respective Districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.
The Commissioner of Police, and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency-towns and Rangoon.
All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police-officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, nor any Police-officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police, unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

Production of license or authenticated copy thereof.

33. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector of Explosives, any Magistrate, any Police-officer in charge of a police-station, or any Police-officer of higher rank.

(2) Copies of any such license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

Control over officers.

34. All Magistrates and other authorities shall, in the exercise of their functions under these rules, be subject to the control of their immediate executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Penalties.

Fines.

35. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in column 2 of that table:—

1	2
Offences.	Fine which may be imposed.
Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 10.	Three thousand rupees
Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 11	One thousand rupees
Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 13	Five hundred rupees.
Committing a breach of any condition in a license granted under—	
rule 14 or rule 20	Five hundred rupees.
rule 16, rule 17, rule 18, or rule 19 . . .	One thousand rupees.
rule 15	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing or transporting an explosive in contravention of any direction given under rule 26, clause (1).	One thousand rupees.
Failing to produce a license or an authenticated copy thereof, when called upon to do so under rule 33, clause (1).	Two hundred rupees

Forfeiture of licenses.

36. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions contained therein.

Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensees.

37. If any person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under these rules for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to admit of his making an application to the authority which granted the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(*See rule 14.*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190.

_____________ *Town or District,*
_____________ *190* .

(Seal.)

(Signature.)
_____________ *of* _____________

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do

4. (*1*) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, of fifty yards.

(*2*) In the case of filling cartridges for small arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance shall not apply: Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(*3*) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosives shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(*2*) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition), class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(*a*) gunpowder;

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound; or

(*c*) ammunition of the first division of the 6th class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
manufactured fireworks . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all . .	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity:

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

15. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (*1*) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(*See rule 14.*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, *etc.*, of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .

———*Town or District,* } (Seal.) (Signature.)

———*190* . ———*of*———

*These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2 The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances,* from any highway street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) gunpowder,

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class . . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fire-works . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class . . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

9. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this Condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (*1*) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

12. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act, for the possession of explosives.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like licens granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

FORM C.

(*See rule* [illegible].)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .

________ *Town* or *District*, } (Seal.) (Signature.)

________ *190* . } ________ *of* ________

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe:

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(*2*) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (Ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely—

(*1*) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(*a*) gunpowder,

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.
In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class fifty yards;
Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6 With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron, or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

and such interior shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation, or receptacle containing the same ;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes .

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class

7. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (Firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping

8. (*1*) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(*2*) Provided as follows :—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased, and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

[See rule 14.]

[FEE— RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks in a village or other rural area.

(Granted by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fireworks to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

_______________ *District,*
_______________ *190* .

Seal.

(Signature.)
_______________ *of* _______________

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety :

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

FORM E.

(*See rule 14.*)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or safety fuse by bonâ fide *agriculturists.*

(Granted by Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris in the Bombay Presidency.)

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 safety fuzes) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 190 .

——————*District*,
——————190 .

Seal.

(Signature.)
——————*of*——————

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the prescribed distances,* and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50 lbs of gunpowder and 10 safety fuzes may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class is kept.

5. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(*a*) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

* In the case of gunpowder, 50 yards.

FORM F.

(*See rule 16.*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .

_____________*Town or District*, } (Seal.) (Signature.)

_____________*190* . } _____________*of*_____________

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. (*1*) The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without:

(*2*) Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifteen pounds of any such explosive may be kept inside any building not conforming to clause (*1*) of this condition, if the explosive is placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may lawfully be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

FORM G.

[*See Rule 17 (a).*]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in, and sale from, a Magazine.

	The replies to be written in this column.
1. Applicant's Name . . . . . " Calling . . . . . " Address	
NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.	
2. Situation of the proposed Magazine— Presidency or Province . . . District . . . . . . Village	
3. Explosive proposed to be stored— Class . . . . Division (if any) . . . . . Name and description . . .	
NOTE.—The class and division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in the General Rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	
4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.	
NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale. The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 30 (1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 30(2) of the said rules; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop. The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:— (*a*) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules); and (*b*) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other; and (*c*) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept; and (*d*) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and (*e*) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.	

Remarks	

*(Signature of applicant)*____________________

*(Postal address of applicant)*____________________

*(Date of application)*____________________

FORM H.

[*See rules 17 (8) and 23 (2).*]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at — Presidency or province ______ District ______ Village ______

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 31 (2) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.†	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) .	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop . . .	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives .	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, *without* such consent	"		
Viceregal Residence	miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, *e.g.*, whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by the natural features of the ground, or otherwise.

(*Signature of applicant*) ______

(*Postal Address of Applicant*) ______

(*Date*)

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—
(1) belong to the same occupier, or
(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM I.

[*See rule 17 (9).*]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

* Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works :—

From every	Not less than Yards.
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (1) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 30 (2) of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives †	
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
Canal or navigable water	
Dock	
River wall or sea wall	
Pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	
Ditto, *without* such consent	
Viceregal Residence	

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazines but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM J.

[See rule 17 (14).]

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives other than fulminates in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

————— }
————— 190 . } (Seal)

(Signature)

Secretary or

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct

3. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

4. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools of implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives

5. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean, and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

6. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license.

7. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such

cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel ; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger or fire or explosion

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

10. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

11. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

12. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possesed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine

13 The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine

14. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its or their importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine

FORM K.

(*See rule 18.*)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

(Granted by the Local Government.)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored	Situation, character and construction of the magazine	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires
1	2	3	4	5	6

______________ }
______________ 190 . }

(Seal.)

(Signature.)

Secretary.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine, and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire ; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel, into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosive ; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part ; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(b) contains only explosives, and

(c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over :

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open ; and

(b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment :

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound and 4 (chlorate mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space,

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosive shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM L.

(*See rule 20.*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 190 .

_______________ *Town or District,* } Seal. (Signature)

_______________ *190* . _______________ *of* _______________

Conditions.

1 This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder

2 The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4 All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

The 30th November 1906.

No. 9359.—32.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft rules which His Excellency in Council proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the said Act. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the *Gazette of India.*

DRAFT RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Preamble. In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901, and of all amending notifications, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

Extent of application. These rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

General exemptions. Nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a licence granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).*

PRELIMINARY.

Classification of explosives. 1. (*1*) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	Gunpowder.
" 2	Nitrate-mixture.
" 3	Nitro-compound.
" 4	Chlorate mixture.
" 5	Fulminate
" 6	Ammunition
" 7	Firework.

(*2*) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

Definition of "gunpowder" (class 1). 2. The expression "gunpowder," as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so-called.

Definition of "nitrate-mixture" (class 2). 3. The expression "nitrate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

Nitrate-mixture includes, among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,
Fortis explosive,
Ripp-Lene,
Safety blasting powder, and
Westfallite.

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* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows —

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government. "Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive —

(*a*) by order of the Government, or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." XX of 1869.

Definition and subdivision of "nitro-compound" (class 3).

4. (1) The expression "nitro-compound," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated-gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "chlorate-mixture" (class 4).

5. (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and
Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite, and

Chlorated gun-cotton, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "fulminate" (class 5).

6. (1) The expression "fulminate," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(2) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Definition of "ammunition," "percussion-cap," "detonator," "safety fuze" and "safety cartridge," and sub-division of "ammunition" (class 6).

7. (1) The expression "ammunition," as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or

(b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(c) a tube for firing explosives, or

(d) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

(2) The expression "percussion-cap," as used in these rules, does not include a detonator.

(3) The expression "detonator," as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(4) The expression "safety fuze," as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(5) The expression "safety cartridge," as used in these rules,—

(i) means a cartridge for small arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers.

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(6) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps; and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division I, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells, and
Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion

Sub-Division of "firework" (class 7.

8 Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely —

(1) Division 1, comprising firework compositions, that is to say,—

(a) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(b) any star, and

(c) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(2) Division 2, comprising manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals :

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

TRANSPORT.

Packing of Explosives for conveyance.

9. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance.—

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape,

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping,

the expression "authorized explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorized Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being;

the expression "propellant" means an authorized explosive of class 3 adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance.

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant.

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorized explosives of the various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package:—

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs in amount, a single outer package, otherwise A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined	100 lbs. Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs.	100 lbs. 25 lbs
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof	50 lbs.	5 lbs
Class 3, Division 1, propellants	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for Class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs
Class 5	Packed in water A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.	200 lbs	25 lbs
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package: Provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0 5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	...
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment —So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	..

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number.—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 . .	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	......	......
	Other ammunition of this Division:—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators	As for Class 1 . . . . . . Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	50 lbs	2 lbs or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
Detonators . . .	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment.—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number	100 in number
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators:— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number	100 in number.
	(*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000 such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Electric Detonators .	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 .	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 .	Single outer package, provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs.	......

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorized explosive shall be packed in such manner as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of Classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Provided, first, that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up.

Provided, secondly, that in the case of explosives of Class 6, Division I (Safety Fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk."

Provided, thirdly, that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges."

Provided, fourthly, that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted, and

Provided, fifthly, that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the condition imposed by this rule.

10. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000. Penalty.

11. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives : Mode of conveyance.

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, or any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same :

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of Division 1, Class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:*

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

* NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 13.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule 1) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

Conveyance otherwise than by railway.

12. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class or any explosive of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 1st Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, except detonators packed according to Rule 9 to the number of 200:

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) class in the detonator shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the agent of the company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (Fulminate) class, or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 1st Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the

consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

III.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate-mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate-mixture class) or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried, otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight

13. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railways : *Conveyance by public railways.*

I—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint, and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival : if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule :

(*a*) Safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs :

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators packed according to Rule 9 may be carried to the number of 200

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz (a

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certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent; :

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder-van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles: and that directly a powder-van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved by the Railway Board for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naptha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule 13 (IX) shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives, if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 13 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges, for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 11 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosive, may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature:

Provided as follows;—

(*a*) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close-coupled to one another; and

(*b*) on the Nilgiri Railway only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

14 Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 *Penalty.*

IMPORTATION.

15 Subject to the following provisos, an explosive shall not be imported by sea or land into British India, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to import the explosive. *License when required for importation.*

Provided that explosives may be imported by sea, previous to the grant of an importation license, in accordance with rules I, II, III, and IV of this rule

I.—Any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 18 may previously to the grant of license to import, if it is included in a list published under clause (1) of rule 9 and for the time being in force, and if it is certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if it is imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives in England, be landed in acordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose, or in any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor.

II.—Any such explosive of British manufacture, may also be transported by rail to any such private magazines previously to the grant of a license to import.

III.—The Governor-General in Council may extend to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision the privilege of landing granted by rule I but such explosives may not be transported by rail until an importation license has been granted

IV.—Before any explosive is landed under rules I and III, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs officer of the port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken, the procedure shall be that described in rule 23.

Provided, also, that explosives of British manufacture may be imported by land, previous to the grant of an importation license, in accordance with rules V and VI of this rule.

V.—Explosives (except those specified in rule 18) included in a list published under rule 9 (1); and certified to be of British manufacture, may, previously to the grant of a license, be imported and conveyed under such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe, to a magazine appointed in this behalf by the Local Government

VI.—Before an explosive is imported under rule V, the consignee shall give to the Magistrate of the District in which the magazine appointed under rule V is situate, or to the Commissioner of Police if such magazine is situate in a Presidency town or Rangoon, such notice of his intention to import the explosive as the Local Government may prescribe; and shall give such undertaking, with or without security, as the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may require, that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.

If samples are taken, the procedure laid down in rule 24 shall be followed.

Penalty. 16. Whoever imports an explosive in contravention of rule 15 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Ports at which importation is lawful. 17. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the ports of Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi Aden and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam and Moulmein. But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Sandoway, Kyouk Phyoo, Tavoy, Mergui or Victoria Point as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the District in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed.

Grant of licenses for importation in certain cases. 18 If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted,—

(*a*) if the importation is by sea, by the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or the District Magistrate of Calicut, Karachi, Aden, Negapatam or Moulmein as the case may be, and,

(*b*) if the importation is by land, by the officer appointed to grant licenses under rule 21.

Fees for licenses granted under Rule 18. 19. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10; but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 17 the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

Grant of licenses for importation by sea in cases not provided for by rule 18. 20 Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 18 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

Grant of licenses for importation by land and fees for such licenses. 21. Licenses for the importation of explosives into British India by land shall be granted by the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned, or, if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town, or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

Conditions for granting licenses under Rule 2 22. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosives of the description referred to in Rule 20 unless—

(*a*) it is an explosive authorized for manufacture in, or importation into, the United Kingdom for general sale,

(*b*) its importation is recommended by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and,

(*c*) if it is an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, samples of it taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

Testing of importations by sea in certain cases. 23 On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 18, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall forthwith be deposited in a place or magazine set apart or notified under rule 15 I., and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

24. When an explosive imported by land has been conveyed to, and deposited in, the magazine referred to in rule 15-V, the person owning or being in charge of such magazine shall forthwith, if the testing or examination of the explosive is required by Rule 22, deliver free of charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require. No explosive of which a sample has been so taken, shall be removed to its destination or distributed for use until the importer or the person in charge of the magazine has received from the licensing anthority a notice that it may be so removed or distributed. *Testing of importations by land in certain cases.*

The officer or person appointed as aforesaid shall affix to the sample received by him the name of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the sample for report to the Chemical Examiner or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

The Chemical Officer or such other officer as aforesaid shall, after testing the sample, without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the officer or person from whom he received the sample, a report under his signature certifying whether the prescribed test has been satisfied.

25. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 18, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 22 and 23 at the ports of Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 20 without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 13, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause. *Re-importation from one prescribed port into another.*

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

26. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rules 20 and 21 shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license. *Duration of license granted under Rules 20 and 21.*

27. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 20 shall be Rs. 10, but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 17, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10. *Fees for licenses granted under Rule 20.*

28. Every license granted under Rules 18, 20 and 21, shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interest of the State. *Form of licenses under Rules 18, 20 and 21.*

29. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license under Rules 18, 20 and 21 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees. *Penalty.*

30. (*1*) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (*2*) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies,— *Powers of inspection, search, seizure, etc.*

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being transported or imported under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being transported or imported in contravention of the said rules or Act, and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 15;

(*b*) search for explosives in any such carriage, vessel, magazine, or place;

(*c*) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof, if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and

(*d*) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(*2*) The officers and areas referred to in clause (*1*) of this rule are.—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspector of Explosives.	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates.	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.
The Commissioner of Police, and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency towns and Rangoon.
All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police-officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, nor any Police-officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosives or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and, whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

GENERAL.

Forfeiture of licenses.

31. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensee.

32. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

Method of levying fees.

33. All fees chargeable for licenses under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if it is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

34. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

Production of licenses.

35 Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Control over officers.

36. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Power to extend effect of license.

37. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Importation without license.

38. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may import without license under these rules any such explosive in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder, or, when no quantities are prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but, when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(See Rules 18, 20, 21 and 28.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of licence-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number			
							From ______ ______the of______ ______ to the______ ______th of______ ______ ______ 190

The______ of ______ 190

Seal

(Signature)

______ of______

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder. Certain general rules are quoted separately below.

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the $\frac{\text{Presidency town}}{\text{* town of}}$, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), except in the case of explosives despatched to places or magazines set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 15.

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

*   *   *

31. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted. *Forfeiture of license.*

32 If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow, him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee. *Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensee.*

* *Note* —In the case of explosives imported into a town other than a Presidency town as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 3, clause (41), the name of the town should be inserted

Method of levying fees.

33. All fees chargeable for licenses under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if it is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

34. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

Production of licenses.

35. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Draft Rule for Testing Explosives.

With reference to Rule 22 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with this Notification and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 5529 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted:

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rules 20 and 21 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with this Notification may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required, in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class (*).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class (*).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rest on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauge (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has

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(*) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of these classes.

four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I

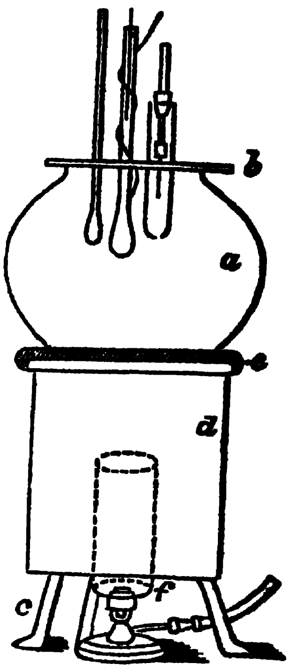


Fig. II.

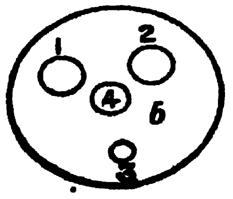


Fig. IV.

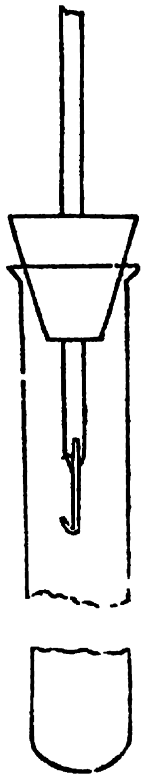
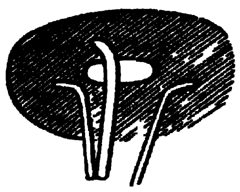


Fig. III.



* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanche's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

5. Test-tubes from 5¼ to 5½ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper*.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8¼ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been recrystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8¼ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing, air dry, from 4·1 to 4·6 grains per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and redried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, weighing, air dry, about 6·5 grains per 100 square inches, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles ***and in the dark***.† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about 4/10 inch by 8/10 inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

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* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and when ever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for six months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

(*b*) *Standard tint paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nesser test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Eplosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound class.

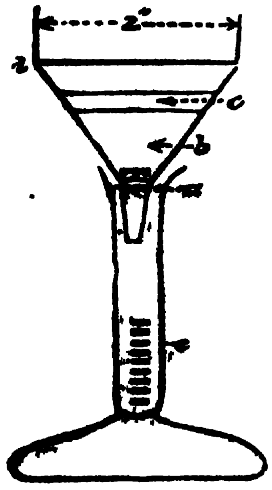
A. DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-Glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*). (See sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about ⅛ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.†) to a depth of 2½ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper

* This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried

† For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

is fixed on the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at *least* 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., *see* Appendix).

N. B.—Non-gelatinised nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosive of the nitro-compound class generally† with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves‡ similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set, the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceeds 0·5 per cent. the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0·5 per cent.

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden Mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

‡ A nest of two sieves with holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G.; those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2¾ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4 The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound class.

A.—COMPRESSED NITRO CELLULOSE, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than 1 5/8 inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2¼ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath, the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube, the paper is now closely watched The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—GELATINIZED AND SEMI-GELATINIZED NITRO-CELLULOSE PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—NITRO-CELLULOSE NOT INCLUDED IN A. OR B., SCHULTZ'S POWDER, E. C. POWDER, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as Compressed Nitro-Cellulose.

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures:

The material must not be too sensitive † and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as Potassium Chloride must not exceed 0·25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the Heat Test as if they belong to Class III.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one, hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the

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* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

† They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

CUSTOMS.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 9227—75—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of cocaine by means of the post; and to restrict its importation by any other means to cases in which it is imported by persons, or by their authorised agents, who have been specially permitted to import the drug by a Local Government or Administration

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 9397—198.—Mr. W. A K Christie is appointed to the post of Chemist in the Geological Survey of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November 1906.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 29th November 1906.

(1) The mail officer for the time being in charge of the Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office.
(2) The Postmaster and the Deputy Postmaster at Karachi.
(3) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster, and the Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.
(4) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
(5) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster at Tuticorin.
(6) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta
(7) The Postmaster, the Deputy Postmaster and the Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.

No. 9249.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers noted in the margin to search, or cause search to be made, for any cocaine, the bringing of which, by sea or land, into British India is prohibited by Notification No. 9227—75 (Customs) of this date, in course of transmission by post to any place in British India, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all such cocaine found to the nearest officer for the time being in charge of the excise administration, and that such cocaine shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to cocaine confiscated under the provisions of the Excise law in force for the time being in the part of British India in which the actual delivery of the cocaine so found was made to the excise officer aforesaid.

Notification No. 5367 P. O, dated the 28th September 1905, in the Department of Commerce and Industry is hereby cancelled.

W. L HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th November 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 618.—In lines 7 and 24 of Army Department Notification No. 571 of 1906 *for* "Cannon" *read* "Gannon".

COMMANDS.

No. 619.—Colonel L. M. M. Hall, Indian Army, to officiate in command of the Garhwal Brigade, *vice* Major-General A. G. F. Browne, C.B., D.S.O., on leave. Dated 18th November 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 620.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

29th October 1906.

Major Alexander Augustus Elphinstone Campbell, 26th Punjabis.

To be Major.

28th November 1906.

Captain Harry de Burgh Codrington, Supply and Transport Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

41st Dogras.

No. 621.—The name of Colour-Havildar Dhani Ram is as here shown and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 294 of 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 622.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel William Arthur Broome, Indian Army. 18th December 1906.

Major Henry Lawrence Fleming, Indian Army. 26th December 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

No. 623.—Lieutenant George Herbert Moore Medd, Naval Division, resigns his commission. Dated 13th October 1906

Second Lieutenant Isaac Cowling, Artillery Companies, resigns his commission. Dated 12th October 1906.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 624.—John Frederick Gruning, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 5th August 1906.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 625.—Lieutenant William Herbert Greenland Padfield from the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, to be Captain, *vice* Prince transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st September 1906.

Senior Assistant Surgeon (Honorary Lieutenant) Charles Arthur Owen, F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), Indian Subordinate Medical Department, to be Medical Officer with the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st October 1906.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 626.—Captain Charles Anley Hawes, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated 2nd October 1906.

Captain George Richard Webb, to be Major, *vice* Barnard transferred to the 2nd Battalion. Dated 1st October 1906.

Lieutenant Arthur William Wilson, to be Captain, *vice* Webb promoted. Dated 1st October 1906.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 627.—Theophilus John Massie Metcalfe, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Allan. Dated 15th October 1906.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 628.—Lieutenant Gray Rigge, to be Captain, *vice* Kenyon resigned. Dated 24th November 1905.

Second Lieutenant Percy Willett Cresswell, to be Captain, *vice* Snell, deceased. Dated 26th December 1905.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Hart Potts, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rigge promoted. Dated 24th November 1905.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 629.—In late Military Department Notification No. 199, dated 9th March 1906, *for* "Douglas Macgregor Cookson" *read* "Douglas Macgrigor Cookson."

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 630.—Henry Savage, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 15th October 1906.

Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 631.—Second Lieutenant Arnold Caesar Wernigg, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 8th October 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 30th November 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 17th and 30th November 1906.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.	Captain Louis Cooke Kettle.	24th November 1906.	Allahabad .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and 30th November 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
(1) John William Tyler.	Conductor	Supply and Transport Corps.	27th July 1906.	No Will found.	269 4 2	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.
(2) James Duncan Macpherson.	Captain	91st Punjabis Light Infantry.	15th June 1906.	Intestate	2,978 13 9	29th January 1907.

(1) *Next-of-kin—Son—* Gerald St. John Quayle Irving Tyler, aged 4½ years.
Brother—Mr. W. S. Tyler.
Address—Tarkwa Post Office, Prestisimo Mine, Ashantee, West Africa.
(2) *Next-of-kin.—Mother—* Mrs. Augusta Macpherson.
Address—Elm Tree, Newton Ferry, near Plymouth.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1906.

No. 262.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Railway Board Notification No. 206, dated the 5th October 1906, *for* "Herald Edmund Glencaire Penny" *read* "Harold Edmund Glencairn Penny."

The 28th November 1906.

No. 264.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company of a metre gauge line of railway from Burhwal to Sitapur, a distance of about 59·8 miles.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 265.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Railway Board Notification No. 217, dated 12th October 1906, for *1st October 1906* substitute *6th October 1906.*

No. 266.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 4th December 1906.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 263.—The following is published for general information:—

[*General Distribution.*]

Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{ F.}}{2}$

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

Postponement of the date of introduction of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government from the 1st January 1907 to the 1st July 1907.

READ—

Railway Board's Notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{ A.}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906

Railway Board's Notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's Circula No. R. T. $\frac{103\text{ B.}}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

READ ALSO—

Letter from the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, No. 568 R. B., dated the 12th October, 1906.

Letter from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, dated the 20th October 1906.

RESOLUTION—In paragraph 5 of the resolution embodied in Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{80 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1905, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 8th September 1906, it was directed that the General Rules for working open lines of railway, therewith promulgated, shall be brought into force on the 1st January 1907, on all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

2. It has since been recommended by the Indian Railway Conference Association that the introduction of the General Rules in question should be deferred to the 1st July 1907.

3. In modification of that portion of paragraph 5 of the resolution embodied in Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{80 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, which prescribed that the General Rules therein referred to shall be brought into force on the 1st January 1907 on all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, the Railway Board direct that the date of introduction of the rules on the State lines in question shall be postponed to the 1st July 1907.

ORDER—Ordered that this circular be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and officers noted in the margin, for information. Also that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.
The Agent, Kalka-Simla railway.

By order,

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4706 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th November 1906:—

No. 579 of 1906.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Co., of 101-1 Clive Street, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved portable latrine.*

No. 580 of 1906.—John Isaac Solomon, electrical engineer, of 51 West 81st street, New York city, state of New York, United States of America, at present residing at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon. *Improvements in process and apparatus for accomplishing the examination of separate pieces of matter or numbers of objects in quantities.*

No. 581 of 1906.—Fritz Andre, vine proprietor, Haardt near Neustadt an der Haardt, Germany. *A new or improved method of and apparatus for manufacturing steel.*

No. 582 of 1906.—Cecil Etienne Morgan, gentleman, of Fredley Cottage, Mickleham near Dorking, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in pack saddles.*

No. 583 of 1906.—Antoine Henri Imbert, engineer, of 75 Avenue de la Republique, Grand-Montrouge, Department of the Seine, France. *Improved process of treating zinc and lead sulphide ores.*

No. 584 of 1906.—John McDonald, tea planter, Arcuttipore Tea Estate, Silchar, Cachar, in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam *Classifying and for winnowing out red, flat or broken leaf, dust, fluff or other light matter from tea or the winnowing of other products such as grass, seeds etc., to be known as "The Deflector Tea Fanner."*

No. 585 of 1906.—Paul de Boklevsky, mining engineer, residing at Ekaterinburg, Russia. *Improvements in centrifugal amalgamators*

No. 586 of 1906.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in tea-rolling machines.*

No. 587 of 1906.—John William O'Driscoll, electrician, care of H. V. Williams and Company, 14 Hare street, Calcutta *A combined peep sight and protector for the fore sights of rifles and other fire arms.*

No. 588 of 1906.—Hedley Jeffreys Thomson, engineer, of 15 West Parade, Lincoln, in the county of Lincoln, England *New or improved portable stretcher, couch, hammock or chair.*

No. 589 of 1906.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in the distributors of double magazine linotype machines.*

No. 590 of 1906.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Releasing device for the matrices in composing machines with two or more magdaines arranged one above the other.*

No. 4707 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 563 of 1905.—James John Walker, organ builder, of 27 Francis street, Tottenham Court Road, London, England *Improvements in or relating to the method of recording music played upon pianofortes, organs, carillons and similar instruments.* (Specification filed 16 November 1906)

No. 34 of 1906.—Franklin Oscar DeHymel, civil engineer, Louis Polk, civil engineer, Mary M Neal, housewife, and Frederick Cocke, counsellor-at-law, all citizens of the United States, and residents of San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and state of Texas, United States of America. *Pumping machines.* (Specification filed 16 November 1906.)

No. 158 of 1906.—The Globe Rotary Engine Company, Iowa Corporation, Marion, county of Linn, state of Iowa, United States of America. *Improvements in rotary engines.* (Specification filed 16 November 1906.)

No. 200 of 1906.—The I R Refractory Ore Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers of 34 Clements lane, Lombard street, London, England *Improvements in the treatment of pyritic ores containing gold, silver, or other valuable metals.* (Specification filed 14 November 1906)

No 201 of 1906.—Dr Hans Kuzel, gentleman of Villa Sirius, Baden near Vienna, empire of Austria *A process for increasing the electric resistance of metals, especially of incandescence bodies formed of difficultly fusible metals for electric incandescence lamps.* (Specification filed 14 November 1906.)

No 212 of 1906.—Thomas Alexander Boyd, engineer, and J and T. Boyd, Limited, engineers and machine makers, both of Shettleston Iron Works, Glasgow, Scotland *Improvements in spindles for spinning, twisting, winding and analogous machines.* (Specification filed 16 November 1906)

No. 213 of 1906 —Thomas Alexander Boyd, engineer, and J. and T. Boyd, Limited, engineers and machine makers, both of Shettleston Iron Works, Glasgow, Scotland *Improvements in cop creels for winding and warping machines.* (Specification filed 16 November 1906.)

No. 276 of 1906.—Arthur Kitson, engineer, Hythe road, Willesden Junction, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in incandescence vapour lamps* (Specification filed 14 November 1906)

No. 307 of 1906.—Catherine Jane McMaster, grazing farmer, of Corfield, North Queensland, in the state of Queensland, in the commonwealth of Australia *An improved head frame for windmills.* (Specification filed 21 November 1906.)

No. 317 of 1906.—Charles Henry Codd, draughtsman, Locomotive Department, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmer *Codd's automatic opening back sight protector for Government rifles.* (Specification filed 19 October 1906.)

No. 326 of 1906 —Arthur Arnauld Rose, engineer, of Victoria road, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, British India. *Improvements in keys for railway chairs* (Specification filed 17 November 1906.)

No. 440 of 1906.—James Johnstone Fraser, mill manager, of 49 Dalmeny street, Leith, in the county of Mid Lothian, Scotland. *Improvements in or relating to grinding or crushing mills.* (Specification filed 19 November 1906)

No. 450 of 1906.—The Imperial Fibres Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 231-233 Dashwood House, New Broad street, London, England. *A machine for decorticating and scutching, and if desired combing, ramie, hemp or other fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 20 November 1906.)

No. 460 of 1906.—Ransom Zeals Snell, manufacturer, a citizen of the United States residing at 1801 Ernsperger St, South Bend, county of St. Joseph, and state of Indiana. *Improvements in mixing machines.* (Specification filed 20 November 1906.)

No. 485 of 1906.—Gonesh Chandra Aduck, mechanical engineer, of 77-1-2 Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in hand power jute and similar presses.* (Specification filed 17 November 1906.)

No. 487 of 1906.—Arthur Sydney Bateman, Survey of India Department, Calcutta. *The elegant waist regulator and figure improver.* (Specification filed 6 November 1906.)

No. 503 of 1906.—Geoffrey Hope Pearson, engineer, of 3 Groundwell road, Swindon, Wiltshire, England. *Improvements in apparatus for facilitating the removal of deposit in locomotive boilers.* (Specification filed 20 November 1906.)

No. 507 of 1906.—The incandescent Heat Company, Limited, designers and manufacturers of furnace systems, and Alfred Smallwood, metallurgist, both of 24 Coleman street, London, E. C., in the county of Middlesex, England, formerly of 34 Old Broad street, London. *Improvements in furnaces for smelting crucible, heating and annealing, and which is applicable to kilns for burning, glazing, and for other like purposes.* (Specification filed 17 November 1906.)

No. 4708 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 60 of 1899.—Charles Daniel Theobald. *A simplex lock block, or train key apparatus for regulating traffic on single or double lines of railways.* (From 27 November 1906 to 27 November 1907.)

No. 309 of 1901.—Gustave Louis Mouchel. *Improvements in and relating to piles, columns and analogous structures.* (From 11 December 1906 to 11 December 1907.)

No. 355 of 1902.—Strowager Automatic Telephone Exchange. *Automatic telephone exchange.* (From 25 November 1906 to 25 November 1907.)

No. 311 of 1893.—Wilbur Stephen Scudder. *Improvements in machines for casting lines of type for use in printing.* (From 23 November 1906 to 23 November 1907.)

No. 417 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes.* (From 28 January 1907 to 28 January 1908.)

No. 430 of 1902.—Robert Simpson Hamilton. *A tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens.* (From 13 January 1907 to 13 January 1908.)

No. 205 of 1897.—Anton Raky. *Improvements in boring-apparatus for deep-borings.* (From 20 December 1906 to 20 December 1907.)

No. 370 of 1898.—Auguste Collette Fils and Auguste Boidin. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by means of mucedineæ.* (From 14 April 1907 to 14 April 1908.)

No. 192 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (From 29 December 1906 to 29 December 1907.)

No. 204 of 1900.—James Frederick Bennett, Thomas Parkin Moorwood and Hedley Stanley Moorwood. *Improvements in or relating to hydro-carbon motors.* (From 14 December 1906 to 14 December 1907.)

No. 201 of 1901.—Louis Engelhorn. *Process and apparatus for manufacture of ice.* (From 16 December 1906 to 16 December 1907.)

No. 350 of 1901.—American Machinery and Construction Company. *An improvement in cotton seed delinters.* (From 18 January 1907 to 18 January 1908.)

No. 4709 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 31 of 1902.—James Marsland and Joseph Gaut. *Improvements in fire arms.* (Specification filed 20 August 1902.)

No. 51 of 1902.—Gustav Durr. *Improvements relating to the plugs or handhole covers for steam generators.* (Specification filed 19 August 1902.)

No. 102 of 1902.—Ralph Hugh Page. *Improvement in process for making organic peroxides.* (Specification filed 19 August 1902.)

No. 134 of 1902. John Marolf. *Improvements in rudders.* (Specification filed 20 August 1902.)

No. 155 of 1902.—Samuel Thomas Gresham. *Improvements in frames for anti-friction point rod rollers.* (Specification filed 20 August 1902.)

No. 164 of 1902.—Harry Howlett Young. *Improvements in or connected with punkahs.* (Specification filed 20 August 1902.)

No. 180 of 1902.—Albert Edward Hodder. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for mixing materials particularly applicable to the blending of tea and like substances.* (Specification filed 23 August 1902.)

No. 276 of 1902.—The Flameless Gas Light Company, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to incandescent gas and vapour burners.* (Specification filed 20 August 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 89 of 1900.—Edward William Mackenzie Hughes. *Improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes.* (Specification filed 22 August 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 257 of 1899.—William Jackson *Improvements in apparatus for classifying and for removing dust and light material from tea or other produce.* (Specification filed 21 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.
Principal, Thomason College

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The undermentioned monuments in the Partabgarh cemetery being so damaged as not to admit of repairs, will be treated in such manner as may be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order. The names of the deceased are unknown

Number of grave in the cemetery Register —3, 11, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49.

H. W. PIKE, C. S.,
District Officer, Partabgarh.

The 8th November 1906.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th November 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	72,41,349	8	10	1,39,39,457	15	1
Public Deposits at Branches	66,98,108	6	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .				13,02,85,386	12	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				5,28,447	15	11
Sundries				26,94,979	6	4
RUPEES .				18,19,48,272	1	7

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				85,47,926	0	0
Other authorized Investments				47,84,538	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4,28,99,805	4	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,63,19,726	6	1
Bills discounted and purchased				3,37,20,738	12	6
Balances with other Banks .				9,04,175	15	11
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,36,372	2	11
Stamps				11,932	1	11
Sundries				6,50,732	14	11
				13,96,75,947	11	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*1,57,93,441	6	0	4,22,72,324	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,64,78,883	0	6			
RUPEES .				18,19,48,272	1	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R10,25,040 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,26,032 8 0

R13,51,072 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 28·66

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment,—

Sir William Dickson Cruickshank, C.I.E., has returned from leave and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Henry Gray has been granted 12 months' leave from the 1st December.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th November 1906.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. H. A. T. Treble to be Acting Agent at Bombay, *vice* Mr. C. H. D. Moberly, placed on Special Duty.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th November 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd November 1906.

	Total amount of notes in circulation — In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India — Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	In England — Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In Transit between India and England — Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Securities (purchase price) — Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	* 11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	31,52,000	17,71,75,490	18,23,27,490	3,40,32,687	*3 55,07,602	63 44,701	6,37,50,000		...	31,50,000	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 2,00,00,000	26,27,84,936	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500
Allahabad	...	1,83,38,755	1,83,38,755	1,04,84,438	27,16,048	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	1,42,00,486	(b) Nominal value—R 2,13,08,012
Lahore	...	3,03,66,125	3 03,66,125	1,54,82,115	44,54,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,36,620	
Bombay	1,52,31,145	10,78,72,225	12,31,03,370	6,43,39,909	1,73,35,211	68,26,068	...	...	...	9,00,000	...	...	8,94,01,188	
Karachi	...	1,20,04,445	1,20,04,445	14,53,980	2,53,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,07,900	
Madras	3,75,445	5,03,16,505	5 06,91,950	98,44,770	7,33,080	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,05,77,850	
Calicut	.	33,76,605	33,76,605	21,96,085	15,000	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	22,11,085	
Rangoon	..	2,21,06,250	2,21,06 250	4,03,12,395	3,89,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,07,01,735	
	2,07,58,590	42,15,56,400	44,23,11,990	17,81,46,379	6,24,04,706	1,31,70,769	6,37,50,000	...	..	40,50,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	44,15,21,800	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			7,93,190	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil*	
Total Circulation R			44,15,2 ,800	Total Reserve R									44,15,21,800	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd November 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 182 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd November 1906 to 418 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND NOVEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	21	...	...	21	11	...	11	2	219	75*	25	...		...	...	...
Bombay	33	...	...	33	36	...	36	7	229	77†	22	.1	336	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 10 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Ditto of 23 of ditto ditto ditto ditto.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint,
Calcutta, the 27th November 1906.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	Remarks.
Mr. Wilfred Arthur Stuart William, late temporary Engineer, Katihar-Godagari Railway, Rohanpur.	General Hospital, Calcutta.	11th September 1906.	District Judge, Rajshahi on 3rd November 1906.	No Will. No application.
Mrs. Louisa Blewitt	Kurseong	26th October 1906	District Judge, Purnea, on 7th November 1906.	Left a Will.
Mr. Joseph Charles Leyons.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	9th October 1906	District Judge, Purnea, on 6th November 1906.	Not known whether the deceased left a Will.
Mr. P. Drumm, late of Chunar, a Civil Pensioner.	Chunar	6th November 1906	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 17th November 1906.	Left no Will.
Mr. Alexander Turbayne, late Engineer of Messrs. Mohr Brothers & Co., Bassein.	Bassein, Burma	13th April 1906	District Judge, Bassein, and Henzada, on 1st November 1906.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Hine, late a Pensioner and formerly employed as a Superintendent of Police.	...	1st August 1906	District Judge, Lahore, on 13th November 1906.	Ditto.
Mr. T. D. MacGuire, retired District Superintendent of Police.	Jubbulpore	28th October 1906	District Judge, Jubbulpore, on 14th November 1906.	Ditto.
Mr. Philip Bell Fitter, late a Chargeman of the G. I. P. Railway Company.	Frere Temperance Hotel, Fort Bombay.	On or about 22nd September 1906.	District Judge, Jubbulpore, on 14th November 1906.	Left a Will, and daughter of the deceased has applied for Probate.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, Council House Street;
Calcutta, the 26th November 1906.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3547, dated 21st November 1906):—

Description.	Metal.	No. of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN THE LARKHANA DISTRICT, SIND.			R a. p.	
Aurangzib Rupees	Silver	44	1 0 0	No issue will be made until ten days after publication of Notification.
Farrukh Siyar Rupees	Silver	7	1 0 0	

A. L. C. McCORMICK, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 17th November 1906.

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE, BANGALORE.

Catalogue of books published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th September 1906.

Serial number.	Author and title. Number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, date, size and price.	Printer.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copy right.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tamil—Religion :—				
1	S. Swetaranya Sastri, B.A., L.T., மீனாக்ஷி வெண்பாமாலை Meenakshi Venbamalai—Poem in praise of Meenakshi, (a Deity) pp. 13; R. B A. Maigundadeva Moodr.; Bangalore; January 1906; Demy 8vo. For free distribution.	The National Press, Bangalore.	1,000	3	S. Swetaranya Sastri, B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.
	Hindustani—Religion :—				
2	Moulvi Sha Mahmud *alias* Abdul Rahimon آداب المومنين (Adabul Mominin—a Manual of Conduct), pp. 36; Abdul Sattar Sait; Bangalore; 30th August 1906; Royal 8vo. For free distribution.	Nabvi Press, Bangalore.	1,000	4	Abdul Sattar Sait, St. Marks Road, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

J. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant to the Resident.

THE MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE;
The 11th November 1906.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 44.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Ashley Edwin Dunbar Harvey of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for employment as Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, with effect from the 11th October 1906.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1906.

No. 78.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 62, dated the 13th July 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr. C. Landon, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th December 1906.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 79.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 63, dated the 26th of July 1906, it is hereby notified that the late Mr J. M. Lynch, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (General), was granted an extension of furlough for ten days, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th of November 1906.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 80.—Mr. T. J. Heywood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (General), is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months under Articles 233 and 338, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th October 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 38.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 24th November 1906:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Hoshiarpur	Punjab	17th November	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Kumbla	Madras Railway	19th November	Opened.

A. L. H. PALMER,
Director, Traffic Branch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 189.—The following reversions and temporary promotion have been sanctioned in the superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates noted against each:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	REMARKS.
R. W. Lobo . .	General Service Clerk, Class I, and Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary.	General Service Clerk, Class I,	7th August 1906 .	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.
E. Capstick . .	General Service Clerk, Class I.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary.	Ditto .	
E. Capstick . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary.	General Service Clerk, Class I.	7th September 1906 .	

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 22nd November 1906.

No. 110.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the lands described in the annexed schedule situated in the village of Doddigunta within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are required for a public purpose, namely, for the extension of St. John's cemetery.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Land.		Name of owner.	Approximate area.	Boundaries.			
Nature.	Description.			North.	South.	East.	West.
Ryotwari .	Dry .	Mariappa .	1 acre, 31 square yards.	St. John's Cemetery.	Lutchigadu's land.	Pauper burial ground.	Cemetery Road.
Do. . .	Do. .	Lutchigadu	1 acre, 1 gunta, 15 square yards, 16 square feet.	Mariappa's land.	Footpath to Byappanhalli.	Do. .	Do.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 26th November 1906.

No. 113.—Lieutenant E. W. Wetherell, is granted leave out of India for one year and nine months, with effect from the 12th December 1906.

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

First Assistant Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 178.—Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from 19th November 1906 under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 28th November 1906.

No. 179.—Mr. P. Williams, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th November 1906.

The 29th November 1906.

No. 180.—The following candidates are appointed probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates mentioned against them—

1. Mr. Evlyn John Hanby
2. „ Joseph Gerald Daniel Vander-Beek
3. „ Hugh St. John Kenny
4. Babu Gopal Lal Chopra
5. Mr. Bertram Thomas Wyatt
6. „ Richard Bryan Gildea
7. „ Colin Stewart McInnes
8. M. R. Ry. M. S. Ganesa Aiyar Avergal
9. Mr. Frank Ernest Rivers Calvert
10. „ Atwell Gordon Wiseman
11. „ William Henry Strong
12. Munshi Abdul Karim
13. Mr. James George Jamieson
14. „ Fredrick Byrne
15. „ Francis Joslyn Grice

} 9th November 1906.

16. Babu Mohan Lal Arora — 14th November 1906.

The 30th November 1906.

No. 181.—The following probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in this Department with effect from the 1st December 1906 :—

Mr. Louis Williams.
„ John McCraken.
„ Frederick Charles Pilcher.
Babu Amar Krishna Mitra.
Mr. Anselm George Harrington.
M. R. Ry. Madras Mahadeva Mudaliar Avergal.
Mr. Albert Aiken Graham.
„ Vivian Donald Berry Collins.
„ Ronald Clarence Hanson.
„ Arthur John Alexander Drake.
„ Francis Herbert Grant.
„ Frederick Bernard Kitchen.
„ Bertie Franklin Cooper.
Babu Balaji Dhondiba.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 21st November 1906.

No. 268-K.-4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment of Bohra Kalu Ram as a member of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a period of three years, with effect from the 8th October 1906.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 26th November 1906.

No. 1187-C.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the additions hereinafter set forth to the rules published under his Notification No. 83-C-984, dated the 25th January 1900, for regulating the procedure in the acquisition of land under Act I of 1894 and the award and payment of compensation for land acquired thereunder :—

Add at the end of rule 8:—

"Sufficient notice shall also be given of the date of hearing to the departmental or other officer concerned to enable him to appear either personally or through an agent to produce evidence as to the value of the land and to make any representation he may desire. Such representation may be either oral or in writing."

Add after the word "and" and before the words "shall make an award," etc., in rule 11:—

"after considering any representation made by the departmental or other officer concerned and any evidence which he may have produced as to the value of the land."

Add after rule 11:—

"11-A. If the officer making the award is not the Collector of the district, he shall before making his award refer his proceedings in cases that come under rule 16 of the appendix or in which he proposes to award compensation in excess of the original estimate to the Collector. The Collector shall thereupon issue such instructions as he deems fit, and the acquiring officer shall make his final award in accordance with those instructions."

"11-B. When a case has been referred to the Court, the Collector shall arrange for the defence of the award as if it were a suit against Government whether the said award has been given by himself or by an officer who has been temporarily appointed Collector for the purposes of the Land Acquisition Act.

No. 1196-C.—B.-31.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894:—

District.	Pargana.	Mouza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Authority.	Remarks.
Ajmer .	Ajmer	Ajmer .	29,405 square feet.	For the construction of quarters for Clerks and Camp Office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.	Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara's letter No. 4059-S., dated the 6th October 1906.	The plan can be seen at the Office of the Collector of Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3399.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1906.

Regulations made by the Board of Examiners under Rule 30 of the rules applying to coal-mines made under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, for the conduct of examinations for managers' certificates of competency.

1. No member of the Board of Examiners shall act as a local examiner, except in emergent cases.

2. When possible, one or more members of the Board of Examiners shall attend every examination on at least one of the days.

3. So far as is practicable, the local examiners shall be :—

(a) An Inspector of Mines, who shall be Secretary to the local examiners.

(b) Two Mining Engineers or Colliery Managers who must be the holders of first class certificates: Provided, that a mining professor may be appointed instead of one of the Mining Engineers or Managers.

4. The remuneration of each local examiner shall be R150 for each examination, and a capitation fee of R2 for each first class candidate and R1 for each second class candidate examined, and travelling expenses and halting allowances on the first class scale under Civil Service Regulations; but an Inspector of Mines, acting as a local examiner, shall not be entitled to any fee or remuneration whatsoever, beyond the travelling expenses and halting allowances due to him in his official capacity.

5. The subjects for examination shall be :—

(a) *Arithmetic and Hand-writing.*

(b) *Practical and theoretical coal-mining* including: surface and underground arrangements, sinking, timbering, ventilation, gases met with in coal-mines, a knowledge of plans, surveying and levelling, and of the various instruments used in mining. Questions may also be asked upon geology, sanitation, hydraulics, explosives, safety lamps and similar subjects. The candidates may also be required to show how to arrange the ventilation and haulage of a mine on a given plan.

(c) *Practical mechanics* including steam, steam-engines, steam-boilers, pumps and strength of materials ; and questions may be asked upon electricity and compressed air as applied to coal-mining.

(d) *The Indian Mines Act, 1901,* and rules made under the Act.

6. The examinations shall be both written and oral, and the subjects and conditions shall be the same for candidates for both classes of certificates; but the examination questions shall be made suitable for each class of certificate.

7. The following shall be the maximum number of marks given for each subject :—

SUBJECT.	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.		
	Papers.	Vivâ voce.	TOTAL.	Papers.	Vivâ voce.	TOTAL.
(a) Arithmetic and hand-writing . . .	50	.	50	50	.	50
(b) Mining . . .	160	60	220	140	80	220
(c) Mechanics .	110	40	150	100	50	150
(d) Indian Mines Act	60	20	80	50	30	80
TOTALS .	380	120	500	340	160	500

8. No candidate who fails to obtain 66 per cent. of the total number of marks, or 33 per cent. in either of the subjects of mining or mechanics shall be passed by the examiners, and if a candidate fails to obtain 33 per cent of the marks given for either of the subjects of Arithmetic and Hand-writing of the Indian Mines Act, any marks he may have obtained in such subjects shall not be included when the total is determined.

9. Before each examination each candidate shall declare whether he presents himself for a first or second class certificate. No candidate for a second class certificate shall be eligible at that examination for a first class certificate, but a candidate for a first class certificate, who does not reach the necessary standard, may, nevertheless, at the discretion of the local examiners, be recommended to the Board of Examiners, for a second class certificate, if, in their opinion, he has done sufficiently well to deserve it.

10. The Secretary to the local examiners shall report, by registered post, the result of the examinations giving the number of marks obtained by each candidate in each subject, to the President of the Board of Examiners within one month of the close of the examination.

11. The questions which the local examiners intend to put in the examination papers shall be submitted in draft to the Board of Examiners, for approval, at least six weeks before the date of the examination.

12. At least one examination shall be held annually in the Bengal coal-fields, and in other parts of India examinations will be held whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, the number of candidates in a coal-mining centre justifies the holding of an examination.

W. H. PICKERING,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 15th November 1906.

The undermentioned Officer of the Army Remount Department is granted combined leave out of India, under paragraph 226 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major T. G. Peacocke, A.V.C., Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Army Remount Department, for 8 months, with effect from the 23rd March 1907. The first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave on private affairs.

Pension Service—16th year, commenced on 7th January 1906.

The undermentioned Officer of the Army Remount Department is granted combined leave out of India, under the leave rules of 1886, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major E. Brandreth, Officiating 2nd Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for 8 months, with effect from the 1st March 1907. The first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave on private affairs.

Pension Service—21st year, commenced on 25th August 1906.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
Director-General, Army Remount Department.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1906.

No. 12.—Mr. W. R. B. Wight Boycott, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Class II, grade 4, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days combined with furlough on medical certificate for 9 months and 24 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 26th November 1906 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 26th November 1906.

No. 13.—Mr. F. A. Hince, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted language leave for three months under paragraph 94 (*a*), Chapter VIII of the Public Works Department Code, Volume IV, with effect from 1st January 1907, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H. COWIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 21st November 1906.

No. 34.—Mr J. Sutherland, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 9 months and 10 days, *viz*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 20th October 1906 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all to whom it may concern that on the 1st day of October 1906 certain treasure as noted in the margin was found in the open site purchased by Mr. Dhondacharya Ananatacharya Kurundwadkar in Bijapur City, Survey No 1167, behind the temple of Shri Ramdev in the new Bazar, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamledar of Bijapur on the 20th day of March 1907, when the Mamledar will proceed to hold enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	R	a.	p
1 small silver cup, weighing R3-12-0, valued at	2	4	0
1 silver hollow anklet, weighing R3-14-0, valued at	2	4	0
Several pieces of silver belt, all weighing R19-4-0, valued at	10	0	0
36 small silver belts, 2 silver "Pillas" and a silver ring, all weighing R21-8-0, valued at	10	0	0
TOTAL VALUE	26	8	0

K. R. BOMANJI,
Collector.

BIJAPUR;
The 20th/21st November 1906.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 1353-*Ap*.—Mr. G S. Hooper, deputy postmaster, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 11th December 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, 1st assistant postmaster, Bombay, to act as deputy postmaster.

Mr V. St. J. Cabral, 2nd assistant postmaster, to act as 1st assistant postmaster.

Mr Chatar Singh, 3rd assistant postmaster, to act as 2nd assistant postmaster.

Mr. C M. Pereira to act as 3rd assistant postmaster, Bombay.

The 26th November 1905.

No. 1395-*Ap* —Lala Kunj Behari Lal is appointed to act as superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment, during the absence on leave of Lala Sukhdial Das or until further orders

The 29th November 1906.

No. 1447-*Ap*.—Mr G. F Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for three months with effect from the 1st November 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E, Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D, Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	1
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hedgkinson, E, Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	... ..	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, ——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died, 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B, Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	{ William Thomas	63	9	8
			{ James John	63	9	8
April 29, 1886	Farrell, James, Sergt.	2nd Bn., Manch. Regt.	Mary	300	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. L. and A.	20	6	5
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	... ..	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W, Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	. ...	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major.	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty	John and another	29	15	0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353	14	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558	9	8
Dec. 22, 1888	Squire, Richard, Sergt	2nd West York Regt.	John Robert	554	14	0
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William	199	9	10
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E Ernest	113	13	9
Nov. 5, 1890	Loades, R. H., Sergt.	1st Bn., Suffolk Regt.	Robert Henry	1,685	2	6

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, Calcutta.

G. W. S. FRYER, Lieut.-Col.,
Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, EASTERN COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd November 1906.

No. 934.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2906-F., dated the 14th September 1906, Captain W. W. Bickford, I.A., assumed charge of the duties of Adjutant (Infantry), Zhob Levy Corps, on the forenoon of the 15th September 1906, Captain W. F. Adair reverting to military duty.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jubbulpore, this 27th day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—7552, Private Robert Worsley.
Age—22 7/12 years.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Minder, Factory.
Date of Enlistment—1st July 1904.
Place of Enlistment—Warrington, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which born—Keighley, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—25th November 1906.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Jubbulpore.
Marks—T. F. and other faint Tattoo marks left forearm. Pierced heart and flower right forearm. Scar centre of backs; slightly round shoulder.
Under 3 years' service.

H. C. HERBERT, Captain,

for Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 20th November 1906.

No. 171.—On being relieved of the charge of the Shirani country, Khan Habibullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to hold charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th October 1906.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 172.—On being relieved of the duties of Officiating District Judge, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, Malik Takht Ram resumed charge of his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu District, with effect from the afternoon of 12th November 1906, relieving Bhai Lehna Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 173.—Captain H. Boulton, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Bannu District on the afternoon of the 12th of November 1906, relieving Captain James Husband, I.M.S.

No. 174.—Captain J. Husband, I.M.S., made over charge of duties of Superintendent, Bannu Jail, to Captain H. Boulton, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 12th November 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. R. J[illegible]LF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 23rd November 1906.

No. 175.—On relief from the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera, the services of Captain R. L. Morris, I.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department.

The 27th November 1906.

No. 176.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the Administration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1907, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule, all Government offices will be closed on Saturday, the 28th, and Monday, the 30th December 1907.

3. Local holidays for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work.

Heads of offices may also, subject to the same condition, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and Vernacular offices. In such cases, all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4. This Notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1907.

Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week	Number of days.	REMARKS.
General Holidays.				
All Sundays	..	..	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Tuesday	1	
King-Emperor's Birthday	26th June	Wednesday	1	
Christian Holidays.				
Easter Holidays	29th March to 1st April.	Friday to Monday	4	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 27th and 31st December	Tuesday to Friday and Tuesday.	5	
Hindu Holidays.				
Basant Panchmi	18th January	Friday	1	
Sheoratri	11th February	Monday	1	
Holi	28th February	Thursday	1	
Baisakhi	13th April	Saturday	1	
Salono	23rd August	Friday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	31st August	Saturday	1	
Dassehra	14th to 16th October	Monday to Wednesday.	3	
Dewali	5th November	Tuesday	1	
Muhammadan Holidays.				
Id-ul-Zuha	25th January	Friday	1	
Muharram	21st to 23rd February.	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Bara Wafat	26th April	Friday	1	
Id-ul-Fitar	8th November	Ditto	1*	*Subject to the appearance of the moon.

LEAVE.

The 20th November 1906.

No. 169—The Reverend H W F Fagan, Chaplain of Peshawar, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months under the provisions of Article 592 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 20th November 1906 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENT.

The 20th November 1906.

No. 170.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of this Administration, the Reverend A P G Maunsell is appointed Chaplain of Peshawar during the absence of the Reverend H W. F Fagan on leave, or until further orders, with effect from the date upon which he may assume charge of his duties

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd November 1906.

No. 1591-*M.I.*—5467.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal in charge of the Civil Dispensary at Haripur was relieved of his duties by 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Umrao Beg on the afternoon of the 12th November 1906, and was transferred to Abbottabad where he assumed charge of the Civil Dispensary on the forenoon of the 19th November 1906

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTING.

Lahore, the 21st November 1906.

No. 3192-*E.I.F.*—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 125, dated 18th September 1906, Mr W. D Stavert, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, having landed at Bombay on the forenoon of the 22nd October 1906, reported himself at the Punjab Irrigation Secretariat on the forenoon of 26th October 1906.

Mr. Stavert joined the Lower Swat River Canal Division, to which he is posted, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1906.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	31	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	3	4	7	6	1	...	..	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	51	89	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	...	...	...	12	8	4	..		...	12	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	89	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	6	4	10	4	1	3	...	.	...	3		...	...	1	1	1	2	93	37	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	22	25	47	66	37	29	..	9	..	34	3	8	..	12	5	5	10	33	47	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,098	8	8	16	21	8	13	...	...		18	...	..	..	3	4	3	7	46	61	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	6	12	14	9	5	..		...	8	1	...	...	5	2	2	4	62	72	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	3	7	16	11	5	.	.	..	13	...	..	...	3	3	1	4	70	159	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	15	16	31	50	23	27	...		..	47	...	...	...	3	9	12	21	57	92	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	3	5	9	6	3	.	..	...	8	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	29	51	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tonk (Notified area)	4,402	1	3	4	3	1	2	.	.		...	...	..	..	3	1	2	3	47	35	11
		TOTAL	1,68,653	65	73	138	203	111	92		9	...	146	5	10	...	33	27	26	53	43	63	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 138 births were registered (65 males and 73 females), giving a birth rate of 43 *per mille* of population, 203 deaths were registered (111 males and 92 females), giving a death rate of 63 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 26th November 1906.

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Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. *2a. 6p. (1a.)*

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. *3p. (1a.)*

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. *3p. (1a.)*

Act No. III of 1864 (Foreigners), as modified up to 1st September 1906. *3a. 6p. (1a.)*

The Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. R1 *10a. (3a.)*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India.—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal. Full cloth. R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a.*)

Occasional Reports. No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. *10a.* or *1s.* (*2a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. *4a.* or *5d.* (*1a.*)

Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology for the year 1904-05, Part I.. *5a.* or *6d.* (*1a.*)

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Report on the Police Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 *2a.* or *1s. 6d.* (*2a.*)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. *8a.* or *8d.* (*1a.*)

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Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—On the importance of Larval characters in the classification of Mosquitoes by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series **No. 25.** Super Royal. 8vo. Board. As. 8 or *9d.* (*2a.*)

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History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. *12a.* or *1s.* (*3a.*)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-05. Foolscap. Board. R4 or *6s.* (*3a.*)

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Brief note on the Income Tax operations in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. *9a. 6p.* or *9d.* (*1a.*)

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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. **Part I.** R3 or *4s. 6d.* (*6a.*) **Part II.** R2 or *3s.* (*5a.*) Complete. R5 or *7s. 6d.* (*10a.*)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. *8a.* or *9d.* (*2a.*)

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The Pensions Act, 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2a. (1a.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a.)

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Ditto. In Hindi. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896 (Act XX of 1896), as modified up to 1st June 1906. 4a. (1a.)

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A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India by S. W. Moore, K.C.I.E., 7th Edition, 1903 (reprinted 1906), revised by Major J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy who are in receipt of a monthly pay of R500 or more and R1 each to those in receipt of smaller pay. The price to non-officials and the trade at R4-8 a copy subject to the usual discount to Agents. Packing and postage 8a. (Out of Stock).

Ethnographic Notes in Southern India. By E. Thurston, Esq. 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (4a.)

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF SHIKOHABAD.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 442 OF 1906.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Present :

BABU GOURI SHANKAR, M. A., MUNSIFF.

Daryai Singh . . . . *Plaintiff,*

Versus

Lekh Raj . . . . *Defendant.*

Whereas the plaintiff Daryai Singh, son of Baldeo Prasad, Brahman, resident of Muzah Ubhati, Parganah Shikohabad District Mainpuri, has instituted a suit in this Court, against you for R39-0-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court able to answer all material questions relating to the suit on the 22nd day of December 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the day fixed for the final disposal of the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the abovementioned date, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 20th day of November 1906.

GOURI SHANKAR,
Munsiff.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1906, being the third quarter of the year 1905-06, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1904-05.

PARTICULARS	For the quarter ending 31st January 1906.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter . .	1,32,31,986 6 2	1,31,21,950 10 1	1,10,035 12 1	......
ADD—RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st November 1905 to 31st January 1906 in the Widows' Fund	1,09,951 2 6	1,15,797 1 2	......	5,845 14 8
Subscriptions from 1st November 1905 to 31st January 1906 in the Children's Fund	56,003 1 0	60,635 5 6	......	4,632 4 6
Fees and stamps	15 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	31 8 0	..	31 8 0	......
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	987 4 0	987 4 0	.. ...	......
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	91 10 8	20 2 0	71 8 8	......
Amount of Interest charged on subscriptions in arrears	......	21 13 6	.. ...	21 13 6
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,67,079 10 2	1,77,465 10 2	114 0 8	10,500 0 8
GRAND TOTAL .	1,53,99,066 0 4	1,52,99,416 4 3	(A)1,10,140 12 9	10,500 0 8
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,73,839 10 1	1,66,016 14 6	7,822 11 7	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	94,826 11 4	90,466 13 6	4,359 13 10	.....
Establishment including contingencies .	9,835 15 3	9,313 11 11	522 3 4	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	13,416 8 9	12,014 7 8	1,402 1 1	. ...
Commission paid for money orders .	776 6 0	802 13 0	.. .	26 7 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	2,92,695 3 5	2,78,614 12 7	(B) 14,106 13 10	26 7 0
Balance in favour of the Fund . .	1,51,06,370 12 11	1,50,20,801 7 8	(C) 96,042 14 11	10,473 9 8
GRAND TOTAL .	1,53,99,066 0 4	1,52,99,416 4 3	1,10,149 12 9	10,500 0 8
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing . . .	92,640 12 0	91,510 8 0	1,130 4 0	......

	Widows' Fund	Children's Fund	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,139	704	1,194	751	...	...	55	47
Ditto of incumbents	717	863	699	862	18	1	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,151	669	1,164	689	...	...	13	20

	₨ a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of Receipts	99,649 12 1
B.—Net increase in total Disbursements	14,080 6 10
C.—Increase in Balance	85,369 5 3

B. PONTIFEX, Chartered Accountant,
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant, } Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

K. C. DAS,
Offg. Accountant.

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Offg. Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office;
Calcutta, the 23rd October 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No. 2025.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1906.

RESOLUTION.

INOCULATION against plague with a fluid prepared from the sterilised virus of the disease was introduced in India by Mr. Haffkine early in 1897. The composition of the fluid was subjected to searching examination by the Indian Plague Commission, who pronounced its employment to be free from danger; and it was used on a large scale in various parts of India without producing injurious results. In the hope of arresting the progress of plague in the Punjab, where the mortality had been exceptionally heavy, the local Government in 1902 obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a scheme for inoculating with the approved fluid more than six millions of people in the districts most severely affected at a cost of nearly ten lakhs of rupees. In order to meet the heavy demand thus created for the fluid, Mr. Haffkine, then Director of the Plague Institute, Bombay, abandoned the standard method of manufacture and substituted on his own authority a new process which was intended to increase the outturn in a limited time. This change involved the omission of the small proportion of carbolic acid which had up till then been added to the original fluid as a safeguard against accidental contamination. The new fluid was not treated with carbolic acid, other methods being relied upon to ensure its purity.

2. On the 6th November 1902, nineteen persons who had been inoculated on the 30th October in the village of Malkowal from a single bottle (labelled 53-N) of the new fluid were found to be suffering from tetanus and all of them subsequently died. A Commission consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, M D., C.I.E., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, and Major Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C., Director of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the disaster. They found that the specific contamination had in all probability been introduced into the fluid before the bottle was opened at Malkowal. They also expressed the opinion that carbolic acid was a valuable agent in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic, and they therefore thought that its omission was a grave mistake. Experiments conducted independently in India by two bacteriologists appeared to confirm this view and their results, together with the data on which they were based and the technical portion of the report of the Commission, were submitted to the Lister Institute in London for examination and further experiment. With reference to the findings of the Malkowal Commission, the Institute were asked to report among other matters (1) on the comparative efficacy of the standard and the new fluids as a protection against plague; (2) on the comparative liability of each fluid to contamination, (3) on the probable origin of the tetanus virus in the Malkowal cases. Their report on these questions reached India early in December 1904 They summarised their conclusions as follows :—

"(1) The Institute sees no reason to differ from the conclusions of the Commission that the new prophylactic is not less efficacious than the old.

(2) The Institute is of opinion that in the hands of more or less unskilled workers, it is easier to ensure freedom from contamination by Mr. Haffkine's 'standard method' of manufacturing plague vaccine than with the 'water-agar process' as employed by him.

(3) The Institute is in entire agreement with the Commission as to the value of 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic, and its experiments emphasize still further the importance of this addition in preventing the growth and toxin formation in a vaccine which might be liable to the possibility of contamination with the spores of tetanus.

(4) The conclusions of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission that in all probability the tetanus was at the time of the inoculation in the fluid contained in the bottle, but that it is impossible to determine at what stage in its history or in what way bottle 53-N became contaminated."

3. The finding of the Institute was published on the 13th December 1904 in the form of a press *communiqué* which also announced the decision arrived at some months before by the Government of India, that only the standard fluid should be manufactured at the Plague Institute and that it should be bottled by a new method devised for the purpose of excluding germs.

4. Exception was taken by Mr. Haffkine to some of the conclusions of the Commission and of the Lister Institute, and a reference was made to the latter body on the subject. They have now in effect explained that the opening words of head (4) above ("The conclusions of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission") were introduced owing to their having misunderstood the finding of the Commission, and that as a matter of fact they do not accept that finding in its absolute form, but regard it as only probably correct The view now entertained by them is thus stated :—"The Governing Body of this Institute think that Mr. Haffkine has ground for his main contention, that the Lister Institute, while of opinion that the probabilities were in favour of the view that the tetanus impurity was primarily in the fluid, did not feel justified in asserting this as a proved fact in view of the possibility of contamination at Malkowal."

5. The papers annexed to this Resolution are published at the instance of the Secretary of State with the object of removing any misapprehension that may exist as to the precise degree of responsibility which attaches to Mr. Haffkine for the calamity which took place at Malkowal.

G. B. H. FELL,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Extracts from the Report of the Punjab Plague Inoculation Commission.

(The portions omitted relate to administrative matters.)

We will now proceed to those issues which deal with the efficacy of the new prophylactic. Mr. Haffkine expected that the new prophylactic as compared with the old would result in a smaller reduction of case mortality, but that there would probably be a diminution in the incidence of attack. His first expectation was based on his views regarding supernatant fluid, his second on the universally accepted opinion that the dead bodies of the plague bacteria are the essential elements in the prophylactic, which give rise to immunity. In the water-agar process a large proportion of this essential element was ensured. The grounds for believing, and the precautions taken to establish, the correctness of the second of these expectations were the results (*a*) of experiments on animals, (*b*) of operations in Formosa, (*c*) of inoculations against cholera with prophylactic by an analogous process, and (*d*) of inoculations of members of the Laboratory staff. In addition there was the confirmation derived from the opinions expressed by the Indian and German Plague Commissions respectively.

(*a*) Apart from *à priori* reasoning, the evidence before us is not so conclusive in its character as to enable us to express a decided opinion as to the relative values of the old and new prophylactics. But, if sterile, we see no reason to believe that the new prophylactic is less efficacious than the old. We have collected a mass of figures in relation to this issue, and they form part of the record of this Report. So far as they go, they point to the efficacy of the new prophylactic. As an instance, we may cite the village of Patarheri in the Punjab, which has a population of 1,977 persons. Between October 1st and November 3rd, 979 were inoculated, 215 with the old prophylactic and 764 with the new. Plague declared itself in this village on 30th October. Among the 998 uninoculated, 168 contracted plague, *i.e.*, 16·8 per cent., with a case mortality of 74·8 per cent. Among the 979 inoculated, only 34 contracted plague, *i.e.*, 3·5 per cent., with a case mortality of 61·1 per cent.

(*b*) In the letter of reference it is said, "the slightness of the reaction which followed upon inoculation in a large proportion of cases suggested doubt as to the prophylactic efficacy of the fluid." We have been led by this remark to enquire in some detail into the occurrence and value of reaction. The evidence shows that pronounced reaction is less frequent with the new prophylactic than with the old, but it is a mistake to take this as an indication of want of efficacy. We see no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Haffkine's statement, that reaction as observed is not the immunising machinery, but is merely an index to the amount of immunising fluid, which may be injected having regard to practical purposes. Mr. Haffkine maintains that on this point he has been misunderstood in the past.

(*c*) Cognate to reaction is the question of dosage, to which we refer as it is made a ground of complaint by the Punjab Government that they had not been warned of the intention to "experiment with a fluid . . . . of a different dosage from that to which the people are accustomed." The evidence satisfies us that this furnished no real ground of complaint. It must be recognised that on general principles a smaller volume of the dose was an object to be aimed at, while we have had striking testimony that people in some instances welcomed the change, and none of its being objected to ; had any objection been made on this score, it obviously could at once have been met. Moreover, there was no practical difficulty in administering a sufficiently accurate dose with the syringes supplied.

We now come to the series of issues which is concerned with contamination and with reference to this word we think it right to point out that in

bacteriology "*contamination*" has a specialised sense indicating non-sterility, so that it does not necessarily and under all circumstances carry with it the idea of noxious taint, which is part of its popular connotation.

The grounds for believing, and the precautions taken to ascertain, that the new prophylactic would not be more liable to contamination than the old, were the following:—

(*a*) The manipulations were not more numerous.

(*b*) The actual period of manufacture was materially curtailed.

(*c*) For what it may be worth, the water-agar prophylactic had been used in connection with other preparations.

(*d*) The time and degree of the heating process were increased.

(*e*) The fluid was sterilized by heat after the final bottling, in accordance with the suggestion conveyed in a resolution of the Government of India, nos. 462 to 477, dated the 22nd of February 1900.

(*f*) A far higher percentage of issuing bottles was directly tested for sterility. As to this Mr. Haffkine says: "We did our best to "eliminate non-sterile brews, by testing one bottle out of three or "four, instead of the old testing of one out of sixty or seventy, and "by rejecting every brew in which a suspicion of non-sterility "arose, and recalling brews inadvertently sent out of the sterility "of which we were not certain."

Looking at its essential constituents alone, we think the new prophylactic was not more liable to contamination than the old, but in our opinion the final process of sterilization as carried out was open to objection; for the heating of the bottle and its subsequent immersion in cold water might result in the entrance of contamination by the loosening of the stopper. A further objection to the method of manufacture was the omission of the one-half per cent. carbolic acid, for this antiseptic undoubtedly would inhibit the growth of many contaminating micro-organisms, though there are others, perhaps, not much influenced by its presence. It was at a former stage contended before us that the tetanus bacillus being a spore-bearing micro-organism, might fall within the last category, and we felt that the precise influence of the carbolic acid on the growth of tetanus could only be solved by experiment. The necessity of suspending final judgment on this point was emphasized by an observation by Dr. Surveyor, who deposed that out of six bottles of plague prophylactic recently returned to the Laboratory only one was sterile, though they had all been carbolized. The necessary experiments have been devised and carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, who finds that:—

(*a*) Tetanus bacilli, when planted in a bottle of uncarbolised water-agar plague prophylactic, grow freely, whether strict anærobic precautions are observed or not.

(*b*) Tetanus bacilli, when planted in a bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic, to which 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid had been added, failed to grow, and at the end of six weeks the fluid failed to convey the disease to animals.

(*c*) Tetanus bacilli failed to grow in ordinary peptone broth and in glucose broth (one of the most favourable media for tetanus growth) when 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid had been added thereto.

By these results we are led to the conclusion that carbolic acid is a valuable agent in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic, and we therefore think that its omission was a grave mistake.

It is, however, but fair to Mr. Haffkine that we should draw attention to the Government Resolution nos. 462—477, dated the 22nd of February 1900, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 13th of March 1900, and communicated to Mr. Haffkine for his information. It was there stated that the adoption of the

suggestion made by the Commission, that the prophylactic should be re-sterilized at a temperature of 60° C., after it has been sealed up in a bottle, would give still greater security. This is claimed by Mr. Haffkine as a warrant, not only for sterilisation by heating at the final stage, but also for the omission of carbolic acid, inasmuch as it is well established that carbolic acid cannot be added to the unheated plague culture without so altering its chemical constituents that it becomes perfectly useless from the point of view of giving protection when subsequently heated.* Yet even if the influence of carbolic acid was an uncertain quantity, Mr. Haffkine chose a singularly inopportune moment to abandon what he had manifestly continued to employ as a safeguard, notwithstanding the resolution to which he now appeals.

Over and above the contamination discovered in the Laboratory in the course of manufacture, it has been shown that non-sterile prophylactic was in fact issued, and that to a considerable extent. This conclusion is founded, not merely on evidence taken in the Punjab, where rejections were not always based on reliable tests for sterility, but also on evidence furnished in the Laboratory itself. For instance, Dr. Surveyor in his evidence says: "I have examined 235 "bottles returned from the Punjab; 25·63 per cent were sterile and 72·77 per "cent. were contaminated ærobically, while in 1·70 per cent. there probably was "anærobic contamination. I have not yet finished my observations on these." This is an instructive statement, so far as it goes, as to the percentage of contamination, but apart from this particular instance, and except to the extent of the inference it suggests, the materials on record do not enable us to formulate any precise numerical computation of the amount of non-sterility in the prophylactic as issued.

In the letter of reference it is said: "From the information before the "Government of India, the first intimation of danger appears to have come from "the Laboratory itself, the authorities of which telegraphed to recall a con-"signment of fluid sent to Ludhiana. During the next few days the contents of "numerous bottles were discovered by operators in several different districts to "be putrid and at least four deaths and several instances of abscesses occurred "after inoculation in circumstances which gave rise to grave suspicion that they "were due to the employment of contaminated fluid. In one instance, at least, "an inoculated person died of tetanus." As this passage is relevant to the question of contamination, we deal with it at this stage: (*a*) In the first place the consignment of fluid to Ludhiana was recalled merely because it was found by the clerical staff that there were two brews of the same number. (*b*) Judging from the practical tests, to which inoculating officers were subjected in our presence, their pronouncement as to putridity must be accepted with considerable reserve. (*c*) It was admitted by the Punjab officers, and seems to be the case, that the four deaths and several instances of abscesses, to which the letter alludes as giving rise to grave suspicion that they were due to the employment of contaminated fluid, could not be attributed to that suggested cause. There no doubt have been several instances of abscesses beyond those to which the letter alludes, but from the facts before us it is impossible to connect them with the fluid rather than with defective inoculation. We have had evidence that putrid, or at any rate offensive, fluid has been injected without apparent harm, or at most with slight local inflammation. (*d*) We are satisfied that the isolated case of death from tetanus cannot be ascribed to contaminated fluid.

As a prelude to our discussion of the thirteenth and fourteenth issues we will briefly state the salient and undisputed facts relating to the death of the nineteen persons after inoculation at Malkowal. They were the first to be inoculated on the morning of the 30th of October and the only persons inoculated from a bottle marked 53-N. The operation was performed by Dr. Elliot, his assistant being the compounder Narinda Sing: in all tetanus symptoms were manifested on the 4th or 5th of November; and all died between the 6th and the 9th inclusive. There is a conflict of evidence on the point, but after careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that the nineteen persons were all inoculated with one and the same syringe.

* Indian Plague Commission Report, Volume V, paragraph 410.

The two broad alternatives with regard to the seat of the specific contamination are that it either was in the prophylactic fluid, or it was not; for, notwithstanding the form of the thirteenth issue, the second of these two hypotheses cannot be regarded as outside theoretical possibility. If not in the fluid the contamination may have been (*a*) on the needle, (*b*) on the arms of the persons inoculated, or (*c*) introduced in the process of washing those arms. In support of this alternative instances were cited in which a number of successive persons or animals are reported to have been affected with tetanus by the repeated use of the same instrument. An objection common to all these suggestions is the precise concurrence of the incidence of the attack with the use of the fluid of this particular bottle Thus to deal first with the theory that the needle may have been the seat of the mischief, it is a remarkable circumstance that the contamination should have survived only so long as bottle 53-N was in use, and then have ceased to manifest itself. To proceed with the needle, it was placed in smoking-hot oil before operations commenced; this should in the ordinary course have sufficed to completely sterilize it. Then Lieutenant-Colonel Semple has made an experiment in which a similar needle dipped in a tetanus culture, and used immediately afterwards on a guinea pig, failed to impart tetanus; this shows that a contaminated needle would not necessarily convey tetanus in all cases. The contamination could not have been transferred from some infected material to the needle between the several inoculations as the evidence establishes no such material was ever used We think the possibility of the mischief having been on the arms of the 19 persons, or imparted by the material with which the arms were washed, too remote to be accepted in the circumstances of the case. We have dealt with these hypotheses as fair samples of what might be advanced in support of the alternative that the mischief was not in the fluid, and not as an exhaustive catalogue of possibilities; but we regard them as so typical as to render further enumeration needless. There is also the important circumstance that on the examination of the bottle at Kasauli it was found to contain tetanus bacilli, and though not absolutely conclusive on the point, we have always regarded this fact as strongly suggestive of the inference that the contamination was in the fluid. We are now confirmed in this view by the experiments set out in Appendix B (bottle no. 4, experiments 7 and 8) which establish that, though there were tetanus germs in the ½ c c. of the fluid left in the bottle no. 4, the conditions in it when thus emptied did not permit of their growth, and this points to the conclusion that the bacilli found by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple in the Malkowal bottle were the result of a growth that had taken place in the fluid.

If the matter had rested here, we should have regarded it as the only reasonable inference, that at some time or other the specific contamination had been introduced into the fluid. But the evidence shows that this same syringe was used after an interval of a few minutes, and that the persons inoculated by its means from another bottle are not known to have manifested any symptoms of tetanus. On this fact has been founded the argument that the freedom from tetanus of those subsequently inoculated is inconsistent with the theory that the specific contamination could ever have entered the syringe, for if so contaminated, it is urged, its sterilisation could not have been completed by being merely rinsed out with carbolic acid of a strength of 1 in 20 The experiments that have been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, appended to this report, show, we think, that the argument is so far well founded that, where a fluid containing a culture of tetanus is used, the syringe, even after it has been washed out with a 1 in 20 solution of carbolic acid, may retain enough contamination to affect fluid with which it is subsequently filled. The extent, however, of its influence varies according to the richness of the growth between fatal results and absence of all manifestations. There are no means of forming an opinion as to the precise richness of the growth in the bottle 53-N beyond Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's view that it was a poor growth in comparison with that which he used in his experiments nos. 1 and 2 in Appendix E This view is based on (1) microscopical specimens, and (2) the rapidity of the fatal effects on guinea pigs. We therefore are unable to accept the argument that the freedom from tetanus of those persons subsequently inoculated shows that the specific contamination

could not have entered the syringe, and after full consideration we think the contamination was in the fluid. Mr. Haffkine's experiments, Appendix C, in no way disturb this conclusion.

If the contamination was in the fluid, then it must have found its way there either before or after the bottle was opened at Malkowal. That it might have effected an entrance at Malkowal cannot be disputed; thus, by way of illustration, the stopper or the forceps might have been dropped on the ground and applied to the mouth of the bottle with contamination adhering, or spores, settled between the rubber stopper and the rim of the bottle, might have dropped in as the stopper was pulled out.

In favour of the view that the mischief happened at Malkowal reliance has been placed on (*a*) failure to observe a smell, (*b*) the absence of explosive noise, or, to adopt the language of one of the witnesses, the fact that the stopper did not come out with a pop, and (*c*) the tardy manifestation of the tetanus symptoms. No doubt the presence of tetanus, at any rate in a pure culture, may be detected by one experienced and on the alert, by its characteristic smell; our personal observation, however, leads to the conclusion that all bottles of plague prophylactic have a peculiar and not agreeable smell, so that Dr Elliot, under the circumstances in which he was working, may well have failed to specialise a tetanus smell. The failure to perceive a smell is undoubtedly a fact that calls for consideration, but we do not regard it as so conclusive in favour of tetanus having been introduced at Malkowal as to outweigh all other considerations. To the absence of explosive sound we attribute no importance, so that it only remains to consider the value of the inference based on the tardy manifestation of the disease. It is contended that had the contamination been introduced in the Laboratory and growing for five weeks, it would have formed toxins, which would have caused a more rapid onset of the symptoms of the disease. It must be conceded that in experiments on animals the rapidity of the onset is influenced by the amount and virulence of the toxin introduced, and *à priori* we see no reason for saying that similar results might not follow the injection of the tetanus microbe with its toxin into the human body. Manifestly there can be no appeal to clinical experience which is based on observations of cases where it must be supposed the microbe alone has been introduced, and has only commenced the elaboration of toxin—the actual cause of the symptoms—after it has established itself in the injured part. Though therefore the ordinary incubation of tetanus in clinical experience in India is a period, which substantially corresponds with what was manifested at Malkowal, it is impossible to say, in the absence of experiment, what the sequel would be where a ready formed toxin is injected into the human system. It is therefore clear, accepting all that this train of thought implies, we cannot estimate the exact import of the duration of the incubation in the Malkowal cases. This concludes the considerations favouring the view that the contamination was introduced at Malkowal. Against it there is the fact that the specific contamination permeated the whole fluid in the bottle, as is shown by the uniform results on the sufferers, and without a series of suppositions opposed to all reasonable probability, these results can only be attributed to a growth of some duration, though not necessarily of great vigour, a view strongly supported by the experiments mentioned above. We regard this circumstance of such moment as to outbalance the arguments on the other side.

It follows from this that in our opinion the specific contamination was introduced before the bottle was opened at Malkowal, and we see nothing in the quality of the agency employed, taking it as a whole which imposes any antecedent improbability in the way of accepting this conclusion. Though our finding does not in form follow the terms of the thirteenth issue, in substance it does; for the possibility of contamination entering the bottle after it was issued, but before it was opened, could only be attributed to defective operations in the Laboratory.

How the contamination was introduced cannot be ascertained: we can only endeavour to narrow down the possibilities, and for this purpose it is necessary to state certain relevant facts. The prophylactic contained in the Malkowal bottle was part of a brew known as 53-N. This brew was inseminated on the 17th of September 1902. On the 19th of September it was examined and emulsified, sterile water being syphoned down aseptically and the film of plague growth

washed off the agar surface by shaking the flask. On the same day Stephen, who then for the first time commenced practical work, decanted by syphoning the contents of the flask into five issuing bottles, at the same time syphoning a sample of the material into an agar test tube. The test tube growth was four days later examined for purity, and found pure, and the five bottles were tied up in a separate bag and sent for sterilization by heat. On the 23rd September one of the five bottles taken as a sample was examined for sterility by insemination into a tube of sterile broth. On the 25th this tube was found to be sterile, and after dosing, the five bottles were handed over to the despatching department. Four of them were sent out on the 30th September in box 202 to the Plague Medical Officer at Jullundur, and on the 4th of October the fifth bottle was sent in box 205 to the Superintendent, Central Disinfection Depôt, Jullundur. It was this last bottle that was used at Malkowal, and as a result of the evidence and what we saw at the Laboratory, we hold that this was not the sample bottle manipulated by De Souza. We think it improbable that contamination was introduced into the fluid prior to the stage at which it was handed over to the decanting clerk (1) by reason of the tests which cover that period, one of which was anærobic as well as ærobic ; (2) because the manipulations up to that time had been performed by highly trained bacteriologists ; and (3) because, as we have discovered the remaining bottles of brew 53-N were used without producing tetanus symptoms, or, so far as we could learn, any bad results. For the reasons already stated, the possibility of contamination at the sampling stage may be excluded, so that limiting ourselves to what is reasonably probable the source of contamination is narrowed down to a choice between the following possibilities :—

(*a*) the bottle may have been insufficiently sterilized before it came into the decanter's hands ,

(*b*) the decanting may have been performed with defective precautions ;

(*c*) the final sterilization may have loosend the stopper with the result that the specific contamination entered, either in the cold bath, or afterwards before the bottle was opened at Malkowal.

To make an exclusive selection from these possibilities with any show of reason is impossible.

L. JENKINS.
G. BOMFORD.
D. SEMPLE.

BOMBAY;
16th April 1903.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1375, dated the 6th March 1903.

From—Major D. SEMPLE, M.D., R.A.M.C., Director, Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the results of a series of experiments carried out by me with the object of throwing more light on several points discussed in the answers of the Commission to issues 13 and 14 in connection with the Malkowal tetanus cases.

2. Before leaving Bombay I discussed these experiments (or the general trend of them) with Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, I.M.S., and I am now sending a copy of the results to them.

In order to clear up several points touched upon by the Commission in their report when answering issues 13 and 14 in connection with the specific contamination which gave rise to the Malkowal tetanus cases, the following experiments were carried out by me at the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli, on my return from Bombay :—

Experiment 1.—A needle dipped in a tetanus culture and used immediately afterwards to prick a guinea pig failed to give the animal tetanus.

Experiment 2.—A 1 c.c. syringe filled with a tetanus culture, then emptied and washed out once with 1 in 20 carbolic acid solution, then filled with sterile broth and the contents inoculated hypodermically into a guinea pig failed to give the animal tetanus.

Experiment 3.—A guinea pig inoculated hypodermically with $\frac{1}{20}$ c.c. of a tetanus culture did not contract tetanus.

The result of this experiment does away with the necessity for experiments 1 and 2 and at the same time proves that a considerable quantity of this particular tetanus is required to infect a susceptible animal.

Experiment 4.—A guinea pig inoculated hypodermically with $\frac{1}{10}$ c.c. of tetanus culture contracted tetanus on the third day.

Experiment 5.—Tetanus planted in a bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic, and incubated at 37°C. for seven days, grew well, and gave the characteristic smell of tetanus when opened.

There was no explosive noise of any kind when removing the cork from the bottle. Numerous tetanus bacilli were present in stained specimens.

Experiment 6.—Tetanus and micrococci planted in a bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic, and incubated at 37°C. for seven days, grew well, and gave the characteristic smell of tetanus when opened.

There was no explosive sound of any kind when removing the cork from the bottle. Numerous tetanus bacilli and also micrococci were present in stained specimens.

Experiment 7.—Tetanus planted in water-agar plague prophylactic, and incubated under anærobic conditions for seven days, grew well, and gave the characteristic smell of tetanus when opened. Numerous tetanus bacilli were present in stained specimens.

Experiment 8.—Tetanus planted in a bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic, to which 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid had been added gave no growth after being incubated seven days at 37°C.

Experiment 9.—Tetanus failed to grow in glucose broth, and ordinary broth under anærobic conditions, when 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid had been added.

Glucose broth under anærobic conditions is one of the most favourable media for tetanus to grow in.

These experiments, with the exception of no. 4, were done on the 19th February. Experiment no. 4 was done on the 23rd February because Experiment no. 3 failed to contract tetanus.

The guinea pigs used were two-thirds grown healthy animals.

The water-agar plague prophylactic used was obtained from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, and had been returned from the Punjab last November.

The bottles were tested for sterility (including an anærobic test for tetanus) before planting tetanus into them.

The tetanus used in all cases was a pure culture isolated by me from the Malkowal bottle (53-N) on the 15th November 1902 when it was sent to Kasauli for examination.

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APPENDIX B.

Further Experiments with tetanus to elucidate certain points touched upon by the Commission in connection with the Specific Contamination which gave rise to the Malkowal Tetanus Cases.

Bottle no. 1.—A sterile bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic (capacity 30 c.c.; Brew no. 58-B 1; date 20th October 1906, dose 1-5 c.c.) was inoculated on 19th February 1903 with one platinum loop of a pure broth culture of Malkowal tetanus bacilli and also with a non-pathogenic coccobacillus. The bottle was then incubated at a temperature of 37°C. for seven days and examined microscopically on 26th February 1903 when a rich growth of tetanus germs was found, also other bacilli. The characteristic smell of tetanus was observed, but no explosive noise of any kind, on removing the cork. It was then put aside in a dark cupboard at room temperature (about 18°C).

Experiment 1.—31st March Three guinea pigs received hypodermically from bottle no 1, $\frac{1}{20}$th, $\frac{1}{10}$th, and $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c. respectively. All three died from tetanus next day; the $\frac{1}{10}$th c. c. one at about 8 A.M., the $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c. one at 11 A.M.; and the $\frac{1}{20}$th c. c one at about 3 P.M. This experiment proves that bottle no. 1 contained a rich and virulent growth of tetanus.

Experiment 2.—A sterile 20 c.c syringe was filled once from bottle no. 1 and allowed to remain full for two minutes, after which the contents were slowly expelled through the needle. It was then filled with a 1 in 20 solution of carbolic acid, and after two minutes (without any shaking) this was also slowly expelled through the needle. The syringe was then filled with sterile peptone broth, and 1½ c.c injected hypodermically into 19 guinea pigs (a second re-filling to the extent of 8½ c.c. being necessary to complete the 19 inoculations of 1½ c.c. each). Result:—

April 3rd.—3 show symptoms of tetanus.
„ 4th.—10 show symptoms of tetanus.
„ 5th.—15 show symptoms of tetanus.
„ 6th.—17 show symptoms of tetanus.
„ 15th.—Since the 6th, seven have died from tetanus, symptoms slight in the others which are likely to recover.

Bottle no. 2.—On 19th February a sterile bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic (capacity 30 c c , Brew no 12-A e, date 1st October 1902; dose 2 c.c.) had carbolic acid to the extent of 0 5 per cent. added to it, and was then inoculated with one platinum loop of a pure broth culture of Malkowal tetanus, and placed in the incubator at 37°C. for seven days On examining the bottle on 26th February 1903, there was no growth of tetanus; no smell on opening it; and no tetanus bacilli found in stained specimens. It was then put aside in a dark cupboard at room temperature (about 18°C.).

Experiment 3.—31st March. Two guinea pigs were given hypodermically 1 c.c. and 1½ c.c. respectively from bottle no. 2, after it had been well shaken up. Both remained free from tetanus.

Experiment 4.—Two anærobic cultivations were made in peptone broth from bottle no. 2, and incubated at 37° C. One showed a growth of tetanus, and the other remained sterile.

Remarks.—Bottle no. 2 and Experiments 3 and 4 show that 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid prevents a growth of tetanus germs in water-agar plague prophylactic, and would be likely to prevent an accidental contamination of such a bottle with a small quantity of tetanus germs from having any harmful effects, though not necessarily completely destroying the contamination.

Bottle no. 3.—1st April. A large platinum loop from bottle no. 1 (a rich growth of tetanus and other bacilli) was inoculated into a sterile bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic, containing 30 c.c., and then well shaken up.

Experiment 5.—1st April. Two guinea pigs received hypodermically 1 c.c. and 1½ c.c. respectively from bottle no. 3.

Result.—Both contracted tetanus on the fourth day.

Remarks.—This experiment shows that a platinum loop of tetanus from a rich growth in water-agar plague prophylactic is sufficient to permeate a 30 c.c. bottle to such an extent that 1 c.c. conveys the disease to a guinea pig.

Bottle no. 4.—6th April. A small piece of thin straw, about one-fourth centimetre square, was dipped into bottle no. 1 (a rich growth of tetanus and other bacilli) and allowed to remain in for two minutes and moved about so as to contaminate it. It was then removed with a sterile needle and allowed to dry in a sterile glass dish at room temperature for one hour, then placed in a sterile bottle of water-agar plague prophylactic containing 30 c.c. for five minutes, and well shaken up several times after which it was removed.

Experiment 6.—6th April. Five guinea pigs received hypodermically 1 c.c. each from bottle no. 4.

Result.—All five animals remained free from tetanus.

Experiment 7.—6th April. The contents of bottle no. 4 with the exception of ½ c.c. were poured out, the bottle corked up and placed in the incubator, at 37° C.

Result.—No growth of tetanus took place in this bottle.

Experiment 8.—6th April. An anærobic cultivation was made from the ½ c.c. remaining in bottle no. 4.

Result.—Typical growth of tetanus was present on the 3rd day.

Remarks.—Experiments 6, 7 and 8 prove (1st) that the amount of tetanus bacilli which adhered to the small piece of straw when dipped in a rich culture of tetanus was sufficient to permeate a 30 c.c. bottle of plague prophylactic, but not to such an extent that 1 c.c. of its contents would convey the disease to guinea pigs. (2nd) That 0·5 c.c. of water-agar plague prophylactic thus infected and allowed to remain in a 30 c.c. bottle would not admit of a growth of tetanus even when incubated at 37° C. (the most favourable temperature for the growth of this bacillus). The ærobic conditions in the bottle would account for absence of growth.

D. SEMPLE, *Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.*

The 16th April 1903.

APPENDIX C.

No. 292, dated the 8th February 1903.

Demi-official from—W. M. HAFFKINE, Esq., C.I.E., Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory,

To—Major D. SEMPLE, M.D., R.A M.C., Secretary to the Punjab Inoculation Commission.

I shall be obliged for your kindly examining and submitting to the Commission accompanying specimens.

On the 2nd instant Kapadia and I placed into a sterile prophylactic bottle, containing 30 c. c. of sterile broth, a minute bit of straw exactly similar to the one now forwarded in a sample tube. (It is surrounded there by a square of red ink.) The bit was got, aseptically, from the interior of a freshly dropped ball of horse-dung. It was about 1 m.m. in length, ⅛ m.m. in breadth, and of a microscopically unmeasurable thinness. As soon as the bit was placed in the bottle, the latter was shaken lightly (it was plugged with a sterile cotton plug), and a sterile 20 c.c. syringe was filled from it. The contents of the syringe was then injected in doses of 1½ c.c. into 13 test tubes containing melted agar which was allowed to solidify in a sloped position. As soon as the syringe was empty, it was refilled with the remaining 10 c.c. of broth, another 6 agar tubes were treated in the same way. Thus in a few minutes 19 agar tubes, representing 19 patients, were injected with sterile material contaminated by the bit of straw above described.

2. After that I filled the syringe with sterile broth, rinsed it by shaking it, and ejected the contents; filled the syringe with sterile broth again, shook it again, and ejected this too, to imitate Elliot's (*a*) first squirting out a syringeful of carbolic lotion, and (*b*) then filling the syringe with lotion again and emptying it, when taking up bottle no. 3.

3. After that I filled the syringe with sterile broth, and injected the latter in doses of 1½ c.c. into 10 agar tubes. The latter would correspond to the patients inoculated by Elliot from bottle No. 3.

I forward herewith the agar tubes in question. The first series are marked as nos. 1 to 19 inclusive. The second, as nos. 20 to 32. In the first series, apart from a few larger colonies, there is a number of minute ones in the depth of the agar (up to 50 colonies and above per tube). I am sending in a magnifying glass for their examination. In order to make it certain that these are colonies of microbes, I cut out, as you will see, a piece of agar from tube no. 1. The piece cut out is in the second of the two sample tubes which I am sending. I made a microscopic slide from one of the suspected colonies and am sending the slide on. It shows a flourishing mass of stout cocco-bacilli, some in pairs, but mostly single, sometimes in fours.

In the second series of tubes I find, in some of them, certain single points or a couple of points per tube, resembling the minute colonies of the series nos. 1 to 19. In one, there is one colony fairly well developed, apparently of another species. I have not made slides from these tubes yet, but the difference in the number of colonies per tube, assuming that the second series contains real colonies, is great.

II.

4. You will find in the parcel a third series of agar tubes marked nos. 33—42. These were inseminated as follows: Dr. Gibson prepared a moderately turbid emulsion of the yellow sarcina in sterile broth. I filled a sterile syringe with that emulsion, and gave it to Kapadia to squirt out the contents, at dose of 1½ c.c., at an interval of about one minute. When the 20 c.c. of the contents were squirted out, 10 c.c. more of the same emulsion were introduced, and squirted out in the same way, to imitate contamination of a syringe by a fairly rich culture of (tetanus) microbes injected into 19 patients. After that, the syringe was twice rinsed with sterile broth to imitate sterilization by rinsing. The syringe was then filled with sterile broth and 1½ c.c. of the latter squirted

out into each of the agar tubes, nos. 33—42, to correspond to the inoculation of patients with no. 3 Malkowal bottle. Apart from the larger colonies grown on the surface of the agar, there are numberless small ones in the mass of it.

The result of the above two experiments illustrates, it seems to me, to perfection, the following line of reasoning: if, at the time of filling the first syringe at Malkowal, bottle 53-N contained a fairly rich culture of tetanus bacilli, similar to, or even much less rich than, Dr. Gibson's emulsion, rinsing should have left the syringe very badly contaminated and one would be justified in expecting tetanus cases in those inoculated from bottle no 3. If, on the other hand, contamination occurred at the time of the operation, from, say, a bit of dirt in the needle, or from one dropped in during the opening of the bottle, a number of contaminating microbes would be injected into *each* of the first 19 patients, and only single microbes, or hardly any, injected into those who got bottle no. 3.

No 296, dated the 9th February 1903.

Demi-official from—W. M HAFFKINE, Esq., C.I.E., Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory,

To—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C I E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

The articles referred to in my demi-official of yesterday's date to the Secretary, Malkowal Commission, forwarded to you yesterday, are being posted to your address to-day. The magnifying glass has been omitted.

The articles referred to are two sample tubes containing a piece of straw and a piece of agar with colonies of microbes in it, three series of 42 agar tubes and a microscope slide made from one of the suspected colonies of microbes in the agar tubes.

Extracts from evidence taken before the Commission.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

I am Director-in-Chief of the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel. I have occupied this position, though not under that title, from the institution of the Laboratory on the 8th October 1896.

The prophylactic fluid is a combination of sterilised bodies of microbes and of a supernatant fluid. When I speak of a "supernatant fluid" I mean the cultivation fluid in which the plague microbial growth had been obtained. The fluid had been prepared mostly according to the process described in the second column of the tabular statement* which I have handed over to the Commission, and in some cases according to that described in the third column. I can complete this information by reference to the Laboratory books if required. Prior to this I had not employed the manipulations described in the other columns for the purpose of supplying plague prophylactic to the Punjab or elsewhere. I have always employed a water-agar vaccine in preparing the anti-cholera fluid.

* See below, page 2584

As appears from my letter of the 31st July to the Government of Bombay I had found it necessary, in order to meet the Punjab demand, to introduce a modification in the manufacture of the prophylactic

I had determined on this at the time of my telegram of the 17th June, in order to meet the circumstances of the case in a way which I considered correct, and informed Government. It was a modification, the principles of which I had previously thought out the principle is to be found in my letter to the Government of India of the 7th June 1898 (reproduced on page 644, Volume III, Indian Plague Commission), but the details were, as they must always be, adapted to the circumstances of the present case. The details may be seen from my letter of the 12th August 1902 to the Government of Bombay. As stated, I first referred to this modification in my letter of the 31st July to the Government of Bombay, when submitting to them a statement of my requirements for the Punjab work. I did not at this stage notify the modification to Wilkinson, because it was more a modification in the process of preparation than in the product. I may illustrate my meaning as follows: had I substituted for my prophylactic a material prepared on the lines of anti-toxic serum, or had I substituted for the living cholera vaccine a sterilized vaccine, I should have considered it my duty to notify to Wilkinson or any applicant, as that would have been an essential change in the product, involving different principles and results. Here it was only a modification in the manner of manufacture, that is an alteration of the nature of those which are constantly recurred to in this or other laboratories either to further improve a product, or to adapt the manufacture to circumstances.

In former times, as I mentioned, we had been accustomed to send prophylactic to the Punjab and elsewhere with modifications of the above kind without notifying. The above refers particularly to the operations described in column 3 of my tabular statement.

Subsequently, in the third week of September, when the assistance we were expecting failed us, and we found we were unable to carry out the plan proposed with the means at our disposal, we determined to have recourse, in the meantime and at least partially, to the water-agar prophylactic (my statement, column 6) for the following reasons: The water-agar modification was the simplest and the easiest, and far and away the quickest to prepare, I had not my staff adequate or trained to prepare the material on the other lines and time permitted of no delay, as I stated in my wire to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the 4th September 1902; I consequently determined on supplying, for the time being, the water-agar material as a correct temporary substitute.

I thought it most necessary to meet the Punjab demand, and in my opinion this was a satisfactory temporary substitute.

I did not notify immediately this temporary measure to the Bombay Government or to the Punjab Government or to Wilkinson prior to Wilkinson's visit to the Laboratory, a week later. Mr. Hallifax was writing to me about Wilkinson's coming to Bombay to enquire into the change; three days after we started the water-agar material subsequently sent out to the Punjab.

Supernatant fluid was absent from the water-agar prophylactic.

Note—I here refer to paragraphs 26,512 to 26,515 of Dr. Haffkine's Evidence, Volume III, Report of Indian Plague Commission, and question him on it in reference to the water-agar fluid.

No doubt I did in my evidence use the word "inadmissible," and say that as long as no other treatment has been shown to be as effective as the one employed, it was "inadmissible" to modify it. From the context it will be seen that the word "inadmissible" was used for "unjustifiable," or "not reasonable." I was being subjected to a hostile examination and my words may have been more forcible than they should have been, or may not have been well chosen.

Under the circumstances of September 1902, I considered I *was* justified in not delaying my operations for the purpose of obtaining the supernatant fluid. The opinion in the most competent quarters is that the supernatant fluid is superfluous. I may, for this, refer to the Indian Plague Commission, or I might say to any authority that has written on the matter. Under the circumstances, I thought there was justification in adopting the quicker method of manufacture.

The old prophylactic had two constituents, and all that was done as a temporary and partial measure * was that one of them was, under the urgency of the case, temporarily eliminated, and that eliminated was a constituent which most authorities considered useless. It was a temporary elimination of a minor and, according to the general consensus of opinion, doubtful constituent.

* For we were continuing as far as we could the manufacture on the lines notified to Government in my letter of the 31st July
W. M. HAFFKINE.

I would not call the modification relatively very substantial, as judged by the nature of the product and the results to be obtained.

I had no idea that the Punjab Government were at all interested in the method of manufacture. I do not think it would be right to go to the Indian Plague Commission's Report of 1899-1900 for a description of the details of my process in 1902.

I knew that the Punjab Government and Wilkinson were anxious that people should come forward willingly. I cannot think that the people could have been deterred because the dose would be smaller or the reaction slighter.

In my own experience, I have observed that people who wish to be inoculated, always desire to have a smaller dose. I do not think suspicion ever did arise in the Punjab or elsewhere on this account. The doses prescribed in former times used also to vary, *viz.*, between 2 c. c. and 7½ to 10 c. c. In individual cases, they varied much more, persons being often inoculated with 1½ or even 1 c.c. for various reasons.

Though the dose was small, we supplied the same size of syringe, first, because we keep a standard size, and it is important that the constituent parts of the instruments should be interchangeable; and secondly, because the ordinary syringe can quite well be used for the small dose. If the Punjab Government had wanted bigger doses, it could have been done in the water-agar prophylactic simply by adding more water; but of course the number of small bottles which were available for bottling the material would not have sufficed; an addition of some five lakhs of them was required for material of a 5 c. c. dosage.

I expected, and the facts, I believe, have already proved, that the effect of the water-agar would be a smaller reduction of case mortality, but that there would be little difference, or possibly, or even, I thought, probably, an improvement, in the incidence of attacks.

I considered that the smaller reduction in case mortality would be the result of the absence of the supernatant fluid.

On this point I do not think there is a single expert who shares my view. The almost universal view in published reports is that the water-agar process is to be preferred.

So far as it controls the incidence of attack, I agree with the general view that the water-agar fluid is, at least, as efficacious as that which contains the supernatant fluid, for it contains the more important constituent of it, and that in a better condition. Apart from these *à priori* grounds for my opinion, I rely on a number of experiments made on animals, on the operations in Formosa, and of course also, by comparison, on the inoculations against cholera. Besides that, as regards the safety of the material, members of the staff have been inoculated, and there I have had an opportunity of first observing the reaction.

I got information as to the experiments on animals from the German Commission's Report and the Indian Plague Commission's Report, in addition to the experiments which have been made here.

I have sent the water-agar fluid to other parts of India besides the Punjab; I have received reports from most of the correspondents to whom I have sent the prophylactic.

The result is that out of the whole number of correspondents to whom we sent that prophylactic, in September—October, 42 in all, some 30 have replied to our inquiries. Except in two cases all have said they observed no mishaps of any kind.

Of these two exceptions, one is Lieutenant Mathews, I.M.S., in charge of the 10th Bengal Lancers, Cawnpore, who states he had six abscesses in about 5,000 inoculations, and that 179 other persons inoculated with the same brew had no abscesses. The other is Captain Walton, I.M.S., Cawnpore, who observed three abscesses out of 5,390 cases. He does not state whether others were inoculated from the same brew. In both instances the abscesses were very mild and easily healed up.

I will furnish you with copies of all these reports.

As to the liability to contamination, the manufacture of water-agar is simpler and involves less manipulations than the standard process, but I do not attribute much importance to this point. The difference is that the carbolizing manipulation is absent from the water-agar process and therefore involves one opening less. Besides that in the standard process cultivation goes on for six weeks instead of the two to six days in the water-agar, and in a mois climate like that in Bombay this is a matter of importance.

I considered heating the water-agar fluid, *after* bottling, to 65°—70° C. for an hour, a sufficient, if not a preferable, substitute for the carbolizing *before* bottling, up to the time of corking, and including this, the water-agar was less exposed to risk of contamination. It may be that in heating the issuing bottles of water prophylactic for sterilization there is a risk of corks, if not properly fastened, becoming loose, owing to the pressure caused by the heating; but firstly, we have provided for that by fastening the cork with a metal collar before it is subjected to heating, and secondly, the prophylactic is exposed to the risk of loose corks from exposure of the box for hours on a stretch on a railway platform in the sun to, I believe, quite a similar amount of heat; even in the railway van, on the journey up-country, that risk exists in certain seasons. The water-agar fluid would be equally exposed to this; and an additional hour in the sterilizing tub would make only a relative difference.

Question.—Do you not think that the omission to carbolize did not increase the risk of contamination?

Answer.—The addition of carbolic involved an additional opening of the flask and, as we thought then, one additional transference of the material, and to that extent involved a further risk of contamination. The comparison stands thus up to the time of ultimately bottling the material and of sterilizing it if the corking is done correctly.

But admitting that both prophylactics had been prepared equally aseptically and that contamination occurs subsequently, then a difference will occur to the following extent :—

(*a*) Half per cent. of carbolic lotion admits a very large proportion of contamination: thus in a carbolized prophylactic prepared by a better agency and only corked with defective corks, the Indian Plague Commission have found 22·5 per cent. of bottles contaminated (*see* their Report, page 188, Volume V). I have found by experiment that half per cent. of carbolic does not restrain the growth of microbes floating in the Indian air. If I were to expose in Bombay 20 wine glasses filled with sterile broth carbolised with half per cent., every wine glass will become turbid from the development of bacteria, which will indicate failure of preventing growth.

(*b*) A certain number of microbes will, however, be prevented from growing, and others will be killed. It is probably the case that those which resist the carbolic and survive, *i.e.*, for which the addition of carbolic is useless, are the harmful ones.

Question.—On what do you base this?

Answer.—It is the spore-bearing bacilli, like the microbe of tetanus, anthrax, malignant œdema, that resists the operation of half per cent. carbolic; the tetanus microbe would probably live in such a solution for very many months; I do not, however, know that it would multiply in such a medium, though it is not impossible. Also some harmful non-sporing bacilli, like typhoid, would survive, and some grow in a much stronger carbolic solution than many harmless microbes would. This is even one of the methods of isolating typhoid bacilli from harmless water microbes. I would refer in this connection to the Indian Plague Commission Report, page 188 ("It well may be").

It is a further circumstance in favour of the water-agar that it is a much less nutritive medium than broth.

At first, when I worked by myself, I did not use carbolic, notwithstanding the fact that I did not heat after bottling but before bottling. It is a method by which one seeks to meet one portion of accidental failure, *i.e.*, contamination by non-resistant microbes.

Later, I had recourse to the addition of carbolic to minimise contamination: it is a safeguard, but only a safeguard to a very small extent. I used it, when the preparation had to pass into the hands of others. It was a means of covering a part of the results of a possible slip. This, or a similar process, is futile, when the agency or appliances are less satisfactory. I refer again to the 22·5 per cent. of non-sterile bottles, found by the Indian Plague Commission, in *carbolised* brews, when corked with ordinary corks.

I omitted the carbolic in the water-agar process, because the prophylactic was heated owing to certain technical necessities, *after* being bottled.

The heating with carbolic is undesirable (*see* page 186 of Indian Plague Commission's Report).

To have carbolized after heating would have involved opening each bottle.

To heat while the emulsion was on the agar might, as we then thought, have melted the agar; I have since found that this is not so, when the proportion of agar is so high (3 per cent.) as we use it in this Laboratory. To remove the fluid from the agar, before bottling, would have meant an additional exposure.

I heated after bottling, and so, in my opinion, followed a procedure not less effective than carbolizing before bottling.

The heating, like carbolizing to half per cent., was not sufficient to destroy spores of tetanus microbes, and it would not have restrained their subsequent growth. I cannot say that half per cent. carbolic would not have restrained their subsequent growth. I cannot say one way or the other. I know that it would not have affected tetanus spores and would not have restrained the growth of many other microbes.

I am unable to say whether a bottle filled in the usual way with plague fluid is favourable or not to tetanus growth. I would, for growth of tetanus, endeavour to establish anærobic conditions. The tetanus microbe is not strictly anærobic.

In November I did return to the antiseptic plan as a substitute for heating after bottling. It was to meet an objection based on our having changed; and also the necessity for the other plan has ceased as soon as we were in a position to give up the water-agar process.

It may have been an imaginary objection, but the whole outcry was against our having "changed." I did not think there was much difference between the two plans.

It was not because I thought the antiseptic plan *safer* that I returned to it. The method of working is and must be such as to make the risk of contaminating with extraneous microbes practically worthless.

Even if I had added the half per cent. carbolic to the water-agar, there is no reason to think that, taking the operations as a whole, the proportion of contaminations would have been less. As a matter of fact, I know that that would not have been the case. I have actual facts showing this.

Even assuming for the sake of argument that the tetanus in the Malkowal bottle had been introduced in this Laboratory, I do not think the addition of a half per cent. carbolic lotion would have made a difference in the results, because to cause tetanus an inappreciable quantity of microbes is required. Dangerous microbes do not float about singly. A particle of dirt is required to contaminate a bottle with dangerous microbes, not a microbe floating in the air.

Half per cent. solution of carbolic may tend to check the tetanus *growth*, but its practical effects would be *nil*. I cannot accept as a general proposition that length of time would increase its effect.

Tetanus not being a strict anærobe does not suffer much from the admission of a limited quantity of air. I would not regard the presence of half per cent. of carbolic lotion as *favourable* to the growth of tetanus bacilli. It is on the contrary likely that the growth would be restrained.

If reasoning of this kind, in which account is not taken of the degrees was to decide as to what is admissible or not in practice, then there should be no bacteriological product issued for hypodermic injection without containing half per cent. carbolic lotion, or some equivalent antiseptic; as a matter of fact, bacteriological products are largely issued without antiseptics.

Calmette does not carbolise his antivenene.

Looking at it as a practical question, the new prophylactic without its carbolic acid, but heated after bottling, is not more liable to contamination than the old.

The general principles and the methods of sterilization in regard to apparatus, media, etc., in connection with the new prophylactic were the same as those applied to the old prophylactic; and where there was deviation, as for instance the ultimate sterilisation by heating the bottles in collars, without carbolising, we had our previous experience in the preparation of anti-typhoid vaccine which was not contaminated. The difference between the amount of contamination in the anti-typhoid and anti-plague prophylactics is to be attributed only to the difference in the workers.

The prophylactic issued was contaminated * and to a considerable extent. Putting Malkowal aside, that non-sterility was harmless as proved by the results, I myself was party only to recalling one brew. Major Bannerman can probably tell as to the recalling of the rest, and can tell the special reasons in each case.

* Should be "non-sterile," in the bacteriological sense.

W. M. H.

2nd February 1903.

I determined in consultation with the staff to adopt the broth-agar prophylactic. Major Bannerman and I generally decided as to the *purity* of the brews, assisted sometimes by Captain Greig, I.M.S., and Major Bannerman assisted Kapadia, but never Kapadia alone decided and testified as to *sterility*. The general technique was prescribed by me.

I never passed brews for sterility, but it was always an officer of the superior staff appointed specially for that duty.

The Government of Bombay was not told of the water-agar, which was intended only as a temporary substitute, but only of the broth-agar; this was for the reasons I have already stated. So far as the Punjab Government is concerned, Wilkinson has seen the water-agar process a week after it had been started in preparation, and before it was sent out or they had begun operations in the Punjab.

26th January.—It was suggested by the Indian Plague Commission that the plague prophylactic should be re-sterilized at a temperature of 60° C. after it has been sealed up in the bottle for issue.

This was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of 13th March 1900, as a summary of the Commission's opinions, and forwarded to me, for information, with the Government Resolution no. 1714-P. of 14th March 1900.

This perhaps serves as an additional justification for heating the material after it was bottled. Immersion in cold water is an essential step. In the same paragraph of the Commission's Report there is a recommendation to reduce the dose; there or in another place, they insist that the dose should be reduced as much as possible.

It must be borne in mind that "contaminated" as used by a bacteriologist has not its popular meaning of being tainted with harmful elements; but means "not sterile." I may summarise my remarks by stating that what our staff was adequate to do in September and October was to prepare prophylactic *free from contamination*, but not a sterile product. I maintain that we did not issue a bottle which was contaminated, in the meaning of being tainted with harmful elements.

At the same time it is certain that it is desirable not to issue a single non-sterile bottle, for the following reasons, first, non-sterility is likely to impair to a certain extent the immunising properties of the material; and, secondly, by using that misleading term of the bacteriologists, it is possible to frighten those not aware of its specialised meaning, and this is illustrated, if I may be permitted to say so, in the present case. Whether I was justified, under the circumstances of September—October last, in issuing this prophylactic, I would refer to paragraph 43, page 16 of the same *Bombay Government Gazette*. The Commission will see that this reference is of much importance. My letter referred to in that paragraph is printed in Volume III, page 645 of the Plague Commission's Report.

At a time when very great pressure of work was caused at the Laboratory, by the outbreak in the Southern Maratha country, in 1898, and the brews issued, though carbolised, were to the extent of 22·5 per cent. of the bottles, non-sterile, the Indian Plague Commission recorded, on page 17 of the above *Government Gazette*, after an enquiry made throughout the whole of India: "We have not had any evidence laid before us which goes to show that any "serious ill-consequences have resulted from the defect in sterility spoken of "above."

I would, in this connection, refer also to Dr. Hornabrook's evidence as contained in an article by him published in the *Australasian Medical Gazette* of 20th December 1902, a copy of which I will furnish. (We have seen the original.)

In the present case at least 100,000 injections with the new fluid have been made in the Punjab and 20,000 elsewhere in India. A large number of bottles were non-sterile. Yet here was not a brew contaminated in the sense of tainted with harmful elements.

Question.—Can you say how far the absence of harmful results was due to rejection, or in other words to the vigilance of the inoculating officers?

Answer.—The following is against this:—

(1) A large number of non-sterile brews do not physically reveal themselves as by emitting smell or altering the appearance of the prophylactic.

(2) In the case of actually "rejectible" brews, there was inoculation done without harmful results, as appears in the evidence.

(3) The officers rejected a smaller proportion of brews than on investigation here were found to be non-sterile, for we found non-sterility in up to 50 per cent. of bottles.

In no instance were harmful contaminations discovered in the Laboratory. We always tested vigorously for sterility, and rejected *all* non-sterile brews without reference to the harmfulness or harmlessness of the contaminating microbe. We tested only ærobically.

Extract from a contribution on "The Advantages of Inoculation with Professor Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic" given by R.W. Hornabrook, M.B. M.R.C.S., Adelaide, S.A., late Special Medical Plague Officer, Government of Bombay, and Health Officer to the Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, in the Australasian Medical Gazette *of 20th December 1902, no. 255, Vol. XXI, no. 12, page 619.*

"During my plague work, I have done over 15,000 inoculations; in one case only did an abscess follow; this was in a woman who immediately after the operation went home and applied a cowdung poultice to her arm. I have never seen a patient seriously ill from inoculation, and in Dharwar we used to inoculate all ages from infants of one month to old people of 80 years."

"Dr. Alice Corthorn, who worked with me in Dharwar, in that town alone did some 14,000 inoculations with only one abscess; since then she has done tens of thousands of inoculations with the same amount of success. The late Captain Leumann, I.M.S., who worked at Hubli, a town a few miles from Dharwar, performed over 30,000 inoculations without any serious results to the health of the inoculated."

There might have been anærobic growth without our discovering it. Anærobic tests are however applied in no Laboratory, so far at any rate. In this Laboratory we used to inseminate in deep test tubes of broth, where certain possibility of anærobic microbes growing exists.

I would ask Major Semple whether he anærobically tests the spinal cords used for antirabic fluid.

(Major Semple says he tests every cord, but not anærobically, because the conditions practically exclude the possibility of tetanus being present.)

No brew was sent out which was non-sterile to our knowledge: whenever non-sterility was discovered we immediately recalled. Information received from the Punjab led us to institute a searching investigation and to test every bottle: it involved a complete cessation of the work in the Laboratory.

We thereby discovered that to test one bottle out of a brew, as approved by the Plague Commission, or even the far more rigorous test which we actually applied, was not sufficient. The Plague Commission referred to brews containing 60 to 70 bottles each. The water-agar brews contained 3 or 4 bottles each. We applied therefore a test 15 times more complete and still failed to effectively eliminate spoilt brews. That pointed to the untrained workers failing, from the bacteriological point of view, in all departments.

Carbolic solution was not added to the anti-typhoid fluid to which I referred above as being successfully prepared by sterilizing in water tubs *after* bottling.

I have never discovered tetanus in any of my cultivations, either here, in Paris, or elsewhere.

As between the use of the syphon and of the pipette for removing the fluid from the agar flasks, I think there are advantages on both sides.

In fact we adopted the pipette as a result of satisfactory observations in the course of our former operations, and of a direct experiment by Dr. Maynard.

At first I was in favour of the syphon; but subsequently, on demonstration by the staff, I modified my view. The decision to adopt the pipette was arrived at jointly by Major Bannerman, Dr. Gibson, and myself, after our having inspected the result of Dr. Maynard's work.

It was demonstrated that the flow could be regulated with certainty in the pipette. Experience in the Laboratory shows that the pipette required no more skill than the syphon If experience had shown otherwise, I would have used the syphon.

I mentioned on Saturday that I had not told the Bombay Government of my change to the water-agar process for reasons already stated; those reasons are briefly these:

Our deliberate plan was to issue bodies of microbes as grown on agar, mixed with the "supernatant fluid" for obtaining the requisite supernatant fluid, as described in my letter to the Government of India, no. 260 (*a*), of 7th September 1898, two to four months was required According to the broth-agar method, as adapted to the Punjab demand of June last, at least 10 days to a fortnight of manufacture alone was required. In this I do not include 10 days to a fortnight for testing. The inoculations in the Punjab were to begin on the 1st October, the material was to be sent from here not later than 28th September. The ultimate testing was to commence on the 18th; and by that time we had only a small quantity of supernatant fluid prepared.

As a temporary measure, one of those which are constantly employed in laboratories to meet emergencies, we decided to do, in a portion of the brews, without supernatant fluid, considering the disputed significance of it. In antirabic operations the prophylactic is ordinarily prepared from partially desiccated spinal cords, and made up from these the day the requisite desiccation is accomplished and the material is used; but to meet emergencies a reserve of glycerinised cords is kept, and recourse is had to this in case of necessity if the animal which is to furnish the cord dies from a mist infection. It would not be considered necessary to tell the applicant about the substitute used or the reason for it. Moreover, Wilkinson was here a week after preparation began, and he saw what he was to use before the material was ready for despatch.

Question.—Where do you suggest the specific contamination which caused the deaths at Malkowal was introduced into the fluid used for inoculation ?

Answer.—I would like at the outset to separate in the Government of India's Camp, no. 6, of 1st January 1903, the last two issues from the preceding 12, by pointing out that it is only in those that it is proper to speak of contamination in its ordinary sense, the other paragraphs refer to non-sterility in the bacteriological meaning of the word, which has no reference to harmfulness.

All the information in my possession at present points to the fact that the tetanus contamination was introduced *after* issue. I refer to the following facts:—

(1) Major Semple observed that when he examined the remnants of the fluid microscopically he found a couple of microbes in a field, in another none, in another a few, this was a satisfactory culture, seeing that the microscopic slide was prepared from a fluid culture. In such slides, under the best circumstances, only few microbes are seen. In such a satisfactory culture you would expect the characteristic smell, and that was observed by Major Semple. Dr. Elliot says when *he* opened the bottle there was no smell. If it had been contaminated in Bombay, by the time it reached Malkowal the culture was complete, because it is generally complete in a few days. There was the whole mass of contaminated fluid when Dr. Elliot smelt it, and only a few drops when Major Semple detected the smell.

(2) Perhaps, however, Dr. Elliot had a cold, which was not the case; and for that reason that test failed.

In view of this it becomes instructive to observe that his syringe apparently was not contaminated.

This seems probable from the fac that he afterwards used his syringe without harm; he did so very shortly afterwards, according to his statement in the laboratory and none of his subsequent patients got tetanus. The carbolic treatment to which he subjected his syringe was not enough to ensure the removal of the tetanus contamination if it existed in the bottle to the extent to which it did when Major Semple saw it.

I take his procedure as described in his evidence, *viz.*, the rinsing of the syringe with 5 per cent. carbolic lotion; I will further assume that a second measure is applied, *viz.*, filling the syringe with carbolic lotion and leaving it filled until the syringe has again to be used.

Squirting out a sterile fluid, not a real antiseptic, will not remove contamination from a syringe.

Spores of tetanus require 10 to 15 hours of the action of the solution of carbolic, 1 in 20, for depriving them of the power of cultivating, without speaking of depriving them of their power of causing disease, which in some cases is obtained only after further action.

His syringe could not have failed to be badly contaminated if the bottle was contaminated to the extent to which Major Semple saw it to be; and, if so, the procedure of sterilisation was not enough to ensure the latter.

(3) Also if there had been a tetanus growth, it is probable that the cork on opening the bottle would have come out with a pop and attracted attention. And lastly (4) though on this point I am not so certain; if the growth had been going on for five or six weeks a considerable amount of tetanus toxin should have been developed in the fluid, and we might have expected the tetanus symptoms earlier.

The above refers to the possibility of tetanus having been introduced in Bombay in September 1902.

When you ask me to suggest the actual source of the tetanus poisoning, I can only give you hypothetical conjectures, and should rather have liked to abstain from making any.

However, the needle may have been contaminated. As making this possible, I refer to Major Semple's tetanus nib. The tetanus might have remained in the needle, though it was put into hot oil as described by Dr. Elliot.

Question.—Do you think there could have been on the needle a sufficient quantity of tetanus microbes to affect all the 19 people ?

Answer.—It is admissible ; no experiment has been made on man, but man is probably as susceptible to tetanus as a guinea pig is to anthrax ; and I have been taught that it has been found by experiment that one bacillus of anthrax injected into a guinea pig is sufficient to give the disease.

Question.—Do you think the microbe would have resisted hot oil ?

Answer.—There is a temperature at which water would splutter on hot oil and yet not be sufficient to kill dry tetanus spores immerged in the oil.

I said that had tetanus microbes been in the bottle, in the proportion in which Major Semple found them subsequently, the microbes would remain in the syringe though the syringe was squirted out with a 5 per cent. carbolic lotion.

At least 10 hours are required to deprive the tetanus of its power of growth in artificial media. After 10 hours of submersion in 5 per cent. carbolic, Kitasato found, however, that the spores retained their virulence when injected into animals.

Therefore the use of carbolic for the purpose of rinsing a tetanus-infected syringe would, so far as sterilization goes, be equivalent to the use of sterile water or broth.

If a bacteriologist were offered a tetanus-infected syringe, and it was suggested to him to make it safe by rinsing it out with sterile broth, there would be a universal consensus of opinion that it would be impossible to do so.

If there were numerous plague microbes in the bottle they were brought into the syringe from it. Some would necessarily adhere to the interior walls of the syringe.

I would refer to the experiments mentioned at page 15 of Volume 1 of the Indian Plague Commission.

There is reason to believe that man is at least as susceptible to tetanus as rats are to plague

To judge of the extent of the theoretical or practical possibility of the tetanus contamination being introduced into the fluid in the course of the laboratory manipulations, one must have regard not to the manipulations alone, or to the abstract possibilities which they may present, but also to the tens of hundreds of thousands of doses issued from the Laboratory and to the present one being the first instance in which tetanus occurrence could be imputed to the Laboratory ; and in this imputed case there are the strong grounds to which I have referred for not attributing the tetanus to the Laboratory.

Question.—Supposing no precaution of any kind were taken, would there be the chance of tetanus appearing in the fluid ?

Answer.—Theoretically it would appear as if there would be the greatest possibilities of tetanus; and all our manipulations are calculated to obviate this. Nevertheless in examining actual facts the surprising result might have appeared as found in the history of the application of small-pox vaccine, in which bacteriological sterility does not exist, and, one may say, is practically even not aimed at. If I want to be absolutely certain, I cannot give any other answer.

The fact that Major Semple found tetanus microbes in the bottle does not qualify my opinion as to the probability of its introduction in the Laboratory, because the reasons I have given seem to me to exclude the possibility of this.

I, of course, cannot say how the tetanus microbe can have got into the bottle so as to be in it when examined by Major Semple. If I pursue the same hypothetical guess, I might say it may have come from the needle.

Just now I cannot account for the fact that only those, and at the same time all those inoculated from the same bottle were attacked except by referring it to the needle. But of course other guesses may be forthcoming.

If the needle was changed, it would overthrow my theory to that extent.

As to my answer above I wish to make it clear that the microbe, having been placed into the fluid by the needle, would develop in the remnants of that fluid.

The micrococci found by Major Semple using up the oxygen, create conditions favourable for growth of anærobes. I would refer, for instance, to the experiments related in the "Centralblatt fuer Bacteriologie," Volume XXXII, nos. 8-9, page 572 But this is a known fact.

27th January.—The history of 53-N. as given in my letter of 29th November is correct

Question.—Paragraph 9 contemplates the Laboratory as a possible source from which contamination may have occurred ; do you recede from that position ?

Answer.—I meant to enumerate the items under which the question was to be examined. When I first heard of the 19 deaths my first thought was, the whole responsibility falls on me !

I did not consider it to be my part to search for the fault elsewhere.

I thought it possible, and analysed the matter from that point.

Question.—Does not paragraph 13 point to a practical possibility?

Answer.—That was a practical possibility.

I do not say that the hypotheses presented in paragraph 9 were idle or absurd.

Either (2) or (3) were practical possibilities.

I could not say that hypothesis (1) was impossible.

But in saying "practical possibilities" it seems to me, one must take into account to what extent they actually *occur* in practice and in this, as I said, I appeal to the millions of doses that have been issued, and to the absence of tetanus throughout.

The precautions for sterilising the syringe by carbolic acid taken by Dr. Elliot between every two brews, would not have ensured subsequent freedom from tetanus microbes if these were present in such a considerable proportion in the first brew.

Precautions that would ensure complete sterilisation of a syringe are to keep the syringe filled with carbolic lotion, 1 in 20, for 24 hours, the needle being kept wrapped in a wet cotton pad for the same period, or fill the syringe three or four times with smoking hot oil having a temperature of 170° to 180° C.; and to keep needles submerged in oil for a similar period. Of course only the hot oil method would be applicable for sterilising syringes in the interval between various brews while inoculation is going on.

The reason I gave yesterday, based on the impossibility of disinfecting the syringe with carbolic, was not mentioned in my letter of 29th November, as, excepting the absence of smell in the bottle, the details of the operation were not accurately known to me.

My statement in paragraph 14 "this conjecture has only the following on its side," referred to the possibility of contamination at Malkowal; and I thought it right to make the statement with as little assertion as possible.

It was not because the reason as to the syringe was improbable, but because I had not the complete series of facts before me, that I omitted to analyse what happened in Malkowal.

Equally with the possible sources enumerated in paragraph 9 of my letter of the 29th November, possible defective original sterilisation of the issuing bottle deserves investigation ; the probability of the cork becoming loose in hot water is deserving of investigation ; together with the fact that the bottle was afterwards immersed in cold unsterilised water. It is admissible that tetanus may be found in ordinary water, but I am not aware that it has been so found. It is not a medium in which you would seek for it, as you would for typhoid or cholera. However this may be, the objection to the tetanus contamination having been introduced in the Malkowal bottle in the Laboratory stands independent of these possibilities.

Having regard to the fact that the dosage is in my writing, I do not think the Malkowal bottle was the tested sample bottle, though I originally thought the reverse. On enquiry I find that the arrangement of sending up, for marking doses, the sample bottles only began on 2nd October 1902. If not the sample bottle, it could not have come into the hands of DeSouza.

Stephens did not pipette ; he syphoned.

Question.—Do you think a fortnight was a sufficient training ?

Answer.—We did not rely on subjective observations alone, but we put men on to decanting sterile broth, and observed whether they did not spoil it in handling. I think Stephen had still to be taught, but his deficiencies were not serious.

I would like to revert for a moment to the possibility of the tetanus microbe being in the cold water, and to point out the following :—

We use lake water from the tap, which is of course open, theoretically, to tetanus contamination ; but it is not water, but dung and garden soil, that are the natural habitat of the tetanus microbe ; I do not know of instances of tetanus bacilli having been discovered in water ; with the method we prepared in September and October, at least 150,000 doses of prophylactic were prepared, and at least 120,000 were actually injected ; and out of all that number the only suggestion of tetanus is in respect of the Malkowal bottle, and that is the case under investigation.

MAJOR BANNERMAN, I.M.S.

I am the Superintendent of the Laboratory, and have been so since February 1900 ; I had been in charge from some time previously. I have been connected with the Laboratory since February 1897.

By the Government of India's letter of 8th February 1900, it was intimated that I was to be styled Superintendent of the Laboratory, and that the details of our management would be left as far as possible to me.

I was responsible for the discipline of the Laboratory, and superintended the work.

I superintended the training of the new workers in the decanting department and other departments of that class.

As a result of the Punjab scheme, it became necessary to employ a much larger agency ; both the superior and subordinate staff had to be increased. We asked for 35 soldiers, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 5 doctors.

I was not here when the Punjab scheme was started : I arrived on the 28th of June.

I was concerned with training of the subordinate staff ; the rest was supposed to be trained, but they had to be shown many things.

The soldiers and non-commissioned officers did not begin to come here till the 17th October.

The superior staff, too, did not arrive as soon as they were expected.

In the absence of the staff requisitioned, we engaged a number of clerks as decanters; since the Laboratory was started that is the class of men that has been employed for decanting. These clerks were also employed on transferring and testing sterility.

The new clerks were subjected to the same training as the old hands, and I think for the same length before they began to operate on the fluid sent out. It takes 10 days or a fortnight to train one of these men to decant properly; I think at the end of that time a man can decant with safety; in fact he must be for since 1899, that process has been in use, and the percentage of contaminated brews has been very small; the exact percentage is stated in my pamphlet.

In the Punjab scheme the percentage of contamination rose very considerably. I do not think that this rise in the percentage of contamination was due to the new staff that was engaged; a large number of the old staff was employed on this very process.

The contamination prior to the Punjab scheme was one in every 500, and that was discovered in the Laboratory.

We are now preparing two kinds of fluid, one the standard fluid, and the other broth and agar mixed, we have been supplying the standard to the Punjab since November. I think the present percentage is 3 per cent.; it is improving; you can't fairly compare the two periods, by reason of the change of the method of testing. I think the soldiers are better than the old agency; they learn quicker, and they do what they are told, and are more reliable.

A soldier would learn to decant in a couple of days.

I was present when the letter no. 1 (Confidential), dated 31st October 1902, was written; I helped Mr. Haffkine to write no. 4 (Confidential), dated 8th November.

The letter of the 31st October points to the defective agency as being responsible for contaminations.

I don't agree with this view; I did not protest against it at the time. I believe I told Mr. Haffkine I did not agree, but I could not swear to that. I agree with the statement in no. 4 (Confidential), dated 8th November, as to a lack of skilled workers.

I do not agree with the statement that the proportion of contamination was due to the insufficiently trained workers.

I helped Mr. Haffkine to write that letter, and I remember that part being written; I may have helped to write that part. I did not represent my view at the time. I don't think I protested against using those words. I don't think I told him I did not agree with him. The draft of the letter of the 8th of November is largely in my writing. The corrections are in Mr. Haffkine's handwriting; the words insufficiently trained workers are in his handwriting. I never saw the letter of the 11th September; though the clerks are not highly educated, they are the same as we have had throughout.

Before a new worker is put on work which is to be supplied outside, his work is examined, and according as it is good or bad he is selected. I saw the work done myself; I examined the bottles; I was constantly in the room. Pansare expressed an opinion on these men.

In my opinion the staff was qualified to carry out the work according to the old method.

Question.—Were they qualified to carry out the method adopted in September and October?

Answer.—That is a difficult question to answer; I trained them to carry out the old method; I began to train them at the beginning of August; the batch in which Stephen was, was engaged in September.

I don't think I helped in writing the letter no. 1642, dated 31st July.

The departure from the standard process was arranged in June; Mr. Haffkine told me when I came out.

I did not train the clerks for this transferring process of manufacture as I depended on the soldiers. I trained them to decant by syphoning; ultimately we trained them to transfer. I think they were qualified, but the process was objectionable; and in the end it was given up, only a small proportion was sent out.

We used so much time in experimenting that we were driven to use the water-agar to supply the Punjab at all. There is no transference in this process, so that objection was removed.

The water-agar process was open to the objection—the omission of the carbolic; but owing to the magnitude of the work it was considered impossible to add this. Mr. Haffkine proposed the water-agar; I expressed surprise to him when I found that carbolic was to be omitted, but he argued that we had the sterilizing process of heat. I did not express any opinion to Haffkine at the time as to what should be done.

So far as the consumer was concerned the staff would have been qualified had the fluid been carbolized. I do not think that any staff would have been qualified to carry out any process on the scale we worked here without carbolic. It could not have been done as we worked before the Punjab scheme. When I came here first no carbolic was used, but Mr. Haffkine was working alone in a closed room. Working with a big staff, it is in my opinion impossible to work safely without carbolic.

I think carbolic would have controlled the amount of contamination.

We used half per cent. solution, and on the grounds of experience I think it controls contamination.

I have not been able to form an opinion as to whether half per cent. solution would control tetanus microbe.

I do not think the ultimate heating in the issuing bottles is a sufficient substitute. In my letter of the 15th September, I was referring to broth agar. I believe in the supernatant fluid, but my chief objection to the water-agar is the difficulty of non-sterile manufacture.

I have formed no opinion as to whether carbolic would control the growth of tetanus more than heating.

I remember Wilkinson's visit in September. I think both processes were going on, and that Dr. Venis and Dr. Maynard and some of the decanters were working at the transferring method. I am certain he was shown it; I think he was told that this was the process under which the prophylactic would be supplied; the other being a makeshift.

I am not certain whether he was told the water-agar was being manufactured temporarily, but I believe he was.

If Captain Wilkinson saw decanting he must have seen the water-agar. Nothing was kept back from Wilkinson. I think the heating in issuing bottles and subsequent immersion in water involves the risk of the suction of the cold water with any microbe it may contain into the bottle. I am going to experiment on this to-morrow.

I am aware of recalls of brews; most of these arose from errors in the office, *e.g.*, uncertainty as to brews to which test tubes referred; one was despatched before the test was complete through an error of despatching department; lately one was recalled because it was a brew not intended for the Punjab.

Tetanus has never been discovered in this Laboratory in fluid sent out. We now test for anærobes, but did not do so before.

Such a thing as tetanus never entered into our heads.

A bottle might have escaped being put into the steriliser, but that was very unlikely, and so the tetanus might have been introduced. It might have

been at the decanting that it got in, if the cork was dropped; I have seen that done, and at once dismissed the man, but I don't think Stephens would have done it as he was an intelligent boy. I think it was not a sample bottle, but Kapadia would know. DeSouza would not handle it unless it was a sample. If it was a sample bottle there would be the risk there, but DeSouza is a very steady worker.

If there had been toxin the tetanus might have been expected to set in earlier, but it is doubtful whether in such a fluid there would be much toxin.

I believe Dr. Gibson manufactured an agar and broth fluid for the Punjab on a former occasion, but he will be able to tell you.

If the door is open to harmless microbes it is also open to harmful ones; the only difference is that there are less harmful microbes than harmless ones.

It is not a fair comparison to compare small-pox vaccine and plague prophylactic. It is not possible to compare the presence of microbes in plague prophylactic and in food.

I think the change to water-agar ought to have been notified, though there are changes which need not be notified; I do not think changes in technique need be notified. This was a change in principle. By the removal of the supernatant fluid I think there was a change in principle. I think as Director I probably would have notified.

I did not know Mr. Haffkine had not notified the change to the water, nor did I know he had. This was a matter that did not fall within my province. One man might notify and another might not; it was a matter of individual opinion.

I do not think Mr. Haffkine had any object in keeping back the use of the water-agar fluid.

If we had kept to the old process we could have met the Punjab demand.

I think the agar process is more economical.

I think the change was a mistake under the circumstances.

28th January.—Assuming that the syringe was filled with prophylactic containing tetanus germs in such quantity as to cause the 19 deaths, I do not think mere rinsing with 5 per cent. carbolic would make the syringe safe to use again. If the syringe were used immediately I do not think it would be possible that some of those subsequently inoculated should not also be attacked.

Though I do not wish to express any positive opinion, as I have not made any experiment, still in my opinion the fact that those subsequently inoculated escaped does point to the possibility that the syringe did not contain fluid contaminated with tetanus. I would not like to say that the rinsing would remove all trace of tetanus: no one could express a positive opinion on this without experiment, but in the absence of experiments my opinion would be that the rinsing would not remove all trace of tetanus, and that enough would remain to manifest itself in some of those subsequently inoculated.

I myself have had no experience in experimenting with tetanus on animals. I believe from what I have read that the smallest trace of tetanus is not sufficient in all cases to produce tetanus. Taking this fact I suppose it is possible that though the tetanus was not all washed out it would be washed out to such an extent as that persons subsequently inoculated would not be affected. I think washing with carbolic 5 per cent. would be much more effective, if the carbolic were to remain in for such a length of time as to affect the tetanus microbe; short of that, it would be of no more use than sterile water. If it takes 15 hours to affect tetanus microbe it would be of no use if the carbolic remained in only half an hour or for a whole morning.

I cannot form an opinion as to whether you could rinse out the syringe so as to avoid affecting with tetanus persons subsequently inoculated.

It is theorising and I do not think it would be safe to decide a point of that kind except by experiment.

If tetanus were on the needle, putting it through the man's skin, would tend to wipe it clean.

I think it would be impossible for the tetanus to remain on the needle and deal out tetanus to 19 people: this opinion is not based on experiment. It is common knowledge that the second animal might not be affected: I do not know that I have discussed it with any one.

We have discussed this point.

Perhaps I had better say it is improbable and not impossible.

If the needle were merely washed with carbolic, it would not remove the tetanus microbe, but it would if it were put into hot oil, that is, oil at 160° C.

The result of our experiments was to show that contaminated water-agar fluid had been issued to a considerable extent. We found a microbe which looks like Pyocyaneous: it is commonly found in water; it might have effected an entrance during the cooling process. I do not remember its being found before. It would be the result of expansion and contraction acting on bottles with ill-fitting stoppers.

We thought India rubber corks the best method.

L. JENKINS.
W. B. BANNERMAN.

CAPTAIN W. G. LISTON, M.D.

I have considerable experience in bacteriology at Netley, Glasgow, and here for nearly three years. I was here six months before going home. I was away from the 11th of January 1902 to the 5th January of this year. I think a prophylactic liable to contamination by germs should not be sent out without carbolic acid or some other antiseptic to inhibit the growth of these contaminating germs. I am not aware of any dead bacterial vaccine sent out on a large scale which does not contain a certain amount of carbolic or other antiseptic. I believe if tetanus spores were introduced into a carbolised vaccine, their development would be inhibited although the spores might not be destroyed.

I was surprised when I heard that prophylactic had been sent out without carbolic.

I don't see how you can heat after finally bottling and add carbolic, unless it were done through a rubber cap, or by removal of the cork of each bottle. I would abandon the final heating rather than the carbolic acid.

If the syringe at Malkowal was filled with fluid containing so much tetanus as to have caused the deaths of the 19 people, the question how subsequent rinsing with carbolic would complete the sterility of the syringe would depend first on the number of rinsings and second on the time the carbolic remained in contact with the spores before the syringe was again used.

If there were a very large number of rinsings, it is conceivable that the spores might be washed out. The second condition depends on whether the carbolic had time to kill the microbe. If mere rinsing were done without allowing time for the carbolic to act, I do not think carbolic would have more effect than sterile water. Though the rinsing after the 19 people were inoculated was only with carbolic solution, I do not think those inoculated subsequently to the rinsing would necessarily manifest symptoms of tetanus poisoning. Experiments show that tetanus spores washed free from toxin can be injected into susceptible animals without producing any symptoms.

I can refer you to the text-book in which this experiment is quoted.

I have seen experiments of this class done by Major Semple at Netley and by Professor Wright.

I have not formed a definite opinion as to whether tetanus on the outside of the needle could have affected with tetanus 19 consecutive persons; but I am inclined to believe it would be unlikely that there would be so many spores on the outside that 19 would be affected. I think the spores would have been mechanically removed by insertion in the skin. If the needle was wiped on a contaminated cloth between each separate insertion, the tetanus might have been picked up in that way.

I think the contamination must have come in here. I think it extremely unlikely it should have happened at Malkowal. I think it a striking coincidence that all the persons inoculated from one bottle and no others contracted tetanus.

The door which is open to harmless germs is also open to harmful ones.

L. JENKINS.

W. G. LISTON.

CAPTAIN E. D. W. GREIG, M.B., C.M., ED.; B. SC., ED.

I was assistant in bacteriology and pathology for nearly nine months in University College, London. I have worked here since 10th February last. I was here when the Punjab scheme was undertaken. Gibson, Lamb, and I were called in to his room by Mr. Haffkine and we made our calculations on the basis of the standard fluid and we practically multiplied everything in the Laboratory by 7. Then Mr. Haffkine saw that under the standard process it would take a long time to put out the 70,000 a day in the time, so on the following day we met again and then Gibson brought forward a scheme he had written out by which a uniform dose of 1.c.c. would be provided, whereby he hoped to supply the required amount.

When Dr. Gibson laid before us his scheme, Captain Lamb and I pointed out the difficulty of doing it in a sterile manner. Mr. Haffkine thought the risk we imagined was exaggerated. Captain Lamb also criticised the immunising power of the new vaccine as no supernatant fluid had been made. It was the process described in Column 4. I was not consulted after this officially.

This process was experimentally tried during July and August, and it was found we could not obtain sufficient sterile material; and then about the middle of September I heard of the water-agar process. I do not think at the time any opinion was expressed. I was not consulted.

I thought the amount of handling the material was subjected to increased liability to contamination. I will furnish a written statement showing this.

Besides that, it is not so easy to see impurities in the agar which is unfiltered, as in the broth. Moreover, it was an uncarbolised medium.

I think the absence of carbolic materially increased the risk of contamination for carbolic would have inhibited the growth of a single organism which might have fallen in at any of its stages.

There always is a risk of organisms falling in, both harmful and harmless; the same door is open to both.

I think carbolic might inhibit the growth of tetanus, though it would not destroy it.

I once asked Mr. Haffkine about the absence of carbolic, and he said that in his earlier days he had used uncarbolized material.

He did not consult me.

I do not think the staff in September and October was qualified to carry out the water-agar process, or the Wilkinson process; I think they could have

carried out the old. I am thinking of the decanting stage particularly when I draw this difference.

I told Major Bannerman that the staff was insufficiently trained for the water-agar process : he held the same opinion.

I held this opinion apart from the absence of carbolic.

I do not think the water-agar process without carbolic can be carried out in this Laboratory under aseptic conditions.

I cannot account for Mr. Haffkine following this course.

I am of opinion that the water-agar process should have been notified to the Government.

I do not think it is impossible that the contamination with tetanus should have entered here : you can have no absolute proof of that.

At the same time it may have occurred at Malkowal.

I do not think Stephens could be regarded as fully trained for the process of decanting. I have no particular recollection of 53-N ; I always follow the same technique and have no doubt I did so on this occasion.

I think that if the fluid containing spores got into the syringe and was afterwards injected into those inoculated, rinsing with 5 per cent. carbolic would not destroy spores.

I think that any one inoculated after such rinsing would manifest tetanus symptoms ; it would not be a certainty . he might or might not.

I do not think it would be right to express an opinion without experiment.

A good deal of the water-agar issued was contaminated.

I think it very unlikely that the needle alone could have been contaminated with tetanus (unless re-infected between the acts) so as to introduce tetanus into 19 successive persons. I would illustrate this by the common experiment for diluting germs by successive stabs into agar ; after the second or third nothing would remain.

The microbe might have been in the bottle originally : it might have got in at the watering, the decanting or on the immersion after heating. The cork might be loosened.

I think the decanting or immersion stage is most likely.

L. JENKINS.
E. D. W. GREIG.

DR. GIBSON, M.B., C.M., B.SC., IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES ; B.SC. IN PUBLIC HEALTH, ED.

I have had considerable experience in bacteriology. I have been working at it more or less since 1889. I have been in this Laboratory since May 1898.

I recollect the bacteriology of the Punjab ; the superior staff was consulted.

The broth-agar was suggested by me between the 14th and 17th June, a variation of it having been already largely used.

About the middle of September it was found we could not carry out this process as originally planned : the agency had something to do with it. We could not devise an apparatus which would be worked sufficiently rapidly and yet be kept sterilized. It was accordingly determined to have recourse temporarily to the water-agar process.

I think it was Professor Haffkine who proposed it.

I had never used it before for plague.

I knew of its being used for typhoid, and plague in Formosa.

I was not consulted as to the water-agar. I approved of it; I was a little surprised because we had always held the supernatant fluid to be of value.

The staff was familiar with the process except the decanting: it was a little more difficult: more labour was involved; the staff could not be regarded as trained, though tested.

I do not think, balancing up the necessities of the case, it was imprudent to change.

I would prefer more training than a fortnight's. I think in previous times an operator was only trained till he could decant a series of non-carbolized broth in an uncontaminated manner.

Prior to this our percentage of contamination was very slight.

The increase of contamination was in part due to the insufficiently trained workers.

The staff was not satisfactory for the operations we had to carry out.

I think, however, regard must be had to the subsequent processes designed to mitigate mistake.

The chief safeguard was heating up to 65° or 70° for an hour, and a larger percentage of the bottles was examined.

The heating I have named would not destroy sporing microbes; therefore their was no absolute safeguard against them in the heating; some of the sporing microbes are harmful and likely to cause death.

The examination of bottles would not show that sporing microbes had not entered those not examined.

Carbolic is a means of mitigating mistake. Carbolic is better than heating to 65° or 70° so far as spore-bearing or any microbes are concerned in so far as it limits or retards the growth.

I do not think the staff was so qualified as we should have liked to have.

It was not qualified to carry out the process with safety from harmless contamination, but it was to carry out with safety from harmful contamination.

The door that is open to harmless contamination is also theoretically open to harmful.

I have no personal knowledge of a Laboratory where carbolic is not used, except that it is never used for small-pox vaccine.

Except in the water-agar carbolic has throughout been used in this Laboratory when the operations have been entrusted to the staff.

I think it was prudent to adopt a process which compelled us to abandon carbolic.

It did not strike me as undesirable: I thought we could carry it out safely.

With the agar process there is a greater risk of not securing sterility.

I do not think we realised that then.

We have no figures to show whether the water-agar process was as efficacious.

I think the water-agar was more liable to contamination than the old: this (apart from the workers) arose from the extra difficulty of sterilizing the agar.

The heating and subsequent immersion might be a source of contamination, but a similar process had been carried out sterilely. I think we would have notified the change to water-agar if it had been permanent.

I think the tetanus must have been introduced after it left the Laboratory for these reasons: the bottle did not smell; the delay in the onset of the symptoms so that it could not have been a rich culture; the syringe used would have been very badly infected and so would have infected other people inoculated. This would exclude the fluid from being the vehicle unless recently contaminated. If it were contaminated within five minutes, there might be no spores.

The tetanus might have been in the carbolic acid; water certainly might have tetanus in it. I think that can be excluded.

The syringe might have been contaminated from the previous time: that is probably inadmissible.

The contamination might have got lodged between the stopper and the neck of the bottle.

The needle might have been contaminated.

I think, if contaminated on the outside, it might have contaminated 19 people. Running the needle into a number of people in succession might not clean the needle of tetanus.

I think the human skin is more effective to clean a contaminated needle than agar. I think the fact by "stabbing" into agar contamination is removed from a needle is not an appropriate comparison, because there the contamination is not dry.

If the same needle had been used subsequently and not put in hot oil and no tetanus appeared, I should say it was not the needle.

If a richly contaminated syringe was used afterwards without harm, I should say it was not the syringe.

If inside the needle, it would be sucked into the syringe.

If the tetanus had been in the fluid, some of the tetanus would adhere to the interior of the syringe.

If the contamination was a small amount, it might be washed out by rinsing, but if a large amount, it would not.

I think the amount must have been small, therefore it might have been washed out by the rinsing.

If the syringe is contaminated with a large amount, though newly, I do not think rinsing would wash out contamination. I have never done experiments with tetanus.

I believe spores alone do not produce tetanus; the rinsing would get rid of the toxin, but there would be something that would take its place.

It is not impossible that the contamination was in the Laboratory, but not probable having regard to the amount of growth.

MAITLAND GIBSON.

DR. N. F. SURVEYOR, M.D., BOMBAY; M.R.C.P., LONDON; D.P.H., CAMB.

I was trained at University College, London, in bacteriology: I have had 10 years' experience.

I have worked with Mr. Haffkine since 1896 off and on.

In this Parel Laboratory, I have only worked from the 19th September 1902.

I then was engaged in the sowing and transferring department. I also tested for sterility.

The water-agar process was then being employed.

Transplanting includes emulsifying.

I am familiar with the standard process. When I came into the Laboratory in September and found the water-agar process, I thought it a change in the right direction on the assumption that it diminished the dose and increased the efficacy.

I thought the subordinate staff at that time was not up to the mark and that it ought not to be employed: it was inferior to what I had seen when I was here before; at that time the decanting was done by medical men.

The staff was certainly not qualified to carry out the work safely: it was most dangerous.

I may point out the danger I refer to: in the decanting department they had to make cultures for testing the flask and to decant cultures still alive; decanting from agar is much more difficult than decanting broth; agar gets into the syphon and there was a pump to drive it out or suck it in I never used.

The flask had to be frequently shaken and the syphon handled and in a room with germs this involved additional risk; there would be no such risk with the broth.

The rooms would contain germs harmful as well as harmless, more particularly as the rooms were heated.

I do not think the men I saw in September could be relied on. I do not think they were men who ever could be thoroughly relied on; though accidents may not have occurred in the past, I attribute that to good fortune; there is the additional circumstance that the risk was less in the standard fluid.

I think if you want to carry out the process safely, you must have trained medical men; you can get medical men at about Rs. 100, and even they ought to be trained for three months.

Unless you can have trained men of the proper stamp, it is better not to attempt bacteriological work at all; if you attempt to work without these conditions you cannot be surprised if accidents and disasters happen.

I think the relative efficaciousness can only be determined by experiments and results.

The water-agar process was more liable to contamination than the standard. First, I think the use of plaster of Paris though mixed with a strong antiseptic was a source of danger, and it was found in actual experience that in the cotton wool placed beneath the plaster there was mould; if there was mould there might of course have been harmful contamination; secondly, the serving was through the tube that ran through the plaster, and this would get loose and sometimes cracked, and this might lead to contamination; thirdly, the method of syphoning from the agar was a danger.

At first I thought the omission of carbolic was wrong, but yesterday Mr. Haffkine pointed out to me that out of six bottles tested by me only one was sterile, though they had all been carbolized.

Half per cent. carbolic would inhibit the growth of several pathogenic germs, but not of tetanus; it would produce a very slight deleterious effect on sporing microbes, but it would be negligible.

My observation of the six bottles leads me to doubt whether the half per cent. carbolic has the beneficial effect I had previously supposed.

I am aware that with the standard process the contamination was only 1 in every 200 or 300 or 500, and that with the water process the contamination rises to 50 or even 90 per cent. I, however, attribute the difference to the quality of the staff and relative difficulties of the two processes rather than to the absence of carbolic.

I have examined 235 bottles returned from the Punjab; 25·53 per cent. were sterile, 72·77 per cent. were contaminated ærobically, while in 1·70 per cent. very probably was anærobic contamination; I have not yet finished my observations on these.

I think the specific contamination that caused the deaths might have been introduced before or after the fluid left the Laboratory; the probabilities are about equal.

A large number of agar flasks bearing the denoting letter N (including 53 N) were inseminated from seed flask bearing the same letter; I have tested two N bottles ærobically and anærobically and found them sterile; therefore the seed flask cannot have been contaminated.

Each of these N flasks was tested for purity and incidentally for sterility from other microbes and that was passed.

Then a sample bottle from each agar flask was tested, but only ærobically. 53 N had other things besides the spore-bearing bacilli, *i.e.*, micrococci, which are ærobic and easily grown; they would have been discovered in this Laboratory.

Therefore 53 N flask probably was not contaminated.

The contamination may have been in the individual bottle: if it was introduced at this stage, then it might be due to the fact that the issuing bottle was insufficiently sterilized or not sterilized at all, or to the faulty decanting or at the process of heating and immersion, though this is less likely.

From what I saw of the decanting I could not say that the technique was so carefully followed as to exclude the possibility of contamination at that stage.

If the corking has been insufficiently done, then the contamination might have got in at the heating and immersion, but in that case detection would have been easier and must have been made by the inoculating staff with ordinary care in the Punjab.

I assume the uncorking was done by the inoculating doctor because it is a most critical part of the whole process and should never he entrusted to the compounder: I would rather trust the compounder with the inoculating than with the opening of the bottle.

Tetanus spore might get in just at that time.

Tetanus contamination getting in at this stage might have so permeated the whole bottle as to affect all inoculated from it; I think this is most consistent with the fact that tetanus did not manifest itself in any case for several days.

This I think points to an absence of a large amount of toxin, and had the tetanus contamination been in the bottle for five or six weeks, I think there would have been a considerable amount of toxin, for though the conditions were not strictly anærobic, oxygen must have been largely excluded and, at any rate, so far excluded as to permit of the development of tetanus bacillus. I say there was not much oxygen because the plague bacillus takes it up.

As a bacteriologist, I consider that the amount of oxygen that there was in the bottle would not have prevented a fairly good growth of tetanus bacillus and that would have produced enough toxins to cause more immediate toxic results.

I cannot accept the assumption that water-agar with a little oxygen is a less nutritive medium for producing a large quantity of toxin as distinct from growth.

It may be you can have a large amount of toxin without luxuriant growth.

I have not experimented to prove this.

I may, however, refer to the fact that tetanus will produce a more vigorous toxin in a medium where a former generation of these bacilli has grown.

Question.—Can you cite authority for this?

Answer.—I would refer you to page 407 of *Technique Microbiologique* by Besson.

I would only say that in questions of this kind you must not assume anything.

There may have been tetanus at the juncture of the cork and glass and that may have dropped in; that would account for the presence of enough tetanus to kill 19 persons.

If tetanus-contaminated fluid got inside the syringe, it is very difficult to say whether all effective trace of it would be removed by rinsing with 5 per cent. carbolic; it is not probable, but it might: the microbes might stick inside the syringe and not affect anybody.

It is possible that the contamination might be on the needle and affect 19 persons, but I do not think it probable.

I have some experience of tetanus.

I have no clinical experience that enables me to say the period of incubation might have been shorter than six days.

I have never done experiments on animals with tetanus. I imagine the amount you inject is important.

I think the change from the standard to the water-agar essential.

I think it so important that it ought to be notified to the Government.

I would not introduce such a change at such a critical time.

L. JENKINS.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

DR. J. S. C. ELKINGTON, M.D., D.P.H., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

I produce a statement which is correct.

I have had a good deal of bacteriological experience.

Theoretically, I would say that half per cent. carbolic would inhibit growth of tetanus, but for how long I cannot say.

I do not think tetanus spores would be expelled from a syringe or needle by a single carbolic rinsing.

Theoretically they might be expelled.

It would not necessarily follow that those subsequently inoculated would manifest tetanus symptoms, but in the great majority of cases I think it would.

I think if tetanus contamination were on the outside of a needle, it probably would not affect 19 persons in succession; it would probably be cleaned by the elasticity of the skin. That would not apply to the inside.

I think tetanus would develop in one of the issuing bottles if it were corked tightly, and the fluid came up to the cork.

It would be a moderate growth, depending greatly on the temperature.

I think it very unlikely that the tetanus could have got in at Malkowal so as to permeate the whole bottle unless the bottle had been opened two or three days before.

The quantity of tetanus that will produce an effect, depends on the bacteriological or chemical or mechanical medium introduced with it.

From the fact that tetanus did not appear for four days, I think there would not be a large amount of tetanus toxin, but there might be a large amount of tetanus that does not produce toxin.

If the tetanus only affected 19 people consecutively, in a series of more than 19, I would say the tetanus was not inside the needle.

I think it is more difficult to convey tetanus if it is washed.

J. S. C. ELKINGTON.

Abstract of Evidence for Commission appointed to enquire into effects, etc., of Plague Prophylactic.

12th January 1903.

J. S. C. ELKINGTON, M.D., D.P.H., INOCULATING MEDICAL OFFICER, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, ON SPECIAL DUTY, IMPERIAL LABORATORY, PAREL.

1. "First, whether prophylactic lately used in Punjab was as effective as the old." (Telegram from Judicial, Punjab, January 5th, 1903).

(*a*) *As regards reaction produced.*—All cases in which temperatures were recorded by me in connection with inoculation performed in the Punjab during September and October 1903, are embodied in a report forwarded to Captain Wilkinson, I.M.S., Chief Plague Medical Officer, November 21st, 1902. A telegram from Captain Wilkinson informs me that a copy is in process of preparation and will be forwarded to me.

Certain previous experience with the old prophylactic in Victoria during 1900 and 1901 : I have no records with me, but took observations on about 500 of the inoculated. The temperatures attained in these cases averaged about 100° F.

(*b*) *As regards protection conferred.*—The small number of observations made up to the date of my departure from Umballa district, and the comparatively slight extension of plague at that time, prevent me from expressing a definite opinion in this connection.

2. "Second, whether the prophylactic as issued was contaminated, and, if so, to what extent." (*ibid.*)

The number of contaminated bottles rejected by me on account of smell after opening, or occasionally on account of peculiar appearance, excluding cracked or otherwise damaged bottles, increased rapidly towards the end of October. This refers to the date of their receipt by me. The increase was not evenly progressive, but the total rejections were roughly so. Of one consignment some 70 per cent. were rejected. The bottles of dosage of 1 c. c. were most frequently rejected, but they were in greater numbers; 0·5 c. c. dosage also required many rejections. The old prophylactic never, in my experience either in Australia or India, was contaminated in such a way as to give off an unpleasant smell, although I have obtained staphylococci from one* of the original bottles forwarded to Victoria in 1900. The greater part of this bottle was used on applicants for inoculation subsequently to obtaining the sample for bacteriological analysis, and no bad effects were produced.

*This was the only bottle so infected out of fifteen examined.

No records of rejected bottles were kept by me beyond rough notes, which have since been mislaid. For this reason no definite percentage of contamination can be given. I do not believe that, except in one instance, any prophylactic possessing a bad smell was injected by me. In this instance no bad effects were noted (three cases). The smell was slight but quite perceptible. From a very early date every bottle was handed to me for smelling by the compounder before filling the syringe.

J. S. C. ELKINGTON.

Dr. A. M. ELLIOT.

At Malkowal I had two syringes and four needles in use.

I had used one of the syringes the previous evening; I had used both on the 27th. I cannot tell which of the two I had used first at Malkowal. I had used these four needles on the 27th and 29th. I disinfected the four needles every day, and used two out of the other.

At the close of the 27th operation, I gave both the syringes and the four needles to the compounder, who was supposed to clean them out. I did not see him clean them out. When we first started inoculating on the 10th of October I saw him clean them out. I had to teach him the routine. I wished to be observed, and I did the cleaning at first myself.

My procedure was as follows:—

I removed the needle from the syringe, and put it in the carbolic lotion which had been prepared that day; it was different from that used to swab the patients' arms.

This carbolic lotion had only been used during the day to dip the lint in for putting on the seat of inoculation, placing the spare needles in it, and rinsing the syringe.

Then I filled my syringe with carbolic lotion, and put the needle I had just been using on the syringe again, and I squirted the lotion through the needle once.

Both syringes were treated in the same way and the needles.

Then the needle was removed from the nozzle of the syringe, and it was placed in its case. I removed the needle with my hand. I then took the needles from the lotion with my hand, and placed them in the case.

The syringe was also placed in the case. This is how I taught the compounder to do the work.

The cases containing the syringes and needles were replaced in the box.

I distinguished the needles I used by a bit of lint, of which there was a supply in the box.

On the 30th of October I got syringes and needles which on the previous day of use had been presumably treated in that manner by the compounder.

I have a distinct recollection of the 30th. I did my work then in the open under trees on the outskirt; it was surrounded by houses on three sides; it was about 30 feet by 40 feet; the backs of the houses looked over it; there were cattle on the other side.

There were no animals excepting my horse which was being walked about; I had ridden up, the compounder had walked across; the square was hard ground; I don't remember seeing droppings of animals.

My bottles and instruments were placed on a table brought over from my camp; it was carried by coolies; one coolie carried it. By the time I arrived everything was ready; this was done by the compounder.

Everything was lying on the table, the syringes and needles in their cases ready for me to take out; the cases were not open. The oil was in a small metal vessel, and a spirit lamp, and probably one or two bottles of the lotion. The lotion would be poured out into the vessels which had previously been in the box in a special partition.

When I arrived the lamp was lit and the oil was placed over it; then I took a case with a syringe, took out the syringe, filled it with carbolic which had been prepared by the compounder, then I took my case of needles and placed them in the oil; I did not wait until the oil was heated. The syringe with the lotion was in the bowl or leaning against it, and it so remained until I put the needle on. The other needles and syringe were treated in the same way.

• I squirted out each syringe twice, once with and once without the needle. After the second rinsing out, the syringes with the needles on them were placed in the bowl.

There were people there, and as soon as they were ready I filled syringe No. 1 with prophylactic.

For that purpose I told the compounder to give me a bottle; I looked at it and gave the brew number and dose to the clerk. I passed it back to the compounder who opened it with forceps which were lying in the same bowl of carbolic; the forceps had before that been placed in the hot oil to remove the needles.

I remember looking at the stopper and paper; both were intact; there was no sign of leakage; before that I had noticed bottles with the stoppers prised out.

When the compounder opened the bottle he handed it to me to smell; I am sure it was the compounder and not a villager; a villager has never assisted me to open the bottle; I would not trust him; I would not trust the compounder without his being under my eye.

I remember smelling this bottle; I perceived nothing; my sense of smell is acute; prior to the 30th October I had discarded a bottle on the ground of bad smell.

(We test Dr. Elliot with certain bottles, including the Malkowal bottle.)

I cannot specialise the smell.

I did not perceive a smell like any of these. Prior to this the compounder had shaken the bottle before opening. He did not drop the cork. He did not shake the bottle with his finger on the mouth; I was watching him.

I never told him to put the mouth of the bottle in a flame, or in hot oil, or carbolic lotion before removing the stopper. I cannot tell whether on this occasion he put the mouth in carbolic.

After smelling I passed the bottle back to him and I took my syringe out of the lotion and filled it with the fluid. Then he re-stoppered the bottle,—whether he had previously swished the stopper through carbolic or not I cannot tell,—then placed the bottle on the table and the forceps in the carbolic.

I then operated on the first man almost immediately and he was followed by 30 or 40 persons without any substantial break. With the first syringeful I must have inoculated about 12 people, I did them with the same needle. I probably dipped my needle into the carbolic after each inoculation. When the syringe was empty I went on continuously; I told him to open the bottle. He did so and I filled my syringe with the same needle on; I did not change my needle between each syringeful.

Between the syringefuls I did not draw any carbolic into the syringe.

I filled the syringe a second time in the same way and followed the same procedure. I cannot account for the compounder giving a different version; at Shadiwal some days before owing to pressure of work the Deputy Commissioner suggested that the compounder should fill a syringe; I allowed him to do so, but it was done so badly that I squirted it out. On no other occasion did the compounder fill the syringe.

The second syringeful exhausted practically all that remained in the bottle.

When I finished it I filled my syringe with carbolic from the basin and put it down leaving it full; it remained full until the second bottle was finished.

That would be about three or four minutes.

At the third bottle I took up syringe No. 1 again; I squirted the lotion on the ground and filled my syringe from bottle No. 3, using the same needle; I am positive I used the same needle. I then used the whole of bottle No. 3 with syringe No. 1; there would be about 16 people so inoculated. Of these 16 none

exhibited tetanus. Some inoculated with bottle 2 exhibited hysterical tetanus; it was fright that caused these symptoms.

I was told there had been no tetanus in the village. I did not wipe the needle with a piece of lint before each inoculation; I swished it in the lotion.

The arm of each patient was washed by the chaprassi with lint dipped in carbolic 1 in 20; he used the same piece of lint, probably the whole day.

A villager may have placed the lint on the arm after inoculation.

I think the tetanus contamination must have been in the prophylactic.

I think the carbolic which was in the syringe for three or four minutes would sufficiently wash out the syringe to account for the freedom from attack of those inoculated with the third bottle. I attribute this to the mechanical action of the rinsing; for this purpose it would be equally efficacious to rinse out with sterile water.

My syringes had been in use since the 10th of October. I used my Malkowal needles on the 27th; none of the persons inoculated on the 27th showed tetanus symptoms.

The needles were in the oil about one minute after it began to smoke. It begins to smoke at about 150° C. It was olive oil; a new lot.

I found loose stoppers at Shadiwal; I discarded the bottles.

I think looking after the syringe and needle is the most important.

I have often seen the compounder swish the mouth of the bottle in carbolic.

I saw all the cases but three; there is no doubt it was tetanus.

I got the Malkowal needles about the 20th; they were not rusty.

It was by the restriction on the cork that I judged they had been prised out.

I have never heard a stopper come out with a pop.

ALEX. M. ELLIOT.

NARINDAR SINGH.

Note.—He adhered to the version given by him and showed us what he actually did. He repeatedly stated that he often filled the syringe.

The needle never fell. I never opened a bottle without Dr. Elliot's orders. I never smelt the bottle; Dr. Elliot always did so.

I never noticed a stopper come out with a pop.

I noticed loose corks. Dr. Elliot used to see them.

The prophylactic in those bottles was used.

The cork at Malkowal was not loose.

I remember it was a very tight cork and the forceps fell out of my hand on to the ground.

I cannot say whether Dr. Elliot saw it.

I swished the forceps in the lotion and then pulled out the cork with it.

I never mentioned this to any one before.

The circumstance was recalled when I was asked whether the cork was tight.

I am certain it happened to the first bottle at Malkowal.

I never gave it a thought before.

I am certain I dropped the forceps; the forceps also fell on to the ground in Gujarat itself; it was at the fourth bottle.

The forceps has fallen down on many other occasions.

I do not remember being asked whether the cork was dropped.

The cork used to fall very often ; and it was put in the antiseptic.

I did not drop it at Malkowal.

Forceps may have fallen at other places besides Malkowal and Gujarat, but I have no recollection. I do not know any one now alive who saw the forceps drop.

The cork had begun to move when the forceps dropped.

No. 258, dated the 4th February 1903.

From—W. M. HAFFKINE, Esq , C. I. E., Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Bombay,

To—The Secretary, Commission of Enquiry into the Malkowal tetanus cases.

In connection with my evidence to the Commission on the case under consideration, I have the honour to forward attached papers, and to summarise their contents as follows:—

Up to the 17th September we were expecting the assistants asked for, were trying to get them, as will be seen from the correspondence attached, and were endeavouring to do what we could without. On the 29th August I informed Government that unless help was forthcoming immediately, only some 15,000 does instead of 70,000 could be got ready. With the workers at our disposal even that calculation failed, the broth-agar plan could be carried on only to a very small extent, and when there was no possibility of waiting any longer, *viz.*, on the 17th to 19th September, some 10 days before the date when the Punjab expected to get the first despatches, an attempt was made to supplement the amount at our disposal by a temporary substitute, and the "water-agar" prophylactic was adopted. I beg to attach Exhibit no. 6 showing the urgency of the demands from the Punjab. The water-agar prophylactic was as absolutely safe as the others. It promised results differing in the following from the standard material.

It was likely to cause a lesser or no reduction in the case mortality, but at least the same, and most probably a greater, reduction in the number of cases. The Indian Plague Commission held that the results would be the same as from the old prophylactic, and recommended to get the requisite material, *viz.*, the bodies of microbes out of the old standard prophylactic by syphoning away its supernatant fluid.

Although the process was simplified as compared with the broth-agar method, the workers were not sufficient to ensure bacteriological sterility.

We did our best to eliminate the non-sterile brews, by testing one bottle out of three or four instead of the old testing of one out of 60 or 70, and by rejecting every brew in which a suspicion of non-sterility arose and recalling brews inadvertently sent out, of the sterility of which we were not certain.

Still, a number of non-sterile brews went out. I refer to my letter to the Indian Plague Commission printed on page 645 of their Report, Volume III, to show how the matter stands in regard to such brews. The Indian Plague Commission endorsed that view (*vide* paragraph 46, page 16, of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, containing the Commission's Report.)

If the Indian Plague Commission had any hesitation on the point, the present Commission, in their enquiry in Jullundur, obtained facts to support that endorsement. Out of at least one hundred thousand inoculations done in the Punjab, apart from the Malkowal case, not a single mishap attributable to inoculation occurred. I beg to attach documents certifying to the same result and received from the rest of India (Exhibit no. 7).

In the same file (Exhibit no. 7) will be found reports showing that my expectations as to the protective effect of the water-agar and as to the character of that protection, were correct. The Commission was kind enough to inform

me that they had similar information from the Punjab. As there was no possibility for me of getting standard material ready, these reports will, I trust, be considered as justifying my having supplied the Punjab, under very difficult conditions, with a material which reduced the mortality to a fraction of that in non-inoculated. The new prophylactic caused also lesser reaction symptoms and facilitated the work of the inoculations in other respects.

Referring to the Malkowal misfortune, I enumerated in my evidence the facts which go against attributing the tetanus contamination to the Laboratory.

As to what was the real origin of the tetanus there, it is not possible for me to say for certain. Speaking in the abstract, it might be a needle contaminated on the outside, or having a contaminated nozzle, and which escaped effective sterilization and was used for those 19 persons alone; or a contaminated portion of carbolic lotion used for washing the needle in; or a particular pad which was contaminated, and used only on those persons. Contamination might have got into the bottle, either from the needle, or by a gust of wind suddenly raising a heavy dust or by. an assistant stoppering the bottle with a contaminated finger for shaking it, etc. The objection I mentioned against a tetanus culture having been drawn into the syringe is maintainable in regard to such a large culture as found by Major Semple. If, on the other hand, contamination was introduced just before the syringe was filled, the amount of it may have been such as to admit of the rinsing of the syringe rendering it innocuous; and so on.

It is impossible, I think, to make more than guesses on all these points. It would be very important, if that be possible, to find out which of the enumerated or other possibilities actually occurred, or to think out, as we are always trying to, which of such possibilities may occur, so as to add to the *technique* of the operators such precautions as may obviate similar occurrences. At the same time the objections to admitting that the tetanus contamination occurred in the Laboratory, as mentioned in my evidence, must stand independent of our ability or otherwise to find out how it actually occurred.

The absence of smell at the time of testing the bottle in Malkowal, and the presence of that smell when examined in Kasauli, points to the contamination having occurred after the bottle was opened in Malkowal. It seems to me that there is no possibility of getting over this fact.

Regarding the possibility of conferring tetanus by minute quantities of tetanus virus, I beg to refer to Vaillard and Rouget's experiments published in the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, 1902, pages 406 and 417; cultures made of tetanus producing earth, reveal the presence of some two or three tetanus microbes in a particle of earth sufficient to cause tetanus to a guinea-pig.

From the same publication (pages 415 and 416), it will be seen that several animals infected with such contaminated earth may exhibit a disease of *equal* severity. The fact, therefore, that in the cases in Malkowal the incubation period did not differ more than it did, does not render necessary the conclusion that the disease was caused in them by absolutely equal doses of virus or toxine.

No. 447, dated the 20th February 1903.

From—W. M. HAFFKINE, Esq., C.I.E., Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay,

To—H. H. RISLEY, Esq, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In his evidence to the Malkowal Commission Major Bannerman stated:—

"I expressed surprise to him (Mr. Haffkine) when I found that carbolic was to be omitted." "I do not think the ultimate heating in the issuing bottles is a sufficient substitute."

Captain Liston said :—

"I was surprised when I heard that prophylactic had been sent out without carbolic. I would abandon the final heating rather than the carbolic acid."

Dr. Gibson also said :—

"I have no personal knowledge of a laboratory where carbolic is not used."

In my note on the evidence of the officers, I stated that, of the vaccines prepared for active immunisation, antiseptic is added only in two methods, both of which emanated from me; that in none of the six other active immunisation treatments is antiseptic used; and that in the sera used for passive immunisation, some laboratories add antiseptic, others not. I quoted Calmette who does not antisepticise his antivenene. I beg to forward now letter, dated 7th February 1903, just received from Professor Terni, Messina, whose anti-plague serum is now applied by us in Bombay under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed with their letter no. 1651 of 29th August 1901, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department (Plague).

Herewith the translation of section 1 of his letter :—

"I was unable to reply earlier owing to my absence. The serum sent to India does not contain antiseptic substances for the purpose of preservation. After having ascertained that these are completely useless, while they might often cause inconvenience, particularly regarding children, we gave up using them, and apply only intermittent sterilisation."

Intermittent sterilisation (stérilisation fractionnée) consists in heating several times at a low temperature. Serum is generally heated at 55° to 58° C. as at higher temperatures it begins to coagulate.

The water-agar plague prophylactic was heated for an hour at 65° to 70° C.

I send you on this information as I consider it useful as a supplement to what I stated on this matter in paragraph 6 of my note on Captain Greig's letter to the President, Commission of Enquiry, on Malkowal tetanus cases, dated 26th January 1903.

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7 Février 1903.

Cher Confrère,

A cause d'absence, je n'ai pu vous répondre plus tôt. Le sérum envoyé aux Indes ne contient pas de substances antiseptiques pour bout de conservation. Après avoir verifié qu'elles sont complètement inutiles, tandisque souvent elles peuvent causer des inconvenients surtout dans les enfants, nous avons cessé de nous en servir en pourvoyant seulement avec la stérilisation fractionnée.

S'il est possible, je vous prierais d'établir aussi une preuve de cure avec le seule méthode chirurgique en opérant l'extirpation total des bonbons, pour a la confronter avec le resultat des divers sérums.

J'espérais de vous trouver au Congrès du Caire où j'ai communiqué mes observations sur la cure de la peste en confrontant le serumthérapie et l'intervention chirurgique immédiate et radicale.

Pour toute événience je vous communiqué que je suis appelé à la direction de l'hôpital des maladies infectives à Milan, et à la fin de ce mois je quitte Messine. L'Institut sérumthérapique locale sera mis à celui de Milan.

Agréez, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de ma haute considération.

POUR COMILLO GERIN.

EXHIBITS.

Comparison of processes involved in manufacturing the Plague Prophylactic.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Paragraphs corresponding to different operations.	*Standard Prophylactic.*	Standard Prophylactic as prepared by *Rich Sowing*.	Rich Sowing Method as seen by *Captain Wilkinson*, I.M.S., at the Plague Research Laboratory, in September 1902.	*Proposed* method in accordance with letter no. 260-A. of 7th June 1898, from Plague Research Laboratory, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.	*Water-agar* Prophylactic as supplied to the Punjab and elsewhere in October 1902.
1	Collection of seed material from a plague patient.	As in column 2 .	As in column 2 .	As in column 2 . .	As in column 2.
2	Examination of culture obtained. Isolation of pure specimen. Testing the latter by culture and microscope.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
3	Transference of a portion of the pure culture to sowing flasks.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
4	After 24 hours or more, ascertaining purity of culture in sowing flasks by sub-culture into broth and on to agar. Inspection of these for four days and microscoping, if uncertain.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
5	Sowing broth cultivation flasks from sowing flasks, and leaving them to grow for six weeks.	...	...	As in column 2, but leaving broth flasks to grow for two months and above.	...
6	......	Sowing agar flasks from sowing (or seed) flasks. Growing the agar culture for 2 to 8 days.	As in column 3 .	As in column 3 . .	As in column 3
7	......	Adding 100 c. c. of sterile broth so as to make an emulsion.	Ditto .	Adding 100 to 400 c. c. of old broth culture (as per paragraph 5) of plague.	Adding 100 c.c. of sterile saline water.
8	......	Transferring emulsion into another flask with one or more litres of sterile broth. Leaving to grow for two to four weeks.	Transferring emulsion in groups of five or more into empty flasks. Leaving to grow for one week.	......	...
9	Testing for purity	As in column 2 .	As in column 2 .	As in column 2 . .	...
10	Sterilised by heating to 50° to 60° c. and cooling down rapidly.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Decanting into small bottles; taking agar test tube cultivations.
11	Carbolising with ½ per cent. carbolic acid.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	...
12	Decanted into small bottles . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Sterilising by heating to 65°—70° C. and cooling down rapidly.
13	Keeping in store for five to ten days and testing sample bottles for sterility.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	As in column 2.
14	Marking doses, labelling, registering, passing as approved by entering "purity" and "sterility" results in books, packing, despatching, etc.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto.

CAPTAIN GREIG'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, WITH MR. HAFFKINE'S COMMENT ON SAME.

Dated the 28th January 1903.

From Captain E. D. W. Greig, M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S., to the President, Commission of Enquiry on Malkowal Tetanus Cases.

In reference to your request that I should compare the "Standard Method" of making plague vaccine and the "Water-agar Method" as to the relative amounts of "handling" in each, I have the honour to report as follows :—

Up to the stage of decanting the amount of "handling" is about the same in the two methods. At this stage there is a difference as may be shown by the following example. In the "Standard Method" if you wish to bottle 2,000 c. c. of vaccine it is only necessary to *introduce* a sterile syphon *once*, whilst by the Water-agar Method if the same amount of fluid, *viz*., 2,000 c c., is wanted, 20 flasks must be employed because each only contains 100 c.c. If pipettes are employed to decant, it is necessary to introduce *and* extract the long pipette 20 times, or 40 operations in all, in order to obtain the same results, and further, the pipettes have to be held by hand near the mouth of the flasks. If syphons were used, 20 connections with flasks would require to be made by the hands of the operators. Of course the dose might be smaller in the "Water Method" but the handling would still be in excess in case of "Water-agar Method" at this stage.

The bottles are now finished with in the case of the "Standard Mehod." In the "Water-agar Method" a metal band has to be applied and the bottles are put in a bag. The bottles are immersed first in water at 65° to 70° and then in cold water and the bands have to be removed. In the removal of the band a certain amount of loosening of the cork is likely to take place in a certain number of cases. Against these in the "Standard Method" the only other handling, which is very short, is the introduction of half per cent. carbolic before bottling, and, as the pipette contains carbolic acid solution, the risks are very small. Further in the "Water-agar Method" one bottle in three has to be tested for sterility, whilst in the "Standard Method" one bottle in 70 *only* has to be opened to be tested for sterility and the fluid is a carbolised one.

Accompaniments :—

1. Captain Greig's letter of 28th January 1903.
2. *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, Vol. VI, 1892.
3. Wright and Bruce "On Vaccination against Asiatic Cholera," 1893.
4. Pfeiffer and Kolle, "Experimentelle Untersuchungen," etc., 1896.
5. *British Medical Journal*, 4th January 1897.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

Note on Captain Greig's letter to the President, Commission of Enquiry on Malkowal Tetanus Cases, dated 26th January 1903.

Captain Greig compares the 2,000 c.c. in a broth flask with the 100 c.c. in an agar flask, and mentions the figures 20 and 40 as an index of the difficulties in the last case.

The agar flask contains 100 c.c. of fluid because we want to make the dose 1 c.c. If we desired to have 5 and 7·5 c.c. doses, as in the broth prophylactic case we would put into it 500 c.c. and 750 c.c. of water. Captain Greig would then,

have had to compare the taking out of this amount of fluid from one agar flask with the taking out of 2,000 c.c. from one broth flask. His figures 20 and 40 would then be reduced to 2·7 and 4, and to 5·4 and 8. The conclusion would therefore be that by giving the decanter more water to transfer from the agar flask, we give him less work to do.

No. 2,000 c.c. must be compared with 100 c.c., but the number of doses to be got from a broth-prophylactic flask with that from a water-agar flask, a point which Captain Greig alludes to at the end of the calculations by the remark, "of course the dose might be smaller in the water method."

2. When a 2,000 c.c. brew can be kept growing *for two months full*, the dose will be mostly 5 c.c.; there will be very rarely a brew of 2½ c c. the dose; and in many cases it will be 7·5 c.c., a certain number of brews will be rejected as too weak. On the average some 300 doses are got from such a flask.

There was no possibility of keeping cultures *growing for two months* for the Punjab. When the growth is to be got in a shorter time, within a month only 1 000 c.c. is put in a flask, as the growth is much retarded when overcrowded. The dose in 1,000 c.c. flasks after one month growth, is mostly 7·5 and partly 5 c.c.; and a few brews are of 2 5 c.c. dosages. Thus, in the cold weather of 1901-02, between the 23rd January and 14th March, when we were working under pressure, it will be found in our books:—

12 flasks containing 1,000 c.c. each, grown for a month, marked at 2·5 c.c. the dose;

232 flasks containing 1,000 c.c. each, grown for a month, marked at 5 c.c. the dose;

517 flasks containing 1,000 c.c. each, grown for a month, marked at 7·5. c.c. the dose;

giving an average of 158 doses per flask. When working under pressure we get from two flasks in one month a number of doses equivalent to that from one flask grown for two months. More workers are of course required for the two flasks.

An agar flask, with 100 c.c. of water, gives 75 to 100 doses.

It will appear therefore that, whereas in the water-agar plan a decanter had to get at the material once for every 75—100 doses, in the broth-prophylactic plan, he would have had to do so once for every 158 doses.

[" Pipetting" does not at all multiply the difficulties by 2 (it reduces them) but the matter need perhaps not be considered just now, as no pipetting was done for the material used in the Punjab. The soldiers alone did pipetting, and they only arrived on 17th October 1902.]

3. If therefore manufacture operations are deliberately planned out on a certain date, the following are the data to consider:—

(1) If we can wait for the culture to grow for two months, we put 2,000 c.c. into a flask, and shall get 300 doses out of it.

(2) If the material is to be got ready for sterilization in a month, we must put the 2,000 c.c. into two flasks, shall get 150 doses per flask, and shall have to work harder.

(3) On the other hand, an agar growth will be ready in four days, and the decanters will find in each flask 75 to 100 doses.

In the first instance the flask will be locked up for 60 days; in the second, for 30, and in the third, for 4. An agar flask is therefore easily returned six times in the 30 days, and twelve times in the 60, and we get out of it 500 and 1,000 doses at the same time as we can get 150 and 300 in the other plan.

The latter remarks show which alternative will press itself upon the operator if his time and his number of flasks are limited.

It is true that for handling the broth flask once after one month, and getting 150 doses out of it, fewer workers are required than for handling the agar flask six times during that period, and getting 500 doses from it.

That was why we asked for an increase in the number of workers, and I maintain that in three weeks' time the soldiers can be taught to do that work to an absolute perfection.

4. For putting the corked bottles into the metal collars there is a correct manipulation which we taught the workers, and which not only does not lead to the loosening of the cork, but tightens it firmly without in the least disturbing it. The collar is removed in as safe a way. The manipulation is so simple or so easily teachable, that I do not know how to characterise that objection I cannot conceive of any one in earnest quoting as a bacteriological difficulty the placing, or the teaching of a man to place, a corked bottle into a metal collar, or removing that collar. It seems to me that when deciding whether we were able or not to meet the Punjab demand, I was entitled to consider that we could solve a problem of this kind.

5. Captain Greig compares the testing of one bottle out of every three in the agar plan, with that of one out of 70 in the broth plan, and the difficulty presents itself as 23 times greater in the first case. In itself the testing of one bottle in three is not only not a drawback, but a very great safeguard, being a test, for the given amount of fluid, just 23 times more rigorous than the other. If, however, an idea as to difficulty is to be got from the figures given, it is again essential not to omit to state that in one case we test one bottle for 75 to 100 doses, in the other one for 150 to 300. The amount of work is not 23 times greater, but only two to three times. In the Punjab case it would have been two times, as only 1,000 c.c cultures (equivalent to 35 bottles) were possible. And because the work was to that extent greater, we required more workers if we were to get ready for the Punjab in time.

6. The Malkowal mishap has occurred while the water-agar plan was in operation. The criticisms of that plan are now assertive and unhesitating, and one would think there is and must always have been a universal consensus of opinion that that is a very complicated and hazardous plan, and I was wrong in adopting it. As a matter of fact, up to the Malkowal case, and since the days of our publications on the cholera inoculations in India, there was and is a universal consensus of opinion that the water-agar plan is *the* plan for manufacturing the prophylactic. I refer to absolutely every scientific commission and bacteriologist who published reports and papers on the subject. I believe Major Semple also holds that view. The English and German laboratories, when devising plans for manufacturing typhoid vaccine, only thought of the water-agar plan. Apparently, the plan is feasible, and I might be considered justified in having thought that we were equal to it.

7. The plan of heating after bottling, and that of carbolizing before bottling are universally considered as equivalent and interchangeable plans. I quote in support of this the following :—

(I) My operations in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, 1892, on (*a*) carbolized vaccines, and (*b*) vaccines sterilized by heat alone. *Vide* attached papers by Tamamcheff, "Vaccins phéniqués de Haffkine," *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, 1892, p. 713; by Wright and Bruce, "On Vaccination against Asiatic Cholera," p. 9, reprint from *British Medical Journal*, 4th February 1903; and Iawein, "Immunisation par les vaccins anticholériques vivants," *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, 1892, p. 709; and

Accompaniment no. 2.

Accompaniment no. 3.

Accompaniment no. 2.

(II) In working out a plan of manufacturing anti-typhoid vaccine, according to the cholera inoculation plan, the bacteriologists of Koch's Institute in Berlin, *viz.*, Professor Pfeiffer and Dr. Kolle

devised sterilization by heat (*vide* attached Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Frage der Schutzimpfung des Menschen gegen Typhus abdominalis," *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1896, N. 46). Similarly, Professor Wright and Major Semple, devising the same plan, describe a method containing only heating after decanting. In 1898 the Indian Plague Commission observed 22·5 per cent. of non-sterile bottles in carbolised brews, and considered as a remedy to this heating after bottling which they actually suggested. (*Vide* Bombay Government Resolution no. 1435-P. of 3rd March 1900, paragraph 7, printed in *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of 13th March 1900.)

Accompaniment no. 4.

Accompaniment no. 5.

It is in the light of these facts that it is necessary to consider the present tendency to ascribe our difficulties to our having heated after bottling, and not carbolized before bottling, and of searching out all imaginable deficiencies in the first plan. I maintain the difficulty lay not where it is indicated; the suggestions are based on a mere *post hoc* reasoning, and the Superintendent's and the Laboratory Officers' remarks are an after-the-event wisdom.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

No. 268, BOMBAY.
PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.
6th February 1903.

Extracts from the Government of India's Despatch no. 8, Home Department, dated the 18th June 1903.

The next four issues are of a technical character, and we propose to discuss them together. Upon the two former, which relate to the efficacy of the new prophylactic, the finding is on the whole favourable. Paragraph 11 of the Report deals with the *à priori* reasons for expecting that the new prophylactic would be as efficacious as the old. The evidence *à posteriori* taken on the point by the Commission is of a statistical character, and does not lend itself readily to summary. But we accept their conclusion that, so far as it goes, the record indicates that the new fluid was not less efficacious than the old and that the reduced dose did not prove in practice a serious obstacle to the execution of the inoculation scheme.

The grounds for believing and the precautions taken to ensure that the new prophylactic would not be more liable to contamination than the old are stated in paragraph 14 of the Commission's Report. It is of importance to note with reference to the terms of paragraph 14(*e*) of the Report, that the Resolution of the 22nd February 1900, and the Report of the Indian Plague Commission to which Mr. Haffkine alludes in no way justify his procedure. His reference to the Resolution cannot perhaps be taken of itself as an attempt to defend the substitution of heating for the addition of carbolic acid as a safeguard ; but that this is his intention clearly appears from his statement in paragraph 7 of his note dated 6th February 1903, that heating after bottling and carbolising before bottling are universally recognized as equivalent and interchangeable methods of sterilization. The Plague Commission, however (*vide* paragraph 415 of their Report), recommended the re-sterilization by heat of the prophylactic fluid after the final bottling, as a precaution to be adopted in addition to the primary heating and the subsequent admixture of carbolic acid. But Mr. Haffkine omitted the first heating, and the admixture of carbolic acid, and resorted only to a final heating at a temperature of from 65° C. to 70° C. In other words he adopted as his sole precaution what the Plague Commission suggested merely as an additional precaution.

In paragraph 15 of their Report the Commission conclude that, looking at its essential constituents alone, the new prophylactic was not more liable to contamination than the old ; but that the final process of sterilization as carried out was open to objection, and that a further objection to the method of manufacture was the omission of the half per cent. of carbolic acid which had hitherto been employed. This point is a vital one, and we now deal with it in the light of the special evidence bearing upon it which Mr. Haffkine and Lieutenant-Colonel Semple have adduced Mr. Haffkine's letter of 20th February 1903 forwarded a letter dated the 7th February from Professor Terni of Messina, in which it is stated that the serum supplied by him to India does not contain antiseptic substances, the use of these having been abandoned in favour of fractional sterilization. The latter process is explained by Mr. Haffkine as consisting in heating the serum several times at a low temperature, usually to 55° or 58° C. We cannot regard this appeal to the authority of Professor Terni as otherwise than misleading. We understand that fractional sterilization is a method employed for sterilizing substances which would be injured by boiling, and consists in heating the substance several times to a temperature sufficient to kill bacteria but not to affect their spores. At the first heating all bacteria are killed; when the substance cools the spores develop a fresh crop of bacteria which are killed by a second application of heat. Finally, in case a few spores should have survived the second heating, the temperature is raised for a third time to the degree necessary to kill the resulting bacteria. Mr. Haffkine, however, heated his water-agar prophylactic only once—a precaution which would destroy all pathogenic bacteria, but would leave any spores that might be present to develop into fresh bacteria.

We regard the experiments conducted at Kasauli by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple as of the greatest importance in connection with the question which we

are discussing. We hope indeed to place beyond doubt the conclusions which have been drawn from them by causing them to be repeated as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose. In the meantime we agree with the Commission (paragraph 15) in accepting those experiments as showing that the admixture of carbolic acid, which it had hitherto been usual to employ, prevents the growth in the prophylactic of the bacillus of tetanus. It appears to us that to this circumstance is to be attributed the immunity from serious accident which has attended the innumerable inoculations performed with the standard prophylactic. Assuming that further experiment endorses the results which Lieutenant-Colonel Semple has obtained, we regard them as wholly condemning Mr. Haffkine's action in omitting the carbolic acid, and, what is a matter of even greater importance, as demonstrating the very small degree of risk involved in inoculation if the fluid has been prepared with proper precautions. The views of the Commission are conveyed in their moderate statement that Mr. Haffkine chose an extremely inopportune moment to abandon what he had till then continued to employ as a safeguard.

Paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Report contain the conclusions of the Commission as to the extent to which the prophylactic issued from the Laboratory was actually contaminated (Issue no. 9). We accept what the Commission say with regard to the statement of fact made in our letter of reference. That statement was based upon information received from Captain Wilkinson, the Chief Plague Medical Officer to the Punjab Government, and of the four deaths to which it refers, it will be seen that Captain Harriss reported one, Captain Perry another, and Captain Scott-Moncrieff two more. From the evidence of these three gentlemen it is plain that the Commission were right in hesitating to endorse the statement of facts which Captain Wilkinson had made. Captain Harriss, who speaks of five deaths occurring among 1,912 cases inoculated, infers that they resulted from plague infection prior to inoculation, and not that they ensued in consequence of inoculation, as the report to us suggested. Captain Perry did not himself see the woman at Bagapurana who is reported to have died of tetanus. She was seen by a hospital assistant who is assured that the cause of the death was tetanus, but on the other hand, the same bottle was apparently used without ill-effects to inoculate other people. Captain Scott-Moncrieff's two cases are shown to be, one of a boy who was already ill with malaria, and the other of a pregnant woman who died in labour. The evidence as to the occurrence of abscess in consequence of inoculation is very vague. Mr. Montmorency says that inoculation was made from bad smelling bottles without evil results, and Captain Scott-Moncrieff adds that abscesses had occurred in cases where the bottles did not appear to be contaminated. Captain Harriss was inclined to ascribe the occurrence of two abscesses to the carelessness of his assistant surgeon. In short, we take paragraph 17 of the Commission's Report to be a finding that no deaths other than the 19 which occurred at Malkowal resulted from the use of contaminated fluid—a finding which we accept and regard with the greatest satisfaction. On the other hand, Dr. Surveyor's experiments go to show that the contents of, roughly speaking, three bottles out of four issued from the Laboratory were non-sterile. But if a prophylactic is issued in what is technically described as a contaminated condition, it is impossible either to foretell or to control the nature of the contamination. It may be innocuous; but it may equally well be deadly, and the only possibility of safety lies in complete sterilization. In these circumstances, it is impossible to ascribe this freedom from disaster to the sufficiency of the precautions adopted to ensure the issue of a safe prophylactic.

Extract from the Government of India's Despatch no. 18 (Home Department), dated the 12th November 1903.

In paragraph 25 of our previous despatch we mentioned that we hoped to be able to place beyond doubt the conclusions drawn from Lieutenant-Colonel

Semple's experiments regarding the effect of the omission of a proportion of carbolic acid from the new prophylactic, by causing those experiments to be repeated by an independent investigator. This has now been done. We attach, for your information, a copy of our letter no. 1105, dated 7th July 1903, to the Government of the United Provinces and of that Government's reply, with its enclosures. The result of Mr. Hankin's experiments establishes beyond question Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's conclusions.

No. 1105, dated the 7th July 1903.

From—W. S. MARRIS, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Sanitation Department.

The Government of India have under consideration the results of an experiment recently performed by a competent person, which may be stated in the following terms :—

The bacillus of tetanus failed to grow, under anærobic conditions, in ordinary broth and in "glucose broth" to which 0·5 per cent. of carbolic acid had been added. This seems to show that the addition of ½ per cent. of carbolic acid prevents the growth of the bacillus of tetanus, under favourable conditions, in a medium or media in which it ordinarily grows well.

This conclusion is an important one, which the Government of India desire to have tested. They would accordingly be glad if, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, instructions could be issued to Mr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner to the Government of the United Provinces, to perform such experiments as he may deem necessary to test its accuracy, and to furnish a detailed report at the earliest possible date on the subject for the information of the Government of India.

No. 559, dated the 8th August 1903.

From—S. H. BUTLER, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In reply to Mr. Marris' confidential letter no. 1105, dated 7th July 1903, I am directed to forward copy of a Report, dated 2nd August, by Mr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner.

No O-Confidential, dated the 2nd August 1903.

From—E H. HANKIN, Esq., M.A., Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, United Provinces and Central Provinces,

To—Colonel JOUBERT, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter, dated the 10th July, together with letterno. 1105, dated the 7th July, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary—Plague), to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

2. The question therein propounded is whether or not the tetanus bacillus can grow in bouillon or glucose bouillon to which 0·5 per cent. of carbolic acid has been added.

3. My experiments go to show that it is impossible to cultivate the tetanus bacillus in media containing the above proportion of carbolic acid. The details of my observations are as follows :—

4. *Experiment* (1).—Culture tubes containing media of the following composition were prepared :—

1. Bouillon.
2. Do.
3. Bouillon+½ per cent. carbolic acid.
4. Do. do.
5. Bouillon+1 per cent. glucose.
6. Do. do.
7. Bouillon+1 per cent. glucose and ½ per cent. carbolic acid.
8. Do. do. do. do.
9. Bouillon+1 per cent. sodium formate.
10. Do. do.
11. Bouillon+1 per cent. sodium formate and ½ per cent. carbolic.
12. Do. do. do. do.

Both in this and in the succeeding experiments, the bouillon employed had been freshly prepared, in order to avoid the known detrimental effect of stale culture media on the tetanus microbe.

Each of the above twelve test tubes was inoculated with tetanus, and freed from oxygen by passage of a brisk stream of hydrogen bubbles for a quarter of an hour in each case. The hydrogen was prepared in a Kipp's apparatus. To free it from impurities that might possibly be harmful to the tetanus microbe it was washed by being passed successively through solutions of silver nitrate, lead nitrate, and pyrogallate of soda.

A typical tetanus growth occurred in each of the above six tubes that did not contain carbolic (except in one of the formate tubes which produced no apparent growth). In each case typical drumstick forms were seen on microscopical examination of the culture. In each case when inoculated into glucose agaragar, under anærobic conditions, a typical tetanus growth resulted. In each case when inoculated on agaragar ærobically no growth occurred, proving that no ærobic microbe was present as an impurity. One of each pair of tubes was inoculated into bouillon anærobically, and in each case a typical tetanus growth resulted. That the culture was virulent was found by the result of inoculation of a small quantity of a sub-culture from one of these cultures into a rat.

In none of the cases in which carbolic acid was present did any apparent growth result. A capillary pipette was introduced into each of these tubes under precautions to avoid shaking, and specimens of the liquid were taken from near the bottom, and subjected to microscopical examination. In no case could any sign of growth be observed. A specimen from one of the tubes inoculated into bouillon anærobically produced no growth. These observations were carried out four days after the original inoculations of the carbolic bouillon.

Experiment 2.—This was a repetition of experiment (1), but only one tube of each variety of bouillon was inoculated. The same results were obtained as in the former experiment.

Experiment 3.—This was a similar experiment. In both of these experiments only a scanty growth occurred in the tubes containing sodium formate.

Experiment 4.—In this experiment a fresh brew of bouillon was employed. The sodium formate bouillon was only ½ per cent. in strength, and now produced typical growths. Two tubes of each variety were inoculated. In each case in the absence of carbolic acid, a typical tetanus growth resulted, with typical

drumstick spore forms. In each case in the presence of ¼ per cent. carbolic acid, no visible growth resulted.

Experiment 5.—Fresh bouillon was prepared to which 2 per cent. glucose was added. Carbolic acid was added to a portion of this bouillon in the proportion of 1 part in 600, that is to say, ⅙ per cent. Six tubes were inoculated of the glucose bouillon, of which three were without and three with carbolic acid. In the former case a typical tetanus growth resulted. In the latter case no visible growth could be observed three days from the commencement of the experiment. Although this single experiment is not of itself sufficient to prove that tetanus cannot grow in the presence of ⅙ per cent. carbolic acid, its result may fairly be regarded as substantiating the statement that tetanus is unable to grow in the presence of ¼ per cent. of carbolic acid.

Dated the 24th November 1904.

From—DR. CHARLES J. MARTIN, M.B., D.SC., F.R.S., Director, Lister Institute,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

In accordance with the request contained in your favour of 17th October, to be informed of the Institute's conclusions so far as they may have been arrived at on the subject of Haffkine's prophylactic and the Report of Sir Lawrence Jenkins's Commission submitted to the Institute for experiment and report in your letter of 2nd February 1904, I am instructed by the Governing Body to say that while the whole investigation it was suggested the Institute should undertake in reference to this matter is not yet completed, owing to the unfortunate illness of Captain Stuart Douglas, I.M.S., the officer placed at the disposal of the Institute to assist in this investigation, they are in a position to present the accompanying interim report upon—

1. The efficiency of each process.
2. The question of contamination.
3. The probable origin of the tetanus virus in the Malkowal accident.

The investigation involved in the further reference to the Institute, *i.e.*, to submit the methods of preparing Haffkine's fluid to exhaustive tests under reliable conditions with a view to prescribing sufficient and suitable precautions against contamination, and to obtaining a standardised preparation which will give known and uniform results, is well in hand and will form the subject of a further report.

THE LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Interim Report.

The questions which were submitted to the Institute for further examination and experiment in the letter from the Permanent Under Secretary for India, 2nd February 1904, were—

The conclusions of Sir Lawrence Jenkin's Commission relating to the processes adopted by Mr. Haffkine in manufacturing his prophylactic with regard to—

1. The efficiency of each process.

2. The ease with which freedom from contamination may be attained in each process.

3. The probable origin of the tetanus virus in the Malkowal cases.

The Institute was further requested to —

Submit the methods of preparing Haffkine's fluid to exhaustive, tests under reliable conditions with a view to prescribing sufficient and suitable precautions against contamination and to obtaining a standardised preparation which will give known and uniform results.

As material for its consideration, apart from its own experiments the Institute was supplied with Extracts from the Report and Evidence of the Punjab Plague Inoculation Commission which dealt with scientific matters.

The present report deals with items (1), (2) and (3) only, as the investigation is as yet incomplete. The details of the experiments made by the Institute appear as appendices attached to the report.

1. The efficiency of each process in the production of immunity.

The relative efficacy of the two processes is bound up with the question of the value of the supernatant fluid which is in the case of the "Standard" process (a broth culture of six to eight weeks' growth) injected along with the bodies of the bacteria. Such supernatant fluid will contain the more or less toxic products of the autolysis of the bacilli and possibly a toxin secreted by the bacillus. This Institute concurs in the opinion of the Commission that the essential constituent for immunisation is contained in the bodies of the bacilli. There is no evidence that in the case of plague that the fluid, after the bacilli are filtered off, is possessed of any immunising value whatever or indeed that it may not be actually disadvantageous.

The facts governing the answer to the question submitted are derivable from two sources:

1. Comparative experiments on animals.

2. Inoculation returns of the two methods.

The relative value of a vaccine prepared by a water-agar process and by Haffkine's standard broth method was the subject of an experimental investigation on animals by Kolle and Otto (1), Tavel Krunbein and Glucksmann (2), and the German Plague Commission (3). The results obtained showed that the protection obtained was about the same by either method.

Further experiments on animals to determine whether the supernatant fluid from broth cultures was possessed of any immunising properties were undertaken by Pfeiffer (4), Kolle (5), the German Plague Commission (3) and the Indian Plague Commission (6). The results in all cases led to the conclusion that this fluid played no part in the production of immunity. Similar experiments are at present in progress in this Institute, but are not yet sufficiently advanced for the formation of a judgment. Concerning the value of the inoculation returns quoted in the Commission's Report we have no means of judging, and it is not clear that the proportion of bacterial bodies in the doses by the two methods was the same, but the Institute sees no reason to differ from the conclusions of the Commission that the "New Prophylactic" is not less efficacious than the old.

2. The relative ease with which freedom from contamination may be attained by the employment of the "Standard" method and the water-agar method respectively.

Provided the two processes are carried out by an agency, in the technical skill of which complete reliance can be placed, there is no doubt that the preparation and bottling of plague vaccine may be accomplished by either method, so that the completed preparation shall be sterile.

In the hands, however, of more or less unskilled workers, and when a great bulk of material has to be dealt with, the "Standard" method, even apart from the introduction of ·5 per cent. carbolic acid, is in our opinion safer.

The advantages from this point of view of the "Standard" process over the water-agar method are—

1. The absence of the manipulation necessary for emulsifying the growth on agar.

2. The ease of syphoning a broth culture.

3. The opening of the flasks, after they have been sown, may be limited to two occasions—

(*a*) Before heating to withdraw a sample to ascertain the purity of the growth.

(*b*) After heating, to introduce carbolic acid and insert the syphon.

Regarding the value of ·5 per cent. carbolic acid as a second line of defence, we have made a series of experiments (Appendices A, B and C), the results of which demonstrate in an emphatic manner that of the organisms experimented with, the non-sporing ones are destroyed in a few days, and that in the case of those which possess spores, including tetanus, their growth is inhibited so that, if they should by accident find access to the vaccine, they do not multiply.

This restraining effect of ½ per cent. carbolic acid may, however, prove inadequate in the case of *gross* contamination by some organisms (Experiment 3, Appendix B). The experiments in Appendix F (*b*), Experiment 6, show that a considerable quantity of living tetanus spores together with Haffkine's fluid may be injected into an animal without producing the disease, provided that these spores are freed from toxin.

The Institute agrees entirely with the Commission in its finding that carbolic acid is a valuable agent in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic, and its experiments further emphasize the importance of the addition of ·5 per cent. carbolic acid in preventing the growth and toxin formation in a vaccine which might be liable to the possibility of contamination with the spores of tetanus.

The method employed by Mr. Haffkine as a substitute for the addition of ·5 per cent. carbolic, *viz.*, one final heating to 65° to 70° Centigrade is, however, relied upon in some laboratories, *e.g.*, the Pasteur Institute of Paris, where the technique is unexceptionable.

Such a single heating to 70° Centigrade, as pointed out in the Government of India's despatch no. 8, Home Department, 18th June 1903 (pages 2589—2590 of Extracts) would only ensure freedom from non-sporing organisms and considering that the technique in the Laboratory at Parel under the conditions existing at the time of the accident at Malkowal was obviously defective, the fact that Mr. Haffkine found himself obliged to abandon a method in which the addition of ·5 per cent. carbolic was employed and therefore capable of minimieing the danger arising from an imperfect agency was extremely unfortunate.

3. Probable origin of the tetanus virus.

From consideration of the evidence and in the light of experiments (*vide* Appendix F) the Institute agrees with the Commission that in all probability the tetanus was at the time of the inoculation in the fluid contained in the bottle, but the fact that a bottle presumably tightly corked (*vide* Dr. Elliot's evidence) should contain enough tetanus growth to destroy nineteen people and yet not be accompanied by sufficient smell to arouse the suspicion of Dr. Elliot who, according to his evidence, remembers smelling this particular bottle is difficult to comprehend.

The Commission expresses itself (Extracts page 2546) as confirmed in the view that the tetanus contamination was in the fluid contained in the bottle 53-N, by the results of Colonel Semple's experiments to show that, although there were tetanus organisms in the ·5 c.c. remaining in the bottle when examined by him, the conditions obtaining were not such as to permit of growth.

We have made experiments to determine whether tetanus might not grow in a nearly empty bottle of water-agar emulsion *if associated with the growth of some ordinary saprophytic organisms.*

As may be seen from the results of the experiments (Appendix E, Experiments 1 to 8), although these conditions did not permit of the growth of a pure culture of tetanus, in those cases where it was sown in association with ærobic saprophytic organisms, growth occurred. We think, therefore, that Colonel Semple's experiments cannot be held to exclude the possibility of contamination at the time of the opening of the bottle.

Apart from the circumstances mentioned above we do not think that any other evidence discussed in the Commission's Report and including Mr. Haffkine's experiments, seriously militate against this view of the Commission. The precise concurrence of the incidence of the attack with the use of the one particular bottle of vaccine appears to us, as it did to the Commission, to suggest in the strongest way that the tetanus was derived from the bottle, and the argument that the specific contamination never entered the syringe, founded on the fact that those subsequently inoculated escaped from tetanus is, we consider, unsound. Whether inoculation of a fluid containing tetanus organisms into the body of an animal is or is not followed by the disease depends, as was shown by Semple, upon the number of organisms introduced under the particular circumstances.

Our own experiments (Appendix F(*a*), Experiments 1 and 2) show that $\frac{1}{100,000}$ of the quantity of a tetanus culture grown under imperfect ærobic conditions which is required to kill a guinea-pig could be detected by cultural methods.

An ordinary 20 c. c. syringe leaves about $\frac{1}{3}$ c. c. of content unexpelled at the end of the stroke of the piston.

Assuming $\frac{1}{3}$ c.c. to have been the dead space in the syringe used by Dr. Elliot and that the growth was a fairly uniform one, as must be supposed from the similarity and fatal issue of the disease in the nineteen cases, the individuals inoculated from a fresh bottle after the rinsing of the syringe with carbolic solution would only have received $\frac{1}{3,600}$th of the dose of tetanus virus injected into the persons who were inoculated from the contaminated bottle.

With regard to Mr. Haffkine's experiments (Appendix C of Extracts), we would remark that because a high dilution of a culture of a saprophytic organism still gives growth when sown upon an artificial nutrient medium, it does not follow that a similar dilution of tetanus will give rise to the disease when inoculated into a man possessing a considerable capacity of resistance to invasion.

Although of opinion that the evidence points strongly to the infection being in the bottle at the time of the inoculation, we agree with the Commission that it is quite impossible to determine at what stage in its history and in what way bottle 53-N became contaminated.

The main conclusions arrived at may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The Institute sees no reason to differ from the conclusions of the Commission that the new prophylactic is not less efficacious than the old.

(2) The Institute is of opinion that in the hands of more or less unskilled workers it is easier to ensure freedom from contamination by Mr. Haffkine's "Standard Method" of manufacturing plague vaccine than with the water-agar process as employed by him.

(3) The Institute is in entire agreement with the Commission as to the value of ·5 per cent. carbolic acid in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic, and its experiments emphasize

still further the importance of this addition in preventing the growth and toxin formation in a vaccine which might be liable to the possibility of contamination with the spores of tetanus.

(4) The conclusions of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission that in all probability the tetanus was at the time of the inoculation in the fluid contained in the bottle, but that it is impossible to determine at what stage in its history or in what way bottle 53-N became contaminated.

CHARLES J. MARTIN,

Director.

REFERENCES TO PAPERS QUOTED IN THE REPORT.

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2. Tavel, Krumbein and Glucksmann (1902). "Über Pestschutzmassregeln". Zeitschrift fur Hygiene, Bd. XL, S. 239, 1902.

3. German Plague Commission. "Arbeiten aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte," no. 16, 1899.

4. Yersin, Calmette and Borrel. "Annales de l'Institut Pasteur," 1895.

5. Kolle, W. (1901). "Bericht über die Thätigkeit in der zu Studien über die Pesteingerichteten Station des Institute fur Infektionskränkheiten," 1899-1900. Zeitschrift fur Hygiene, Bd. XXXVI, S. 396, 1901.

6. Report of the Indian Plague Commission, 1901. Vol. V.

APPENDIX.

A. Experiments showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of non-sporing organisms.

B. Experiments showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of sporing organisms.

C. Experiments showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of tetanus :—

(*a*) With favourable media.

(*b*) With Haffkine's prophylactic fluid.

D. Experiments to show that water-agar is a suitable medium for the growth of the tetanus bacillus.

E. Experiments on the growth of tetanus in bottles containing small quantities of water-agar emulsion.

F. Experiments :—

(*a*) To show the relation between the quantity of tetanus organisms necessary to kill to the amount capable of giving a growth on artificial media.

(*b*) To show the pathogenic characteristics of the bacillus used.

G. Experiments with a syringe contaminated with tetanus.

A.—EXPERIMENTS

Showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of non-sporing organisms.

A.—EXPERIMENT 1.

Cholera vibrio, 24 hours' agar-culture was planted out into :—

Tube I $\frac{1}{3}$% carbolic acid broth,
II $\frac{1}{4}$% carbolic acid broth,
III $\frac{1}{5}$% carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary peptone broth,
and these tubes were incubated at 37° C.

11 days after :—

Tube IV shows abundant microscopically pure growth,
I shows no growth,
II shows no growth,
III shows no growth.

10 c.mm. of I, II and III were planted into 3 tubes of ordinary broth.

2 days after :—

These tubes show no growth.

A.—EXPERIMENT 2.

Plague bacillus planted from 24 hours' agar-culture into :—

Tube I $\frac{1}{3}$% carbolic acid broth,
II $\frac{1}{4}$% carbolic acid broth,
III $\frac{1}{5}$% carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary broth.

Incubated at 37° C.

11 days after :—

Tube IV shows abundant microscopically pure growth,
I, II and III—no visible growth.

10 c.mm. of I, II and III planted out into 3 tubes of ordinary broth after well shaking the tubes.

2 days after :—

No growth in any of the sub-cultures.

A.—EXPERIMENT 3.

Pyocyaneus planted out from 24 hours' agar-culture into :—

Tube I $\frac{1}{3}$% carbolic acid broth,
II $\frac{1}{4}$% carbolic acid broth,
III $\frac{1}{5}$% carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary broth.

11 days after :—

Tube IV shows abundant microscopically pure growth, with well-marked colour production,

Tubes I, II and III apparently slight growth.

10 c.mm. from each of I, II and III planted into 3 tubes of ordinary broth.

2 days after :—

No growth in any of the sub-cultures.

A.—EXPERIMENT 4.

Pyocyaneus from a 20 hours' old broth culture 10 c.mm. were in each case planted in the following :—

Tube I ½% carbolic acid broth,
II ½% carbolic acid broth,
III ½% carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary broth (as control).
Incubated at 37°C.

1 day after :—

Tube IV shows abundant growth of pure pyocyaneus.

Tubes I, II and III show no growth.

25 c.mm. from each of I, II and III planted out in 3 tubes of sterile broth and incubated at 37°C.

1 day after :—

No growth visible in tubes planted or in ½% carbolic acid broth. Tubes labelled I, II and III.

3 days after :—

No growth in tubes I, II or III, or in the sub-cultures made from them.

A.—EXPERIMENT 5.

Plague from a broth culture 20 hours old. 10 c.mm. were in each case planted into the following tubes :—

Tube I ½% carbolic acid broth,
II ½% carbolic acid broth,
III ½% carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary broth as control.

1 day after :—

Tube IV shows slight growth.

Tubes I, II and III no growth.

1 day after :—

Growth in Tube IV thicker; microscopically pure growth of plague.

From Tubes I, II and III 25 c.mm. in each case planted in broth tubes.

No growth visible in I, II and III.

3 days after :—

No growth in Tube I, II or III or in any of the sub-cultures made from them.

A.—EXPERIMENT 6.

Staphylococcus Aureus from a 7 days' old broth culture ; 10 c.mm. were in each case planted out into the following tubes :—

Tube I ½% carbolic acid broth,
II ½% carbolic acid broth,

Tube III ½% carbolic acid broth,
IV ½% carbolic acid hroth,
V ordinary broth as control.

1 day after:—

Tube V shows an abundant growth (microscopically pure) of staphylococcus.

Tubes I, II, III and IV show no signs of growth; 25 c.mm. of each planted out into a broth tube.

2 days after:—

No growth in Tubes I, II, III and IV or in any of the sub-cultures made from them.

B.—EXPERIMENTS

Showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of sporing organisms.

B.—Experiment 1.

Anthrax from agar-culture 24 hours old : the following tubes were planted with a large quantity :—

Tube I ½ % carbolic acid broth,
II ½ % carbolic acid broth,
III ½ % carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary broth.

11 days after :—

Tube IV shows abundant microscopically pure growth,
I—no visible growth,
II—no visible growth,
III—no visible growth.

From I, II and III, after shaking thoroughly, 3 ordinary broths were planted with 10 c.mm. in each case.

2 days after :—

Very slight growth in all these sub-cultures.

B.—Experiment 2.

B. Subtilis, planted from 24 hours' agar-culture into :—

Tube I ½ % carbolic acid broth,
II ½ % carbolic acid broth,
III ½ % carbolic acid broth,
IV ordinary broth.

11 days after :—

Tube IV shows abundant microscopically pure growth.

Tubes I, II and III shows slight pellets of growth.

After well shaking 10 c.mm. from I, II and III planted out into 3 ordinary broth tubes.

2 days after :—

Growth in all sub-cultures.

B.—Experiment 3.

A flask of 22 cc. capacity containing Haffkine's prophylactic fluid with 0·5 per cent. carbolic added and 3 months old was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of B. Megatherium. In 3 days a growth had occurred.

Microscopically : large bacillus agreeing morphologically with the B. Megatherium.

This experiment shows that where very gross contamination of Haffkine's prophylactic fluid by certain organisms occurs the addition of 0·5 per cent. carbolic will not completely stop their growth.

Results of experiments on pure cultures of various non-sporing and sporing organisms.

These experiments show that 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid has an inhibitory action on the growth of all the organisms, but that in the case of the sporing organisms the spores are not destroyed and are capable of growth when transferred to a suitable medium.

C.—EXPERIMENTS

Showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of tetanus—

(*a*) With favourable Media.

C.—EXPERIMENT 1.

Tetanus planted from an old broth culture in tubes of freshly prepared broth (ordinary peptone), and grown under anærobic conditions.

Tube I ½ % carbolic acid.
II ½ % carbolic acid.
III ½ % carbolic acid.
IV Ordinary broth.
V Ordinary broth.
VI Ordinary broth.

5 days after :—

Tubes IV, V and VI all give growth.

Tube I shows no signs of growth.

Tubes II and III broken.

Tube IV examined microscopically shows a pure culture of tetanus.

2 days after :—

Tube I shows no growth either visible to naked eye or under the microscope.

Tube V examined microscopically shows a pure culture of tetanus, a large proportion of which shows spores.

C.—EXPERIMENT 2.

Tetanus ; the following tubes were each planted with a platinum loopful of an eight days' old glucose broth culture of B. Tetani and were placed under anærobic conditions in a hydrogen atmosphere :—

Tube I—Bouillon with 0·1 %	Sulphindigotate of Soda ;	½ %	carbolic acid.	
II—	"	"	"	"
III—	"	"	"	"
IV—	"	"	(control).	

In 2 days growth visible in tube IV (control). Examined microscopically after 5 days typical tetanus bacilli.

Tubes I, II and III no growth.

Sub-cultures with 25 c. mm. being planted on the same medium from I, II and III remained sterile.

Sub-culture from Tube IV ; good growth on 3rd day.

The whole of Tube I, after 5 days under anærobic conditions, was pipetted into 150 c. c. of Sulphindigotate broth and incubated anærobically. Growth took place ; microscopically tetanus bacilli.

This experiment shows that while growth of the B. Tetani is completely inhibited by 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid, the spores are not destroyed for on the addition of a tube to sufficient volume of a suitable medium growth takes place under appropriate conditions.

C.—EXPERIMENT 3.

Tetanus. The following tubes were each planted with a platinum loopful of an eight days' old glucose broth culture of B. Tetani and were placed under anærobic conditions in a hydrogen atmosphere :—

Tube I Bouillon with 0·1 %	Sulphindigotate of Soda ;	0·2	carbolic acid.	
II	"	"	"	"
III	"	"	"	"
IV	"	"	" do. (control).	

In 2 days growth visible in Tube IV (control) ; examined microscopically after 5 days typical tetanus bacilli.

Tubes I, II and III no growth.

Sub-cultures with 25 c. mm. being planted on the same medium from I, II and III remained sterile.

Sub-culture from Tube IV ; good growth on the 3rd day.

C.—EXPERIMENT 4.

Tetanus. The following tubes were each planted with a platinum loopful of an eight days' old glucose broth culture of B. Tetani and were placed under anærobic conditions in a hydrogen atmosphere :—

Tube I	Bouillon with 2 % glucose ;	½ %	carbolic acid.	
II	"	"	"	"
III	"	"	"	"
IV	"	"	(control).	

In 2 days growth visible in Tube IV (control) ; examined microscopically after 5 days typical tetanus bacilli.

Tubes I, II and III no growth.

Sub-cultures with 25 c. mm. being planted on the same medium from I, II and III remained sterile.

Sub-culture from Tube IV ; good growth on the 3rd day.

The whole of Tube I was pipetted into 150 c.c. of Sulphindigotate broth and incubated anærobically ; no growth took place in this case.

C.—EXPERIMENT 5.

Tetanus. The following tubes were each planted with a platinum loopful of an eight days' old glucose broth culture of B. Tetani and were placed under anærobic conditions in a hydrogen atmosphere :—

Tube I	Bouillon with 2 %	glucose ;	0·2 %	carbolic acid.
II	"	"	"	"
III	"	"	"	"
IV	"	"	(control).	

In 2 days growth visible in Tube IV (control) ; examined microscopically after 5 days typical tetanus bacilli.

Tubes I, II and III no growth.

Sub-cultures with 25 c. mm. being planted in the same medium from I, II and III remained sterile.

Sub-culture from Tube IV ; good growth on the 3rd day.

C.—EXPERIMENTS

Showing the influence of carbolic acid on the growth of tetanus—

(*b*) With Haffkine's Prophylactic Fluid.

C. (*b*) *Experiment 1.*—Bottles of a capacity of 22 c.c. containing Haffkine's Fluid were inoculated with 50 c. mm. of a three days' old broth culture of B. Tetani, and were placed at a temperature of 37° C. under varying conditions. Certain tubes in the Series contained 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid. The result is shown in the table.

No. of bottle.	Carbolised = +. Not carbolised = o. 0·5 per cent. carbolic.	Conditions under which kept.	Growth = +. No growth = o.	Number of sub-cultures.	Growth = +. No growth = o. Of sub-cultures.
I	+	Anærobic ..	o	1	o
II	+	,, ...	o	1	o
III	+	,, ...	o	1	o
IV	+	,, ...	o	1	o
...	+	,, ...	o	1	o
...	o	,, ...	+	1	+
...	o	Sealed ; full ...	+	...	...
VIII	+	,, ...	o	3	o
IX	o	,, ...	+	...	...
X	o	,, ...	+	...	..
XI	o	,, three-quarters full	+	...	..
XII	o	,, ,, ...	+	...	...
XIII	o	,, ,, ...	+	3	+
XIV	o	,, ,, ...	+	...	...
XV	+	,, ,, ...	o	3	o
XVI	+	,, ,, ...	o	3	o
XVII	+	,, ,, ...	o	3	o
XVIII	+	,, ,, ...	o	3	o
XIX	o	Anærobic ...	+	.	...
XX	o	.. ...	+	...	...
XXI	o	,, ...	+	...	...

This series of experiments shows that in a number of bottles containing Haffkine's Fluid prepared in series, some with 0·5 per cent. carbolic, others with no carbolic, and which were all inoculated with the B. Tetani Tetanus growth occurred in all the non-carbolised, but did not occur in the carbolised bottles. This was true whether the bottles were put under the best anærobic conditions or whether they were sealed full or three-quarters full.

The result of inoculation of material from certain of the bottles into mice is shown on the following Table.

C. (*b*) *Experiment 2.*—The following mice each received 0·5 c.c. from various of the before-mentioned bottles :—

No. of bottle.	Mouse No.	—
1	1	Alive 14 days later.
2	2	" "
3	3	" "
4	4	" "
15	5	" "
18	6	" "
12	7	Found dead ; no trace of Tetanus observed.
11	8	" " " "
21	9	Characteristic Tetanus.

D.—EXPERIMENTS

To show that Water-Agar is a suitable medium for the growth of the Tetanus Bacillus.

D. Experiment 1.—Two bottles of 30 c.c. capacity were filled with Water-Agar Prophylactic Fluid. One was inoculated from a pure culture on Glucose Broth of B. Tetani, the other with a mixed growth of B. Tetani and B. Subtilis. They were stoppered with rubber corks and placed at 37° C. In three days both bottles had a growth. Both bottles had about equally the characteristic odour of Tetanus. Microscopical examination revealed Tetanus bacilli.

D. Experiment 2.—A bottle was half filled with Water-Agar Prophylactic Fluid and inoculated with B. Tetanus and B. Subtilis.

In three days a growth with characteristic odour. Microscopically Tetanus bacilli.

These experiments show that the Tetanus bacillus grows on Water-Agar Fluid either alone or in the presence of an ærobic organism such as the B. Subtilis, and that a full bottle is not necessary to obtain the growth.

E.—EXPERIMENTS

On the Growth of Tetanus in bottles containing small quantities of Water-Agar Emulsion.

E. Experiments 1 to 8.—To ascertain whether the Tetanus Bacillus is capable of growing in a small quantity of Water-Agar Prophylactic Emulsion in corked bottles of 30 c. c. capacity. The Series consisted of 8 bottles of 30 c.c. capacity. Each had 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion measured into it. A 4 days' old Glucose Broth culture of B. Tetani was employed as the inoculating material.

Experiment 1.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of undiluted culture. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. A microscopical examination was made immediately after the inoculation. Several microscopical fields showed no bacilli. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37°C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had no Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed no Tetanus bacilli. Sub-cultures did not grow.

E. Experiment 2.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of culture diluted to 1 in 10 in neutral broth. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37°C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had no Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed no Tetanus bacilli. Sub-cultures did not grow.

E. Experiment 3.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of culture diluted to 1 in 100 in neutral broth. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37°C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had no Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed no Tetanus bacilli. Sub-cultures did not grow.

E. Experiment 4.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of culture diluted to 1 in 1,000 in neutral broth. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37° C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had no Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed no Tetanus bacilli. Sub-cultures did not grow.

E. Experiment 5.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of undiluted culture. It was then inoculated with the Hay bacillus and a Staphylococcus Aureus. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. A microscopical examination was made immediately after the inoculation. Several microscopical fields showed no Tetanus bacilli. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth of Tetanus bacilli after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37° C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had a marked Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed numerous typical Tetanus bacilli. The sub-culture gave a growth of the Tetanus bacillus.

E. Experiment 6.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of culture diluted to 1 in 10 in neutral broth. It was then inoculated with the Hay bacillus and a Staphylococcus Aureus. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth of the Tetanus bacillus after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37° C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had a marked Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed numerous typical Tetanus bacilli. The sub-culture gave a growth of the Tetanus bacillus.

E. Experiment 7.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of culture diluted to 1 in 100 in neutral broth. It was then inoculated with the Hay bacillus and a Staphylococcus Aureus. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth of the Tetanus bacillus after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37° C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had a marked Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed numerous typical Tetanus bacilli. The sub-culture gave a growth of the Tetanus bacillus.

E. Experiment 8.—A bottle containing 1 c. c. of Water-Agar Emulsion was inoculated with a 2 mgrm. loopful of culture diluted to 1 in 1,000 in neutral broth. It was then inoculated with the Hay bacillus and a Staphylococcus Aureus. A sub-culture was then made with the same loop on Sulphindigotate broth. The sub-culture made before corking showed no growth after 4 days in the incubator under anærobic conditions.

The bottle was corked with a rubber cork and incubated at 37° C.

After 4 days in the incubator the bottle was opened. It had a marked Tetanus smell. Microscopical examination showed numerous typical Tetanus bacilli. The sub-culture gave a growth of the Tetanus bacillus.

This Series of experiments, nos. 1 to 8, shows that growth of the Tetanus bacillus can take place in a corked bottle containing a very small quantity of a water-agar prophylactic emulsion if other ærobic organisms such as B. Subtilis and Staphylococcus Aureus are associated with it.

F.—(a) EXPERIMENTS

To show the relation between the quantity of Tetanus Organism necessary to kill to the amount capable of giving a growth on Artificial Media.

F. (*a*) *Experiment 1.*—Dilutions were made of a culture grown under imperfect anærobic condi tions (for 7 days in Sulphindigotate of Soda broth) such as would exist in a bottle of vaccine. This accounts for the low toxicity of the culture for the same bacillus was that employed in Experiments F, (*b*) 2 and 7 where an average toxin formation occurred.

The dilutions made were :—

1 in 10	growth.
1 in 100	"
1 in 1,000	"
1 in 10,000	"
1 in 100,000	"
1 in 1,000,000	"
1 in 10,000,000	no growth.

Cultivation made with these dilutions showed growth of the Tetanus bacillus up to 1 in 1 million.

F. (*a*) *Experiment 2.*—The same quantities as used in the previous experiment for cultures, and from the same dilutions, were mixed with 1 c. c. of Haffkine's Fluid and injected into guinea pigs of about 400 grams weight.

Guinea Pig No. 1	1/10 c. c. + 1 c. c. Haffkine's Prophylactic, Tetanus.	death 6th day
2	1/100 Slight local Tetanus.	
3	1/1,000 "	
4	1/10,000 No Tetanus.	
5	1/100,000 "	
6	1/1,000,000 "	
7	1/10,000,000 "	

Experiments 1 and 2 F. show that 1/100,000 of the quantity required to kill a guinea pig could be detected by cultivial methods,

F.—(b) EXPERIMENTS

To show the Pathogenic Characteristics of the Bacillus used.

F. (*b*) *Experiment 1.*—To show the Toxicity of a Filtrate from the Culture employed in these experiments on mice. In this case the bouillon medium was deprived of free oxygen by the passage of hydrogen through it, *i.e.*, the anærobic conditions were good.

Mouse No. 1.	1/1,000 c.c.	dead of Tetanus on the	3rd day.
2.	1/2,000	" " "	5th day.
3.	1/4,000	" " "	7th day.
4.	1/8,000 lived; no Tetanus.		

F. (*b*) *Experiment 2.*—To show the Toxicity of a Filtrate from the Culture used in the experiments on guinea pigs under similar conditions to previous experiment.

Guinea Pig No. 1.	1/100 c.c.	dead on the	4th day	of Tetanus.
2.	1/200	" "	4th day	"
3.	1/300	" "	5th day	"
4.	1/400	" "	6th day	"
5.	1/500	" "	7th day	"
6.	1/600	recovered.		

F. (*b*) *Experiment 3.*—To show that Tetanus Spores alone will not produce Tetanus.

A month old broth culture was heated to 80° C. for 1 hour to destroy all or nearly all, the toxin.

A guinea pig received subcutaneously 1 c. c. of this. No Tetanus.

F. (*b*) *Experiment 4.*—To show that Tetanus spores and 1 c. c. of Haffkine's Fluid may not in certain doses be enough to produce Tetanus.

A guinea pig received subcutaneously 1 c. c. of the above heated culture + 1 c. c of Haffkine's Fluid. No Tetanus.

Experiments made from the heated culture gave abundant growth of Tetanus in 4 days.

F. (*b*) *Experiment 6.*—A one month old culture of the same batch as that used in the previous experiment, had all the supernatant fluid filtered off from the bacillary deposit. It was made up to its original volume with fresh broth. A series of guinea pigs were inoculated with quantities of this and 1 c. c. of Haffkine's fluid.

Guinea Pig 1.	1 c.c.	+ 1 c.c. Haffkine's fluid.	Slight Tetanus;	recovery.
2.	1/10	"	"	"
3.	1/100	"	"	"
4.	1/1,000	"	No Tetanus.	"
5.	1/10,000	"	"	"
6.	1/100,000	"	"	"
7.	1/1,000,000	"	"	"

This experiment shows that Tetanus spores and Haffkine's Fluid may not when injected together in certain doses, produce Tetanus.

F. (*b*) *Experiment 7.*—An emulsion of sporing Tetanus bacilli, which had been grown on agar, was made with sterile broth, a piece of straw, 3 × 10 m. m. in length, which was picked up outside the Laboratory, was then soaked in this emulsion, placed in a sterile tube and allowed to dry in the 37° C. incubator for 120 minutes. This piece of straw was then added to 21 c. c. of carbolised

Haffkine's Fluid, well shaken for 2 or 3 minutes, and the following mice injected with $\frac{1}{5}$ c. c. of this contaminated Haffkine :—

Mouse No.	X	Alive 14 days later.
	XI	(Not whole of $\frac{1}{5}$ c. c.) found dead day after.
	XII	Found dead.
	XIII	Died 3 days after ; no sign of Tetanus.
	XIV	Alive 14 days later.
	XV	"
	XVI	"
	XVII	"
	XVIII	"
	XIX	Not inoculated ; found dead following day.
	XX	Died 2 days after ; no sign of Tetanus.

The experiment shows that a series of susceptible animals inoculated with Haffkine's Fluid which has been seriously contaminated immediately before injection with sporing Tetanus do not necessarily all contract Tetanus. Of the animals that died none showed the symptoms of Tetanus which are so characteristic in the mouse. Of 11 mice in the Series 5 died, but 2 of these had not been inoculated. A number of cases of Mouse Diphtheria occurred at this time.

G.—EXPERIMENTS.

With a Syringe contaminated with Tetanus.

G. Experiment 1.—A syringe of 20 c. c. capacity was filled with an 8 days' old broth culture of B. Tetani. The contents were syringed out gently in quantities of 1 c.c. Cultures were made from the first and last c.c. of the 20. The syringe was then filled with 1 : 20 carbolic acid, which remained in the syringe for 4 minutes. The carbolic solution was then ejected and the syringe filled with Haffkine's Fluid. This was injected by separate c.cs. into a series of Sulphindigotate broth tubes. All the tubes were put under anaerobic conditions at 37°C. In 4 days the tubes inoculated during the first syringing before the carbolic solution was drawn into the syringe all gave good growth. The series of tubes inoculated after the carbolic solution showed a certain irregularity of growth.

I, V, VI, VIII, XI, XII, XVI showed growth.

II, XVIII and XX showed no growth.

The numbers refer to the sequence of quantities of 1 c.c. each expelled from the syringe, the numbers missing are those which were discarded and not used to inoculate tubes of media.

G. Experiment 2.—The needle of a syringe of 20 c.c. capacity was dipped in a sporing broth culture of Tetanus and allowed to dry for 3 hours in the incubator. It was filled with Haffkine's Prophylactic Fluid and successive doses of 1 c.c. ejected. Some of these were injected into guinea pigs and others into test tubes as shown in the schedule.

1st c.c. into	Guinea pig	Slight tetanus.
2nd	Test tube	Growth tetanus.
3rd	—	—
4th	Guinea pig	Slight tetanus.
5th	Test tube	Growth tetanus.
6th	—	—
7th	—	—
8th	Guinea pig	Well.
9th	Test tube	—
10th	—	—
11th	—	—
12th	Guinea pig	Well.
13th	—	—
14th	—	—
15th	—	—
16th	Guinea pig	Well.
17th	Test tube	Tetanus growth.
18th	—	—
19th	—	—
20th	Test tube	No tetanus.

The syringe was then filled with carbolic solution of 1 : 20 for 3 minutes which was then ejected, and the syringe was again filled with Haffkine's Prophylactic Fluid. This was ejected in the same way into tubes and guinea pigs.

(*a*)	Guinea pig	No tetanus.
(*b*)	Test tube	No growth of tetanus.
(*c*)	—	—
(*d*)	Guinea pig	Well.
(*e*)	Test tube	No growth.
(*f*)	—	—
(*g*)	—	—
(*h*)	Guinea pig	—
(*i*)	Test tube	—

This experiment shows that a seriously contaminated needle (dried) under the test conditions does not give uniform infective results, either before or after the use of the carbolic solution. The infective material tends to disappear at the end of the ejection of the first syringeful and has disappeared after the carbolic washing.

COMMUNIQUÉ.

At the Health Exhibition organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association under the authority of the local Government in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition about to be held in Bombay, a series of demonstrations will be given by the Director of the Plague Research Laboratory of the method by which the fluid used for inoculation against plague is now being manufactured. The primary object of these demonstrations is to enable the public to ascertain by personal observation and by inquiry from the experts in charge of the manufacture, the precise nature of the precautions which are now taken to guard against the contamination of the fluid by disease bearing germs. The Director has been instructed to give full explanations of the process to any one who is interested in the subject.

The system of inoculation against plague with a fluid prepared from the sterilised virus of the disease was introduced in India by Mr. Haffkine early in 1897. The composition of this fluid was subjected to searching inquiry by the Indian Plague Commission who pronounced its employment to be free from danger; and it was used on a large scale in various parts of India without producing injurious effects. In September 1902 the "standard method" of manufacturing this fluid was changed by the Director of the Plague Institute on his own authority with the object of expediting the process and thus meeting the heavy demand then being made by the Punjab Government in connexion with a large scheme of inoculation. The change involved the omission of a small proportion of carbolic acid which had up till then been added to the original fluid as a further precaution against contamination. The new fluid or "water-agar process" contained no carbolic acid, other methods being relied upon to ensure its purity.

On the 6th November 1902, nineteen persons who had been inoculated on the 30th October in the village of Malkowal from a single bottle (labelled 53-N) of the new fluid were found to be suffering from tetanus and all of them subsequently died. A Commission consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, and Major Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C., Director of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the disaster. They found that the germ of tetanus had been introduced into the fluid before the bottle was opened at Malkowal, and they thought it probable that this might have occurred owing either to insufficient sterilisation, or to the process of filling the bottle from a larger flask having been performed with defective precautions. They also expressed the opinion that carbolic acid was a valuable agent in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic and they therefore thought that its omission was a grave mistake. Experiments undertaken in India by two independent inquirers appeared to confirm this view and their conclusions, together with the data on which they were based, were submitted, with the report of the Commission, for examination and further experiment to the Lister Institute in London. With reference to the findings of the Malkowal Commission, the Institute were asked to report (1) on the comparative efficacy of the standard and new fluids as a protection against plague; (2) on the comparative liability of each fluid to contamination; (3) on the probable origin of the tetanus virus in the Malkowal cases. Their report on these points was received by last mail. They summarise their conclusions as follows:—

"(1) The Institute sees no reason to differ from the conclusions of the Commission that the new prophylactic is not less efficacious than the old.

(2) The Institute is of opinion that in the hands of more or less unskilled workers, it is easier to ensure freedom from contamination by Mr. Haffkine's 'standard method' of manufacturing plague vaccine than with the 'water-agar process' as employed by him.

(3) The Institute is in entire agreement with the Commission as to the value of ·5 per cent. carbolic acid in restraining tetanus growth when added to plague prophylactic and its experiments emphasize still further the importance of this addition in preventing the growth and toxin formation in a vaccine which might be liable to the possibility of contamination with the spores of tetanus.

M

(4) The conclusions of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission that in all probability the tetanus was at the time of the inoculation, in the fluid contained in the bottle, but that it is impossible to determine at what stage in its history or in what way bottle 53-N became contaminated."

Some months ago the Government decided, on the advice of the Director, that only the standard fluid should be manufactured at the Plague Institute. This fluid is sterilised by methods approved by the Indian Plague Commission and contains the requisite proportion of carbolic acid. It is now bottled by a new method, recently patented by Dr. E. Maynard, who was brought out by the Government of India last year for the purpose of perfecting his invention on the spot. It is claimed for this system that it renders it impossible for any germ to enter the fluid from outside. Its efficacy depends not upon chemical or bacteriological considerations but upon a mechanical device, the working of which will be publicly demonstrated at the Exhibition.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
(SANITARY);
Calcutta, the 13th December 1904.

(Sd.) W. S. MARRIS,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine to India Office.

Dated Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S. W., the 9th November 1905.

From—Dr. CHARLES J. MARTIN, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd November 1905 (R. and S. 2658), I am directed to state that the Institute is of opinion that the fluid used at Malkowal probably became contaminated with tetanus before the time of opening the bottle at Malkowal, but it also agrees with the Commission (Extracts from the Report of the Punjab Plague Inoculation Commission, page 2547, 5th line) that the possibility of the contamination having effected an entrance at Malkowal cannot be excluded.

Dated Pasteur Institute, Paris, the 14th February 1906.

From—W. M. HAFFKINE, Esq., C.I.E.,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the Malkowal tetanus accident, and the reports thereon by Sir L. Jenkins' Investigation Commission and the Lister Institute.

2. The Commission's enquiry brought to light certain facts which pointed to the conclusion that a bottle contaminated with tetanus germs, at, or very shortly before, the time of its use, was the cause of the accident. The details of the operation itself, at the time of opening the bottle, were further found to have been directly conducive to such an accident.

The Investigation Commission subordinated these facts to an *à priori* thesis according to which contamination of the bottle at Malkowal could not have affected 19 persons in the way it did. I make some remarks on this thesis in the appendix to this letter under (1*a*) and (1*b*).*

* *Vide* Appendix (*Ia*) and (*Ib*).

3. Surgeons are aware that man in extraordinarily susceptible to tetanus, that to cause an accident, an invisible impurity on the cleanest instrument may be sufficient, and that to obviate such accident efficacious processes of sterilization must be resorted to.

Similarly, a multiple infection with tetanus germs from an insignificant impurity or derived from one and the same apparently clean instrument can be realised experimentally.

The Lister Institute has, therefore, rightly reported, in their letter of November last, that the possibility of contamination having effected an entrance into the fluid at Malkowal could not be excluded.

This proposition sets aside the thesis which the Indian Commission had opposed to the facts above referred to, and upon which they condemned my laboratory.

I recapitulate here the facts in question, and believe it useful to state my remarks with a certain amount of detail; an abbreviated summary of them is, however, given on pages 5* and 6* below.

On pages 6† to 10† are mentioned the circumstances of the Malkowal operations.

Certain essential points, which I consider by themselves, are referred to, in the form of an appendix, on pages 11‡ to 20.‡

On pages 21§ to 28§ I examine the Indian Commission's report, and on pages 29‖ to 32‖ that of the Lister Institute:

A.

The first and the most direct indication regarding the origin of the Malkowal tetanus germs has been referred to in my letter to you of 6th December last. At the temperature of the Indian climate, when left for a day or two in the plague prophylactic, these germs develop a pungent disagreeable smell, which becomes the more accentuated as the culture gets more matured.

I refer to this subject in the Appendix under (2).¶

¶ *Vide* Appendix (2).

The Malkowal bottle, which had been prepared 41 days, and despatched from Bombay 26 days, prior to its opening, had, when opened, no odour of any description, but acquired the tetanus smell subsequent to that moment. The matter is dealt with in detail in the Appendix under (3).** The bottle, therefore, had not cultivated tetanus germs even for a few days prior to its opening.

** *Vide* Appendix (3).

The above refers to the only, but at the same time precise, method by which the origin of the tetanus germs could be indicated by an examination made at the time of the operations.

The facts elucidated subsequently and mentioned below have all proved the correctness of that examination, as well as the straightforwardness exhibited by the Malkowal operators in their depositions. To some of those facts I drew the Commission's attention in Bombay; others I was only able to mention hypothetically, as my information at that time was incomplete; others again appeared subsequently, in the course of laboratory experiments made by Sir L. Jenkins' Commission, the Lister Institute, and by myself. I quote in the lines below only the testimony derived from the experiments of the Commission and the Institute.

B.

While most of the microbes around us (the so-called saprophytic or harmless germs) require air for their propagation, the activity of the germ of tetanus is, on the contrary, inhibited by the oxygen of the air. The result of this particularity is that there exists a fundamental difference between the behaviour of tetanus germs which are corked up in a bottle full of fluid, and of those that may find themselves in a few drops let in a spacious receptacle full of air.

It has been found that in the "water-agar" plague prophylactic tetanus germs give a particularly abundant growth, and that in a bottle filled in the ordinary way, up to the top, and corked, a rich and very active culture develops in a few days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Semple of the Investigation Commission tested the actual specimen of tetanus bacilli obtained from Malkowal; and contaminated with it ordinary, *i. e.*, full, bottles of the Bombay water-agar prophylactic as used in the Punjab in 1902.

This contamination he effected sometimes with tetanus bacilli alone, at others, with these bacilli associated with harmless microbes, as they are always

* Pages 2634-5 of this Supplement.
† Pages 2635-8 of this Supplement.
‡ Pages 2639-47 of this Supplement.
§ Pages 2648-54 of this Supplement.
‖ Pages 2655-8 of this Supplement.

found in nature. He examined his bottles after seven days and found under all circumstances a rich growth of tetanus, which affected animals when inoculated in very minute doses. His experiments show that the amount required for such an effect were many hundreds of times smaller than the doses of an ordinary tetanus culture essayed by him about the same time. The effect on the animals was also very much quicker, as is to be seen in the appendix to this letter under (4).* This represents about the condition in which a tetanus culture would have been found in the Malkowal bottle No. 53-N, had that bottle been contaminated in Bombay four to seven weeks previously, or even only seven days before its opening at Malkowal. For it must be mentioned that a culture of tetanus goes on maturing for about a fortnight, and its "toxicity" continues further to increase for another fortnight. A Bombay contaminated bottle would have been, therefore, in these two respects (abundance of germs and of toxic matter in the fluid), richer than the bottles experimented with by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple.

* *Vide* Appendix (4).

On the other hand, when a bottle of prophylactic, just contaminated with an impurity, is emptied of its contents, and only a few drops of fluid remain in it, the development of tetanus germs in such remnants is inhibited by the air, and either does not take place at all, as was the case in the experiment made on the subject by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple (Appendix B of the Commission's Report, Experiment 7) ; or else a culture does take place, but only in proportion in which other germs present use up the oxygen of the air (*vide* Lister Institute's Report, Section 3, and Appendix E, Experiments 5 to 8). Such a culture is always reduced, in a degree varying with the circumstances, as regards its abundance and toxicity.

A small sample of fluid remained in the bottle after the Malkowal operations and was examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, at Kasauli, 15 days after the bottle had been used. In this sample he found an association of a common microbe with what in his view was "a poor growth of tetanus" in comparison with what should have been there had the culture been growing for only a week in a full bottle. (*Vide* the Indian Commission's Report ; also Appendix to this letter under 5*a*).† The effect of that fluid on animals was also several times weaker and slower in action than what he found in cultures grown in full bottles (Appendix to this letter under 5*b*).‡

† *Vide* Appendix (5*a*).

‡ *Vide* Appendix (5*b*).

The condition of the bottle on its examination at Kasauli corresponded, therefore, to that of a bottle in which tetanus had grown after it had been emptied, and not to that of a bottle in which the germs had resided while it was full ; and this finding corroborated the result of the primary examination made at Malkowal.

C.

The following details show the difference in the conditions under which accidental tetanus cases occur, and those in which the Malkowal patients would have been infected had bottle 53-N contained a several weeks' old tetanus growth.

In the ordinary course of events man can get into his tissues only a mere trace of tetanus virus ; for every visible impurity affecting him is immediately removed ; a splinter or thorn is pulled out ; an injured surface of the skin is washed and left to all appearances clean, etc. . . . .

But a tetanus bearing impurity, when effecting entrance into a cultivation medium, gets multiplied an infinity of times ; and, as stated, the plague prophylactic has shown itself to be a particularly rich medium for such a multiplication. An ordinary clinical case can never get infected with anything approaching in amount a measured volume of such a culture ; which volume in the Malkowal cases was that of 1½ c.c. Approximately a hazel-nutful of an extremely rich tetanus growth would have been left under the skin of every man inoculated, in place of what can remain after the withdrawal of a thorn, or the washing of an abrasion or wound.

Further, it most frequently happens that a man gets the germs of tetanus on to a superficial scratch or upon an open wound. If, on the other hand, they

are carried into deeper tissue, and the wound gets closed over them, this represents an important aggravation of the case.

In the Malkowal instance the infection was carried right under the skin by means of the hypodermic needle; and upon the withdrawal of the latter the puncture closed immediately, first by elasticity and then by healing.

The prophylactic produces, in the case of man, at the seat of injection, an inflammation which develops in a few hours and causes a swelling and induration of the tissue involved. The site so inflamed is comparable to a severe contusion, which, even in a slight form, is known to be an important determining factor in tetanus. (It may be remarked here that the skin of guinea pigs and mice on which tetanus experiments are generally made, is not so affected even by large doses of the plague prophylactic. In their case there are other agents by which it is possible to create a state corresponding to the above inflammation.) This circumstance should have placed the Malkowal cases in a great disadvantage.

Lastly, when the tetanus germ gets into animal tissue and the requisite predisposing conditions exist, such as a contusion, or more severe injuries, or the presence of impurities leading to local inflammation, etc., the germ starts manufacturing toxic substances which cause the clinical tetanus symptoms. A certain time is required for the elaboration of these substances; and then another period passes during which the tissues susceptible to this virus, notably the nervous centres, are gradually reached. The two periods make up the "incubation" interval between contamination and the appearance of first symptoms.

But these germs manufacture also toxin in artificial cultivation media. In the case of tetanus the toxin thus produced is of a potency unequalled by any other microbial toxin so far known. Various strains of the same species of microbes, and various media in which they are grown differ, however, in regard to the amount of toxin which they elaborate. Regarding the Malkowal microbe, it has already been mentioned that a bottle of prophylactic in which it had been growing only for seven days, appeared to contain a virus many hundreds of times more deadly than that found by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple in an ordinary tetanus culture. Its section was also several times quicker than that of the latter. (Appendix to this letter under (4)). Had, therefore, the Malkowal bottle been contaminated in Bombay, the patients would have received into their tissues 1½ c.c. of such a potent and rapidly acting toxin ready prepared, instead of, as is the case in accidental tetanus, benefiting by an interval required for the elaboration of toxin in their own tissues.

The large amount of germs that would have been present in a dose of 1½ c.c. of a Bombay contaminated prophylactic, as compared with the doses in accidental cases, the introduction of that dose deep under the skin, the predisposing inflammation created by the prophylactic and the presence of 1½ c.c. of ready made and rapidly acting toxin, should have caused the disease to manifest itself with a rapidity and gravity far above those observed in natural cases; but, whereas in ordinary practice cases may be met with of an incubation period of less than 24 hours ending fatally within another 24 hours, the patients infected at Malkowal took four and five days to develop the first symptoms, and the length of their illness—which in tetanus is usually fatal—varied from two to five days and in one case was of one day. (Some remarks on this matter are made in the appendix under (6).*)

* *Vide* Appendix (6).

The Commission had before them an important term of comparison in the isolated case of tetanus which they investigated together with the Malkowal case, and which had occurred at Ferozepore, Punjab, 11 days before the accident at Malkowal.

On this case the Commission reported as follows:—"We are satisfied that the isolated case of tetanus cannot be ascribed to contaminated fluid." The contamination was therefore conveyed through that natural dose of a tetanus impurity, unmultiplied by growth in a culture, as causes ordinary tetanus cases. The patient died 2½ days after the time when she was inoculated, the first symptoms appearing less than 24 hours after that time, and the illness lasting 36 hours. The details of the case are reproduced in the Appendix of this letter under (7).†

† *Vide* Appendix (7).

The Malkowal cases were less affected by the contamination which fell to

their lot. The character of their disease, when compared to that of the Ferozepore case, was such as to induce one almost to say that the amount of tetanus impurity which, in Ferozepore, affected a single person, was, in Malkowal, divided by an accident of procedure, into 19 shares, and weakened in its effect.

D.

Lastly, the following fact refers to the condition of the fluid at the time of using it at Malkowal.

The syringe with which contents of bottle 53-N were injected was dealt with afterwards as follows : it was filled with carbolic lotion 1 in 20, left so for a few (3 or 4) minutes ; then the lotion was squirted out and the instrument used for inoculating other people. None of the latter suffered. In a culture of 4 to 7 weeks, as it would have been had the bottle been contaminated in Bombay, and even in one of a much shorter duration, tetanus germs develop "spores" or special forms of resistance, made to withstand heat, desiccation, adverse chemical action, etc. For destroying such spores by carbolic lotion an action of some 15 hours is required. The procedure applied to the contaminated syringe thus amounted practically to an imperfect cleaning.

If spores of such an abundant culture as would have developed in a bottle of prophylactic had been drawn into the syringe, the above cleaning would have left the instrument very grossly contaminated (*vide* the Lister Institute's Report, Appendix G, Experiment 1 ; and the Indian Committee's Report, Appendix B, Experiment 2).

The fact that the passage through that instrument of one syringeful of lotion was sufficient to render it harmless, points to it having been in contact with only a small amount of impurity, such for instance as was experimented with by the Lister Institute in Appendix G, Experiment 2. The force of this argument is the greater that, as has been mentioned already, man is so sensitive to tetanus that an imperceptible trace of virus left on a surgical instrument, exposes him to the disease ; and in the Malkowal circumstances the subjects were made particularly susceptible by the inflammation from the prophylactic injection.

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.

The following facts indicate that the germs of tetanus had not effected an entrance into the Malkowal bottle even only a few days prior to its opening.

The bottle was odourless at the time of using it, whereas in less than three days a tetanus odour becomes unmistakeable in a contaminated bottle.

Tetanus germs generally and the Malkowal specimen in particular, when growing in a full bottle of prophylactic, give in a few days a rich and extremely active culture ; whereas in the sample left in the Malkowal bottle a poor culture was found of a much lesser activity, such as would develop in the remnants of prophylactic fluid, in a bottle emptied of its contents.

The character of the disease exhibited by the 19 patients was that observed in average clinical cases in India, of a not very severe description, *i.e.*, in cases due to minute accidental doses of virus, not multiplied by culture ; and that character is incompatible with the supposition that the Malkowal cases were injected with 1¼ c. c. of a virus of such potency as was found in infected, full, bottles of prophylactic, after even only a few days' accumulation of virus in them.

And, lastly, the fact that contamination could be easily removed from the infected syringe and the latter rendered harmless indicates that it had been in contact with only a small amount of virus ; whereas when brought in contact with a seven days' old culture, it has been shown to retain, after rinsing, enough infection to affect 17 animals out of 19, *i.e.*, probably 13 out of 13 injected with a first syringeful, and four out of six injected after a further dilution.

The Indian Commission reported to have "*found that the germ of tetanus had been introduced into the fluid before the bottle was opened at Malkowal*," *and attributed the accident to one of the laboratory operations* (*vide* the

Government of India's *communiqué* to the Press of December 1904). Not one of the facts of the case contains the slightest indication to this effect; everything brought out by the enquiry points in the opposite direction; and the Commission subordinated all direct indications to a thesis adopted *à priori* and negatived in the Lister Institute's statement of December last.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE MALKOWAL ACCIDENT TOOK PLACE.

The circumstances of the operation as carried out on the occasion in question were directly conducive to an accident; and the latter was rendered possible by the *technique* prescribed to the Punjab operators, which substituted a process of momentary submersion ("dipping") in carbolic lotion for sterilization by boiling and burning as prescribed by the Laboratory.

Tetanus germs are derived in nature from the soil and from manure of herbivorous animals, such as cattle and horses. The two schools of writers on the subject, the *telurists* and *equinists*, are only divided on the point as to whether the soil primarily infects forage and the intestinal tract of animals, or animal manure infects the soil. A culture of tetanus goes on however in both these media. The presence of tetanus germs has been detected in a certain number of instances also outside their breeding ground; but under the effect of light and oxygen, *e.g.*, when carried with dust into the air, pathogenic germs lose rapidly their specific properties; and one has to go to the particular medium or animal in which a microbe has its appropriated habitat, to find it in nature. Thus, glanders is practically never contracted outside stables or without contact with diseased animals; anthrax, outside wool and hide factories; the risks of tetanus, in common life, are only thought of when, in a riding, or bicycle, or motor-car accident, a wound is inflicted soiled with earth or stable manure, and a surgeon thinks of these risks when he is reduced to operating in the open or in a place exposed to gusts and to freshly raised earth particles.

The *technique* prescribed by the laboratory for guarding against accidents was contained in a set of printed instructions enclosed in each box of prophylactic bottles. The portion indicating how the latter must be opened without contaminating their contents was recapitulated again upon a strip of coloured paper pasted around each bottle in such a way as to render it necessary for the operator to deal with that strip before getting at the stopper.

I think it desirable to reproduce here the corresponding part of these instructions.

According to the latter the hypodermic needles are to be sterilized either together with the syringe, after being fixed on the body of that instrument, notably by means of hot oil, as recommended by the Government of India, or else separately from the syringe, by boiling in a cup of water or in a test-tube for 10 minutes befor use. The instructions prescribe that this—

> "Procedure is to be repeated every time a needle happens to fall on the ground during the operations, as the ground dust contains dangerous micro-organisms. After boiling the needle is not to be touched with the fingers, but taken out with a pair of forceps, the points of which have just been heated in a lamp."
>
> "Dissecting forceps are to be used for removing the stopper. The branches of the forceps are heated in the flame of a spirit lamp immediately before use and guarded from contact with any unsterilized object afterwards.
>
> "The stopper and neck of the bottle are then passed several times through the flame of a lamp, so as to cause very slight singeing of the stopper, and the latter is withdrawn with the heated forceps. After the bottle is opened any contact between its mouth and other unsterilized objects is to be carefully avoided, and if contact inadvertently occurs, the mouth is to be heated again in the flame to disinfect it. The contents, or part thereof, to be then absorbed

into the syringe. The bottle is kept as nearly horizontal as possible during the whole time the cork is out. During the time the stopper is withdrawn from the bottle it should be held in the sterilized forceps, and care taken not to let it touch the table or other unsterilized object. It may, however, be deposited in a dish of carbolic solution, if assistance is not to be had, until replaced in the bottle."

The "Punjab Plague Manual, 1902," issued to the operators shortly before commencing operations, and regarding which I was not consulted, entrusted the handling of the fluid to Indian compounders and partly to villagers, and substituted for the above laboratory instructions, notably for that portion which pertained to the manipulations entrusted to these assistants, the following simplification, in which, as stated, dipping in carbolic is prescribed in place of sterilization by burning:—

Instructions referring to the Inoculator.

"Having arranged his apparatus the inoculator sterilizes all the needles he intends to use by dropping them into oil heated to 160° C.

"After immersing his needles in the heated oil the operator should place them in carbolic lotion until required for use."

Instructions referring to the Compounder or Villager.

"The compounder, in proceeding to open a bottle, must shake it well, then dip its neck into carbolic lotion, 1 in 20, and then with a pair of dissecting forceps, which, when not in use, are to be kept in the carbolic lotion, remove the cork, holding the bottle as horizontally as possible without spilling its contents; the cork is to be kept in carbolic lotion while the syringe is being filled, and is to be replaced immediately after. If there is great stress of work the duty of actually opening the bottles may be entrusted to any intelligent person, care being taken to see that he observes the above instructions carefully." (*Report on plague and inoculation in the Punjab from 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903,* by Major E. Wilkinson, I.M S., p. 32.)

Unfortunately, while microbial germs and their spores are devitalized by heat long before organic matter which constitutes their substance begins to get singed, not alone dipping in carbolic of 1 in 20, but a 10 hours' residence in that antiseptic, has been shown to leave the spores the faculty of causing tetanus when injected into animals.

The *technique* of the "Manual" appears to have been from the first corrected in actual practice by many of the inoculators, in some cases in essential, in others in less essential, details. In certain instances, however, even the "Manual's" prescriptions were considered* superfluous (*Vide* the Punjab inoculator's evidence, Sir L. Jenkins's Commission.)

The circumstances in which the inoculations were done at Malkowal have been described by Dr. Elliot, the inoculating officer, and his assistant, in the following works:—

Dr. Elliot's evidence:—

"I did my work in the open, under trees on the outskirt; it was surrounded by houses on three sides; it was about 30 feet by 40 feet; the backs of the houses looked over it; there were cattle on the other side.

"There were no animals, excepting my horse, which was being walked about . . . . The square was hard ground; I do not remember seeing droppings of animals.

"My bottles and instruments were placed on a table brought over from my camp. By the time I arrived everything was ready; this was done by the compounder.

"When the compounder opened the bottle he handed it to me to smell. I am sure it was the compounder, and not a villager; a villager has never assisted me to open a bottle; I would not trust him; I would not trust the compounder without his being under my eye."

When Dr. Elliot was opening a bottle personally, he, in accordance with the prescriptions of the "Manual," "did not heat the neck of the bottle before opening. I placed it in carbolic solution."

The compounder, on his part, stated :—

"I opened it according to the instructions in the "Manual." I took off the label with a forceps; I always did so. I shook the bottle and put the neck into carbolic lotion. I then took out the cork with the forceps."

While he thus followed the "Manual's" *technique*, and was entrusted with the handling of the fluid (Chapter IV, paragraph 32 (8) of the "Manual": "the opening of the bottles of prophylactic and the filling of syringes are the chief duties of the compounder"), he showed his concern about the dangers of soil contamination in general, and described the occurrences at Malkowal, in the following words :—

"I noticed loose cork. Dr. Elliot used to see them.* The prophylactic in these bottles was used. The cork at Malkowal was not loose. I remember it was a very tight cork, and the forceps fell out of my hand on the ground. I cannot say whether Dr. Elliot saw it. I swished the forceps in the lotion and then pulled out the cork with it. I never mentioned it to anyone before. The circumstance was recalled when I was asked whether the cork was tight. I am certain it happened to the first bottle at Malkowal. I never gave it a thought before. I am certain I dropped the forceps; the forceps also fell on the ground in Gujarat itself: it was at the fourth bottle. The forceps has fallen down on many other occasions. † I do not remember having been asked whether the cork was dropped. The cork used to fall very often; and it was put in the antiseptic. I did not drop it at Malkowal. Forceps may have fallen at other places besides Malkowal and Gujarat, but I have no recollection.‡ I do not know any one alive who saw the forceps drop. § The cork had begun to move when the forceps dropped."

111,337 inoculations were done in the Punjab in October 1902 (besides some 20,000 in other parts of India); and Sir L. Jenkins's Commission ascertained that there had not been one accident throughout all those operations attributable to the fluid, barring the Malkowal case, which they pronounced to be so attributable. The immunizing effect and saving of life brought about by that fluid was also ascertained by them, and more fully later on. The details of the Punjab Government's Report referred to above indicate that 3,832 deaths from plague were averted by the use of the prophylactic in that month.

But besides the Malkowal accident, and prior to it, 10 instances of fatalities following close upon inoculation, and one of which, as already mentioned, was a death from tetanus, as well as a certain number of minor accidents, notably abscesses, attended the Punjab inoculations of that month and led to an order, issued before the Malkowal case had come to light, to cease the employment of the prophylactic then in use. (Letter of 9th November 1902 from Mr. C. J.

* Dr. Elliot judged, by the "restriction on the cork," that a certain cork "had been prised out." The restriction was seen when a cork from a bottle with a larger neck was used in one with a narrower neck.—W. M. H.

† The details of this reply were as follows :—On his having made the statement above the Commission asked him whether he was aware of the gravity of what he was saying, and knew that by having picked up the forceps from the ground and used it in the way he did he might have been the cause of the death of 19 people. To this he replied : "Why should I be the cause of the death of these people? The forceps fell on many other occasions and nobody died."

‡ The Commission pressed the witness to substantiate his statement by giving the names of the villages and the number in the order of bottles at which mishaps occurred, and he replied that these particulars he could not recall (not that he could not recall whether forceps had fallen at other places).

§ He said the lambardar (head villager) who assisted him at Malkowal was dead, and he did not know who else might have seen the forceps drop.

W. M. H.

Hallifax to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and *Report on Plague and Inoculation in the Punjab from 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903*, by Major E. Wilkinson, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, page 50.)

These fatalities occurred in single individuals inoculated from different bottles of prophylactic; and for none of the cases could the Laboratory be made responsible. For, while it is possible to contaminate a bottle at the place and time of the injections so as to affect each dose of the fluid, a contamination of a bottle occurring previously and left to multiply in the fluid, at the Indian temperature, for several weeks or even only days, must unavoidably spread in the whole of that fluid. In none, however, of the cases of fatalities just referred to did any other person inoculated from the same bottle suffer.

Sir L. Jenkins's Commission went so far as to ascertain that it was impossible to connect these occurrences with the employment of fluid contaminated at the Laboratory; and regarding the abscesses they went a step further, and reported that it was "impossible to connect them with the fluid rather than with defective inoculation."

The Malkowal misfortune put the operators on their guard.

Dr. R. W. Gray, inoculator in the Jullunder district, said, amongst other witnesses, in regard to his operations :—

> "The compounder under my supervision removed the paper and cork with a forceps, but without putting the neck of the bottle into carbolic or flame . . . . My method of opening the bottles was not strictly antiseptic . . . After hearing of deaths I took additional precaution by sterilizing the neck of the bottle by the flame."

General measures were also taken :—

> "The necessity was impressed on all District Plague Medical Officers of bringing to light all defects and deficiencies in equipment, and for seeing that everybody was thoroughly instructed in his duties." (Major Wilkinson's "*Report on Plague and Inoculation*," page 46.)

I am aware that five of the ten fatal occurrences were subsequently mentioned by the operator with whom they had happened as due to plague contracted previous to inoculation, and that the Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, in the Report above quoted, refers now to all of these 10 fatalities, excepting the tetanus death, as due to plague.*

But all these cases took place prior to the revision of the inoculation *technique*; and no fatality coincident with the injection, and at the same time, standing in no possible connection with the kind and quality of fluid † supplied from Bombay, came to light in the subsequent 370,000 inoculations of that season, though opportunities for such coincidences were multiplied many times over what they were in the October inoculations. To this extent the origin of the Malkowal accident necessarily derives elucidation from the other grave occurrences as far as they were investigated.

Of the abscesses (*vide* the Punjab Report, page 51), 23 occurred, in three groups of persons, in that same month of October. The date of the remainder, *viz.*, 14 abscesses, is not stated, but they all occurred in single individuals inoculated from different bottles, notably seven from bottles of "old" prophylactic and seven from those of "new."

* *Vide* "*Report on Plague and Inoculation, etc.*," page 51, paragraph 90. The following remarks are essential. Captain Perry, I.M.S., who had inoculated the tetanus case, did not say in his evidence before the Commission that the woman had fever at the time of inoculation nor did his assistant. Tetanus is not characterised by a febrile condition in the incubation stage, and often there is no rise of temperature throughout the whole course of the disease. The reference to another case in the same house differs notably from the evidence recorded by the Investigation Commission. [*Vide* Appendix to this letter under (7).] Tetanus is not taken from another case.

† Only a small number of inoculations was done in October with the so-called "old" or "Standard" prophylactic, and a very large proportion with the "new." Accordingly, of the 10 fatalities, nine fell to the operations with the "new" fluid and one to those with the "old."

APPENDIX TO PART I OF THIS LETTER.

I now submit remarks on certain points touched upon in the foregoing text and marked therein for reference by bracketed figures.

THE COMMISSION'S PERMEATION THESIS.

(1a) The following is the Thesis upon which the Commission reported to have found that the Malkowal bottle was contaminated prior to its opening, notably in the Laboratory:—

> "The specific contamination permeated the whole fluid in the bottle as is shown by the uniform results on the sufferers, and without a series of suppositions opposed to all reasonable probability, these results can only be attributed to a growth of some duration, though not necessarily of great vigour, a view strongly supported by the experiments mentioned above."

The experiments are referred to lower down, under (1b). The following concerns the rest of the proposition.

The Commission do not specify the suppositions involved in their thesis; but it embodies obviously the following one: an impurity having fallen into the fluid, the latter would afterwards be drawn into the syringe through the narrow lumen of the hypodermic needle. This must have caused a fair mixing up of the contents. The contamination though permeating every dose, even fraction of a dose of this fluid, as happened in Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's Experiment 8, Appendix B, and in mine, Appendix C, of the Commission's Report, could not, in the Commission's opinion, permeate it so uniformly as to correspond to the degree of uniformity exhibited by the Malkowal cases (incubation period of four and five days; length of illness varying from one to five days; issue, as is practically usual in tetanus, fatal).*

The Lister Institute refers to the above supposition thus: "That the growth was a fairly uniform one, as must be supposed from the similarity and fatal issue of the disease in the 19 cases."

Had an impurity fallen into the bottle at the time of using it, variation in the dose of tetanus virus contained in different portions of the fluid, should have caused variation of the disease, notably a greater variation than was observed at Malkowal; this is the supposition involved.

But this supposition is destructive of the one which the Commission adopted a few lines higher up, when they were dealing with a most decisive feature of the case.

Notably, they were confronted with the variation of dose as is exhibited, on the one side, by the unmeasurably small amount of virus which "clinical cases" get infected within nature; and, on the other, the dose of 1½ c.c. of a several weeks' accumulation of microbes and toxine which would have been injected into the Malkowal cases had tetanus been growing in the bottle since its preparation or its despatch from Bombay. In the presence of this extraordinary variation of dose the Commission laid it down that the Malkowal patients might have exhibited the same course of the disease as is exhibited by not very severe average clinical cases in India. (The matter is referred to in the text of this letter under C.) In this case the variation of dose was not considered by them as entailing a variation in the resulting disease.

The Commission showed that they were aware of the incompatibility of the two suppositions when they inserted in their thesis the words "though not of great vigour," which are obviously meant to mitigate the contradiction contained in their preceding passage. But this reservation is also inadmissible. For, had the bottle been contaminated in Bombay, the vigour of the growth that

* Report, dated 12th November 1902, from Captain C. James, I.M.S., Inspecting Inoculation Officer to the Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.

would have developed in it, is now known—*vide* the text of this letter under B. It would have been *great*, and this is in the way of the Commission's conclusion.

The following seems to me the correct conception of the matter :—

(*a*) If the Malkowal cases exhibited the same course of illness as average clinical cases in India do, this is a decisive indication that the dose of virus which they received substantially corresponded to the natural dose, unmultiplied by culture, which clinical cases get in spontaneous infection.

(*b*) Whatever amount of uniformity the Malkowal cases exhibited, is intelligible in view of the common origin of the tetanus specimen injected, and of the common way in which the patients were contaminated, for in 19 *natural* cases the infecting microbe would have varied as to its origin, and consequently, its biological and toxic properties, and as to the accidental impurities which would have accompanied it; the mode of infection would have varied as to the part of the body involved (trunk, limb, or head), the depth of the wound and the kind of tissue in which the microbe had been deposited; as to the extent of contusion or mortification inflicted on that tissue at the time of infection and so forth. In the Malkowal cases all these conditions, which are known to be the direct determining factors in the character which this disease assumes, were the same in each patient, *viz.*, the same strain of microbes; the same accompanying impurities; the prophylactic as cause of the predisposing inflammation; the same part of body, the arm; the same subcutaneous tissue involved; the same closed wound, *viz.*, that from a puncture of a hypodermic needle, etc. With all this, their cases presented enough variety to be put on the account of the variation of dose and the variation of individual idiosyncrasies.

And, lastly, (*c*). There is reason to suppose that the virulence of toxic properties of the Malkowal germ were very considerable. For if the estimate given in this Appendix under (4) is correct, and approximately it is surely so, that germ, in doses of 1/2,400 c.c. and 1/43,200 c.c. (Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's Experiment 2, Appendix B), produced the same effect as an ordinary culture, used on the same Indian guinea pigs, did in doses of one 1/20 to 1/10 c.c. (his Experiments 3 and 4, Appendix A). It is difficult to put down this enormous difference to the difference of the cultivation medium alone; and the comparison gives a plausible idea of the active properties of the germ itself.

If it is true, and it is hardly doubtful that it is so, that the germ was of a very active variety, this, coupled with the subsidiary inflammation which the patients developed from the prophylactic, should have contributed in causing that germ, even in minimal doses, to take effect with each portion of the fluid with which it was injected.

(1*b*) The following refers to the experiments to which the Commission allude in their above thesis :—

The result of Experiment 5, Appendix B, is antagonistic to that thesis.

Its bearing would however appear somewhat diminished by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple having used for contaminating bottle no. 3 a large platinum loop.

The following is a platinum loop :—

A wire made of that metal, of the thinness of an ordinary thread, is bent so as to form a circle (loop) at one of its ends, thus :—

This is a *very fairly large loop*.

By means of such a wire samples are taken from fluids, etc., containing microbes; the bent end of the wire is dipped into the fluid and withdrawn; a thin film then remains stretched over the circle, and by this film another medium is contaminated when the wire is plunged into it.

When the loop is small, the film of fluid may attain some thickness and form a droplet.

The larger the loop the thinner is the film. Should the diameter exceed that in the above sketch, and generally even in one of that size, when the fluid is a watery one, the film is of a so-to-say inappreciable thinness; and with a further increase of size one finds, on withdrawing the wire from the fluid, that nothing at all remains in the circle—the film breaks.

So after a certain, generally fairly modest, size, the larger the hole of the loop, the poorer a carrier of water it is.

It was such a contaminated loop that Lieutenant-Colonel Semple introduced into bottle no. 3, and he found that every dose taken from the bottle immediately after that, gave tetanus to a guinea pig.

The experiment was a fundamental one, for it was undoing the thesis which was adopted by the Commission only *á priori* and upon which the laboratory was condemned. If the objection to the result was that the loop seemed to the Commission to have been large, it was interesting to repeat the experiment with a loop of a somewhat smaller size, and ascertain that in that case the fluid could in nowise be permeated.

To me, however, such a controlling experiment does not appear to have been necessary. For there existed no fluid cultures of tetanus in the environment of the Malkowal operators; bottle 53-N. is likely to have been contaminated with some solid bit of impurity, and it is certain that an agglomeration of microbes grown into what is called a "colony" on a solid substratum, such as a bit of vegetable, or dung, or cultivation soil, and packed together into a particle even of the smallest dimensions, would have contaminated Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's bottle no. 3 to a far greater extent than the largest, or, to say more correctly, *any* loop dipped into a fluid culture. All those who have made bacteriological analyses of garden earth, or who examined a microscopic slide made from a fluid culture on the one side and from a solid on the other, will agree with this.

In Experiments 6 and 8, Appendix B, Lieutenant-Colonel Semple (and subsequently also the Lister Institute) followed the plan of my Bombay experiment with a bit of straw. But my experiment was intended to show how easily and uniformly a bottle of fluid gets "permeated" with germs from the smallest amount of impurity dropped into it. Indeed, a very fairly even average of 50 colonies appeared in each of the 19 agar tubes which I inseminated from such a bottle immediately after. My experiment was not intended to show the *amount* of contamination which can easily get into a bottle. By moving a bit of straw in a fluid, as Lieutenant-Colonel Semple has done, only a relatively small number of germs will stick to its surface, as the latter, in the case of a straw, is smooth and slippery, and often not easily moistened by a watery fluid; nevertheless that operation appeared *thrice* more than sufficient to convey tetanus germs into each of the 1 ½ c. c. dose of prophylactic. But certainly the number of germs which could adhere to a straw under the above conditions must have been absolutely trivial when compared to what it might have been if even such a bit of straw had been allowed to reside for hours together in the intestinal tract of an animal harbouring tetanus germs, as would have been one of the natural origins of tetanus. Had I wished to give an idea of the amount of contamination which can get into a bottle handled without precaution, I would have taken not an impervious body as a straw, but the smallest particle of loose garden soil such as mentioned above, and of which, one may say, the whole substance is practically composed of one solid agglomeration of microbial germs. In such a particle of matter the number of microbes is so enormously great as to it being almost difficult to express it in figures.

There is, further, ample ground for saying that even the procedure adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple was sufficient to convey to each fraction of a dose, in bottle no. 4, enough germs not only to be revealed by culture (his Experiment 8), but to give tetanus to an animal or man. For as I had mentioned to the Commission, *Vaillard* and *Rouget* have shown 14 years ago that two or three

tetanus germs, conveyed with a particle of earth, were sufficient to give tetanus to a guinea pig. In the Malkowal cases the inflammation caused by the prophylactic was there to act as a predisposing factor; and in each 1½ c.c. dose of Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's bottle no. 4, there were surely three tetanus germs, for one-third of that dose, *viz.*, ½ c.c., or perhaps even only a sample taken from this, gave a culture in Experiment 8. It contained therefore at least one bacillus, but most probably there were many more than one to start that culture with; for the latter did not take long to develop; "a typical growth of tetanus was present on the third day."

(2)

The Odour of a Tetanus Culture.

The French say about this odour, " Odeur infecte; tout- à-fait désagréable très caractéristique."

Lieutenant-Colonel Semple ascertained for Sir L. Jenkins's Commission whether, indeed, tetanus, notably the particular specimen received from Malkowal, growing in the Bombay water-agar prophylactic bottles (as distinct from usual laboratory cultivation media), gave out a smell. He examined his bottles *seven days* after contamination. The result of one of his trials is given in the Commission's Report, Appendix A, Experiment 5.

In the Malkowal bottle the tetanus bacillus was found together with a micrococcus. This condition was realised in another experiment of Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's, *viz.*, Experiment 6, same Appendix.

In another instance the air was rigorously excluded from the culture; Experiment 7, same Appendix.

In another, instead of associating with tetanus a micrococcus, a different variety of bacteria, a cocco-bacillus, was taken; Appendix B, bottle no. 1.

The Lister Institute ascertained whether the smell was present after *three days*; the result is stated in Appendix D to their Report, which refers to experiments with full bottles of prophylactic, so as to exclude air, the contamination being effected with tetanus alone. Then they made experiments with full and with half-full bottles, the contamination being done with tetanus microbes associated with another bacillus.

Then (Appendix E) they made experiments with 1 c.c. of prophylactic left as a remnant in a bottle of 30 c.c., so as to see whether the characteristic smell would develop in a bottle contaminated at the time of use and emptied directly afterwards of most of its contents, as would correspond to the Malkowal circumstances.

In every instance a contaminated bottle, opened seven, four, and three days after contamination exhibited the characteristic tetanus smell.

(3)

The compounder who assisted the inoculating officer at Malkowal said on evidence, when describing their procedure :—

> " Dr. Elliot took out a bottle from the box and gave it to me; that was the first thing in the morning. I was to open the bottle. . . . . . I then took out the cork with the forceps. I kept the cork with the forceps in my hand, and Dr. Elliot smelt the bottle."

The Inspecting Inoculation Officer, in his report on the accident, says: "Dr. Elliot, European Inoculating officer, inoculated 107 persons at this village on 30th October in the forenoon. He seems to have taken great care in performing the operation, and even went so far as filling his syringe with

carbolic acid solution after using up each bottle. This is a precaution I have not known others resort to. He is also a bacteriologist and therefore is in every way a man who can be depended upon in performing prophylactic inoculations."

The Judicial and General Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in reporting the accident to the Government of India in the Home Department, expressed himself as follows :—

> "Dr. Elliot, the inoculator, adopted every necessary precaution to guard against accident, and he had no reason to suspect the fluid on account of its smell or appearance, or on any other account whatsoever. He was so sure of its harmlessness that he, in a practical way, signified to the people his own readiness to be inoculated with it. . . . . The Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record the admirable manner in which Dr. Elliot has conducted himself throughout."

The following was the Punjab Chief Plague Medical Officer's statement :—

> "Before commencing to inoculate at Malkowal on 30th October he (Dr. Elliot) offered to be inoculated himself in order to gain the confidence of the people, and had actually bared his arm for the operation when the people said they would be inoculated without this. . . . When the news of the catastrophe was received, Dr. Elliot did all in his power for the unfortunate sufferers, and his devotion has done much to convince the villagers that the calamity was the result of an accident only, and to prevent any outburst of feeling against the Government."

The details regarding the condition of the bottle at the time of using it were, in Dr. Elliot's description, the following :—

> "I went to Malkowal on Thursday, the 30th October. I took the precautions I had already described as being my general method. I am sure I did not omit any of them. I began my operations that morning with 53-N.; I smelt the bottle and noticed nothing; nothing interfered with my power of smelling. I was on the look out as I had discarded a bottle from the same box the previous week. . . . . I have a good sense of smell, and I am positive the bottle did not smell."

The above is from Dr. Elliot's evidence given by him in the Punjab. Subsequently, he and his compounder were asked to come down to Bombay and appear before the Commission again. I was present at their giving evidence, and I find in the records correctly recorded Dr. Elliot's saying :—

> "When the compounder opened the bottle he handed it to me to smell . . . . I remember smelling the bottle; I perceived nothing; my sense of smell is acute; prior to 30th October I had discarded a bottle on the ground of bad smell."

But after this passage an abbreviation of the records follows, which seems to me to render possible a misunderstanding, and which, as a matter of fact, has led to one.

The lines which follow in the records Dr. Elliot's above declaration are these :—

> "(We test Dr. Elliot with certain bottles; including the Malkowal bottle).
>
> I cannot specialise the smell.
>
> I did not perceive a smell like any of these."

The words are authentic; but by the omission of detail this part of the record has acquired, I think, an effect divergent from that which it had; and this circumstance is reflected in the Commission's subsequent pronouncement on this matter.

I reproduce herewith the corresponding part of the evidence and vouch for the faithful accuracy of every portion of my narrative.

The following were the details :—

In answering questions put to him Dr. Elliot informed the Commission that he knew the slight odour * which the ordinary prophylactic had. When on plague duty in the Bombay Presidency and in Sind, prior to his engagement in the Punjab, he worked with that prophylactic and was well familiar with its properties. On the other hand, the new preparation used in the Punjab was odourless. The bottles he dealt with at Malkowal had no smell of any kind. He remembered the first bottle distinctly. He was going to be inoculated from it himself. He was in no way in a hurry at the time ; the work had not yet begun, and he made his preparations at leisure.

The Commission then placed before him three bottles and asked him to examine them and say what he thought of them.

He picked one up, smelt it, and did not say whether it was good or bad, but put it aside. Then he took up another and said he thought he might pass that bottle ; returned to the first, and said he was not sure of that one, as it had some sort of smell. Then he took up the third bottle, smelt it twice and said that was a bad bottle.

The President asked him whether he was sure of this ; would he reject a bottle of that kind ? and the reply was : He was sure he would. The further question was : Could he specialise the smell in that bottle ? To this Dr. Elliot replied that he could not. The President then asked him whether he was familiar with the smell of a tetanus culture, and Dr. Elliot said that he was not. The further question was whether he could say that the Malkowal bottle did not smell like the one just before him ; and he replied that in the Malkowal bottle he found no smell of any kind, neither like that in the bottle he thought bad nor in the one which he was not quite sure about. Then he smelt the condemned bottle again, and said he was certain he would have never used on any man, nor on himself, a bottle like that one.

The President then told him that the bottle he thought bad was the Malkowal bottle ; to this Dr. Elliot made no reply ; and it appeared that the two other bottles were, one, of broth prophylactic : in this Dr. Elliot had indicated a slight odour ; and the other, of water-agar prophylactic.

It seems to me that the above part of the evidence has been inadequately rendered in the two sentences put on record, *viz.*:—

"I cannot specialise the smell.

"I did not perceive a smell like any of these."

It will be also seen that this portion of the evidence can be restituted by taking as witness any average person and making him go through the same examination with similar bottles, as gone through on the above occasion by Dr. Elliot.

The misunderstanding which I have alluded to above is this :—

Had the Commission preserved on record the above details the following two points would, amongst others, have been kept before their consideration :—

1. The missing details put in evidence the difference between perceiving—detecting the presence of—a disagreeable smell, on the one hand, and, on the other, "specializing" it, *i.e.*, defining the particular fermentation by which it is produced.

2. They indicate the difference between the water-agar prophylactic used in the Punjab and which has no smell, on the one hand ; and the ordinary peptone-broth prophylactic, in which the slight odour proper to the peptonized meat is mingled with that of a ½ per cent. carbolic acid added to that prophylactic. Dr. Elliot showed that had he been dealing with the latter variety, he

* Due to the carbolized peptone or broth medium.—W. M. H.

would have differentiated a tetanus contaminated bottle, such as bottle 53-N was at the time of his examining it in Bombay, from amongst normal bottles. But in reality, when working in the Punjab, notably at Malkowal, he was not dealing with that variety of prophylactic, and, as he said, expected a total absence of odour in every bottle which he was scrutinizing.

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(4)

Effect on Animals of Tetanus contaminated Prophylactic.

a. Vide Experiment 3, Appendix A, Indian Commission's Report:—$\frac{1}{20}$th part of a cubic centimetre of an *ordinary* tetanus culture failed to affect a guinea pig; whereas, in the case of a tetanus culture grown in prophylactic, $\frac{1}{50}$th part of a *droplet* gave tetanus to a guinea pig on the fourth day (Experiment 5, Appendix B).

b. A numerical comparison is possible from the following: *Vide* Experiment 2, Appendix B of the Commission's Report:—

According to the Lister Institute's calculation, the dose of 1½ c c. injected, in the experiment just referred to, into the first 13 animals, corresponded to 1/3,600 of that amount of original fluid, *i.e.*, to 1/2,400 c.c. (*vide* Lister Institute's Report, section 3). These may have been the animals that were first and most severely affected. After the injection of these 13 doses, *i.e.*, of 19½ c.c. of fluid, there should have remained in the 20 c.c. syringe, ½ c.c. of that 3,600-fold diluted virus. This amount was then further diluted, to make up a volume of 9 c.c., by a second refilling of the syringe; and the dilution so effected brought the dose of original fluid, as given to each of the remaining six animals, down to 1/43,200 c.c. These six animals included probably those that manifested symptoms later, and of a milder type, as well as the two that escaped altogether. Now, in addition to being diluted, the doses of that virus were further reduced by the action of carbolic acid which preceded the dilutions and which, besides affecting the fluid itself, eliminated all those germs as had not yet formed spores. Of such, in a seven days' old culture, there is present still a considerable proportion.

The above specified doses are to be compared with the dose of 1/20 c.c. of the ordinary culture (Indian Commission's Report, Appendix A, Experiment 3) which failed to affect a guinea pig, and the dose of 1/10 c.c. which gave a guinea pig tetanus on the third day (same Appendix, Experiment 4). This ordinary culture had not been acted upon by carbolic acid.

The comparison shows an enormous difference, such as it is hard to ascribe to the media alone. Most probably the properties of the bacilli there played a part, and the Malkowal specimen was by far the more powerful of the two, being capable of acting, as well as enabling the culture to act, in extraordinarily small doses. This, of course, has reference to the fact that bottle 53-N contained enough tetanus germs for 19 cases, as has been pointed out above, in the Appendix under (1*a*).

c. The above comparisons refer to the *activity* of the Malkowal germ, grown in prophylactic, as revealed in the doses in which it was capable of taking effect.

The *rapidity* with which it is acted is shown in the following experiments:—From a dose of 1/20 c.c. ofsuch a culture, a guinea pig was found dead the next day (Appendix B, Experiment 1); while double the above dose of Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's ordinary culture only rendered a similar animal ill on the third day (Appendix A, Experiment 4). A culture of the Malkowal microbe, had such been developed in 53-N, should therefore have left to the Malkowal patients a very short incubation period, a matter which is considered in the text of this letter under C.

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(5*a*)

The Culture found in the Remnants of Fluid in the Malkowal Bottle.

The following was seen by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple in *full* bottles of prophylactic when they were contaminated with tetanus only seven days before, Experiment 5, Appendix A, Indian Commission's Report:—

"Numerous tetanus bacilli were present in stained specimens."

Experiment 6, same Appendix:—

"Numerous tetanus bacilli and also micrococci were present in stained specimens."

Bottle No. 1, Appendix B:—

"A rich growth of tetanus germs was found; also other bacilli."

On the other hand, when compared to the cultures just referred to, the sample of fluid found in the Malkowal bottle showed what in Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's view was only a poor growth of tetanus. (*Vide* the Commission's Report).

In his original report on that bottle, he says:—

"A preparation made direct from the contents and stained showed a few tetanus bacilli (also micrococci)." *Vide* also the description given by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple at the Commission's sitting in Bombay, on 26th January 1903, and incorporated by the Commission in the evidence which I was giving at that moment (the India Office print communicated to the Lister Institute, page 19)*: "Major Semple observed that when he examined the remnants of the fluid microscopically he found a couple of microbes in a field, in another none, in another a few."

(5*b*)

Notably, instead of a dose of 1/20 c.c. being fatal to a guinea pig in 24 hours (Appendix B, Experiment 1, Indian Commission's Report), as was the case with a culture from a full bottle; *double* the above dose taken from the Malkowal bottle rendered a guinea pig ill after 24 hours and caused death a day later as was reported by Colonel Semple upon his examination of the Malkowal bottle.

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(6)

Experimental Facts which were not known when I was giving Evidence in Bombay.

At the time of giving evidence I refer to the tardy manifestation of symptoms in the Malkowal patients, as well as to some other subjects, as a matter for the Commission's consideration and inquiry. My own information in connection with the point in question was incomplete, notably I did not know, 1°, whether the plague prophylactic, in its water-agar variety, being a vegetable medium, was as suitable for the development of tetanus bacilli as are the special media made for them in laboratories, and in which a virus of great potency is generally developed; and, 2°, whether the particular bacillus found at Malkowal came up to the ordinary standard of potency as observed in tetanus bacilli, or did not possibly fall short of this.

Subsequent experiments gave a very emphatic positive reply on these two points.

On the other hand, I was mistaken in admitting that the tetanus bacillus might secrete in that special vegetable medium as much gaseous matter as it

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* Page 2562 of this Supplement.

secretes in other media, containing, *e.g.*, a trace of sugar. Consequently the pressure of gases, which in other instances may cause a stopper to come out with a noise, is not manifested in that way in tetanus contaminated prophylactic, as I thought it might be.

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(7)

THE CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE EXHIBITED IN THE FEROZEPORE TETANUS CASE.

Hospital Assistant Maya Dass's evidence :—

"I recollect the case of a woman inoculated by Captain Perry and who afterwards died at 4 A.M. on the 22nd. I saw the woman. I think she died of tetanus. She had occasional cramp and her teeth were continuously closed. I could not put my fingers in. She had a temperature of 102°. She drank nothing ; everything poured inside her lips she rejected.

"I saw her at noon on the 21st. I stayed with her and sent a clerk to get a tub from the bungalow to give her a warm bath ; when we got the tub we put her into a warm bath.

"I saw her last at 5 P.M. on the 21st.

"I heard there had been another case six months before in a neighbouring house ; the two houses had a common wall.

"I have seen tetanus at the Medical College. I am sure this was the same disease.

"There was nothing wrong with the arm, and I could not see the needle puncture.

"I made no examination of her person.

"I have seen two cases of tetanus.

"She was inoculated before 2 o'clock on the 19th. The relatives said she exhibited symptoms, *i.e.*, cramp, on the morning of the 20th.

"I saw her for the first time for an hour. The second time they would not let me examine her.

"The spasms were less when she was taken into a darker room."

II.

The Indian Commission's Report.

I find in this Report and in the Commission's Proceedings the following points to which I believe I am right in taking some exception.

I mention first those to which reference has already been made, *viz.*:—

1. The part of the Malkowal operator's evidence, when he examined before the Commission the Malkowal and other bottles, has been recorded in an abbreviated form, which gives it a bearing I believe to be different from the one it had actually. The matter has been referred to above in the Appendix under (2).

I find less important omissions, but in an essential part of the evidence, in the deposition of Dr. Elliot's compounder. This has been indicated in the text of this letter, in footnotes on page 9.*

(I have seen the above two records of evidence for the first time in the print communicated to me by the India Office)

2. The Commission, when discussing in their Report the fact that the bottle was free from odour at Malkowal, refer, in their argument, to specialisation of a smell instead of to detection of the existence of a smell. It is specialisation that requires, as the Commission say, an experienced person, *i.e.*, one acquainted with the nature of the smell which he is to specialise; and it is again specialisation that is facilitated by the process (fermentation or culture) producing the smell being pure, *i.e.*, unadulterated by the odour of some other concomitant culture But specialisation of an impurity was not and could not be the object at Malkowal. Even in the Laboratory, though provided with trained bacteriologists and the necessary apparatus, on no occasion is the task of specialising an impurity attempted, as that task in bacteriology generally requires days, and sometimes weeks, of investigation, and in many instances cannot be solved at all.

3. In the same discussion the Commission refers to the ordinary ("old" or "standard") carbolized broth prophylactic, in place of the water-agar variety. The first gives out a slight mixed odour of broth and carbolic; the Punjab operators were not dealing with this prophylactic at that time; the other has no odour, and it is with this material that Dr. Elliot was working at Malkowal.

The importance of this *quid pro quo* is apparent from the circumstances that the Commission have based on it their not taking account of one of the most essential facts brought out by their inquiry. They say:—

> "Our personal observation leads . . . to the conclusion that all bottles of prophylactic have a peculiar and not agreeable smell, so that Dr. Elliot, under the circumstances in which he was working, may well have failed to specialise a tetanus smell."

The difference between the two prophylactics was indicated by Dr. Elliot himself in his evidence referred to in the Appendix under (2) above; and he mentioned the absence of any odour in the water-agar prophylactic in further support of his statement that he could not have missed a bottle having an odour of any kind. At the same time he proved before the Commission that he would not have missed a tetanus contaminated bottle even amongst bottles of ordinary, *i.e.*, broth prophylactic.

4. In the passage just quoted the Commission refer to the circumstances under which Dr. Elliot was working; and a few lines higher up they say that the smell may no doubt be detected by one on the alert.

This may possibly suggest that there was something in the circumstances to prevent Dr. Elliot from detecting the smell, and that he was perhaps not on the alert; or that without being specially on the alert the smell given out by a tetanus culture cannot be felt.

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* Page 2637 of this Supplement.

But every detail on record indicates an opposite condition of affairs. I beg to refer to the evidence quoted in the Appendix under (2) above.

I mention now the points to which I have not yet had an occasion of referring, and begin with a passage which attaches to the matter just treated.

5. The Commission say :—

> "The failure to perceive a smell is undoubtedly a fact that calls for consideration, but we do not regard it as so conclusive in favour of tetanus having been introduced at Malkowal as to outweigh all other considerations."

It must be noted that—

(*a*) A fact, the result of direct examination, would have to be outweighed by considerations; it is, indeed, an *à priori* thesis that the Commission opposes, lower down, to the facts brought out by the investigation.

(*b*) The result of the examination in question, *i.e.*, freedom of the bottle from tetanus odour at the time of opening it, has been confirmed by every one of the facts observed and found out subsequently, all of which will have to be rejected before an opposite conclusion is possible; and

(*c*) The Commission speak of "all other considerations" to be outweighed; whereas by this they refer to the only consideration which they adopted *à priori* and which has been negatived in the Lister Institute's declaration of November last.

6. The Commission broke up the facts opposing that consideration into two parts, and dealt with one part of them as being the whole.

I beg to refer to the two broad alternatives between which the Commission divided their discussion on the origin of the Malkowal tetanus.

What they had determined to be the argument on the first alternative (*vide* their text), should, I believe, have ended before the commencement of the following sentence :—

> "There is also the important circumstance that on the examination of the bottle at Kasauli it was found to contain tetanus bacilli; and though not absolutely conclusive on the point, we have always regarded this fact as strongly suggestive of the inference that the contamination was in the fluid."

My contention will be clear from the following. The above sentence, though containing a very definite and clearly expressed idea, obviously lacks verbal completeness; for as it stands it would seem to affirm that the circumstance that the bacilli were found in the fluid was not absolutely conclusive as to their being in the fluid; but that the Commission considered this circumstance as suggestive that the bacilli were in the fluid.

I believe I am right in saying that the Commission only omitted at the end of their sentence the words : "before it had been made use of," or some similar ones, and that they meant to say the following :—

"The fact that the bacilli were found in the bottle was not absolutely conclusive on the point as to when they had entered it, but the Commission have always regarded this fact as strongly suggestive of the inference that they had entered it before the fluid was made use of, *i.e.*, before it was drawn into the syringe."

By adding the missing words the Commission would have found themselves in the necessity of attaching the subject in question to the second portion of their argument; for that subject refers to the *time* when the bottle was contaminated, before its handling at Malkowal or during that handling.

I need, I think, hardly add that the passage quoted contains no explanation as to the reason why the Commission have considered the mere presence of the bacilli in the fluid as suggestive of the time when they had entered it.

Further: The sentence next to the above passage begins thus:—

"We are now confirmed in this view. . . ."

Obviously, not in the view that the bacilli were in the fluid, for these had been seen in it by direct examination, and the matter could not be treated as a view, but, as will be seen directly, the Commission were confirmed in the view that the bacilli were in the bottle before any fluid was drawn from it.

> "We are now confirmed in this view by the experiments set out in Appendix B (bottle no. 4, Experiments 7 and 8) which establish* that, though there were tetanus germs in the ½ c. c. of the fluid left in the bottle no. 4, the conditions in it, when thus emptied, did not permit of their growth, and this points to the conclusion that the bacilli found by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple in the Malkowal bottle were the result of a growth that had taken place in the fluid."

This sentence, as it stands, would seem again to affirm that the conditions in the bottle, when almost emptied, did not permit of the bacilli's growth and that this pointed to the conclusion that they were the result of a growth.

The sentence appears to lack at the end of it the words, "before the bottle was emptied." The reference to the time at which tetanus growth had taken place in the fluid transfers again the matter to the second portion of the Commission's argument, the one dealing with the time of the contamination of the bottle.

Similarly, the whole of the remaining text of that first, the ampler, half of the Commission's argument belongs to the second, the shorter, portion. The phraseology appears to me to betray this in the following sentence:—

> "We therefore are unable to accept the argument that the freedom from tetanus of those persons subsequently inoculated shows that the specific contamination could not have entered the syringe, and after full consideration we think that the contamination was in the fluid."

The connection between the two parts of the sentence, bound together by the "and," is not established; and the words "before the latter was drawn into the syringe" must be put at the end of the passage, to make at once clear the meaning of the whole. Moreover, the statement "after full consideration we think that the contamination was in the fluid," when a little while before it was stated that the bacilli had been seen in the fluid, is inexplicable without the omitted words. As the sentence meant not to affirm that the contamination was in the fluid, but that it was there before the fluid was drawn into the syringe, the matter belongs to the second half of the Commission's argument.

It will be seen from the Lister Institute's Report that, whereas the Indian Commission's plan of discussion was, not to refer to the time of contamination only in the first half of their argument, the Institute adopted that plan for the whole of their Report.

The first half of the Commission's argument calls further for the following, mostly technical, remarks:—

7. They say:—

> ". . . . . To deal first with the theory that the needle may have been the seat of the mischief, it is a remarkable circumstance that the contamination should have survived only so long as bottle 53-N was in use, and then have ceased to manifest itself."

The possibility of contamination by a needle has been verified in the Lister Institute's Experiment 2, Appendix G to their Report: a contaminated needle carried tetanus germs down to the 17th consecutive injection (and 18th and 19th to correspond to the Malkowal numbers, have not been tried.) After this, a syringeful of carbolic was drawn into the syringe as was done by Dr. Elliot at

* As is to be seen from the Lister Institute's Report, section 3, Lieutenant-Colonel Semple and the Commission were misled by the result of the experiments in question.—W. M. H.

Malkowal, and no more tetanus germs were got out of that needle. A susceptible animal having the seat of injection bruised or inflamed by a concomitant impurity, or prepared by a chemical reagent, would have taken tetanus after each of the above 17 injections. (*Vide*, indeed, *Vaillard and Rouget's* experiments in the Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, 1902, referred to above in the Appendix, under (I*b*).

8. The Commission say :—

> "Then Lieutenant-Colonel Semple has made an experiment in which a similar needle dipped in a tetanus culture, and used immediately afterwards on a guineapig, failed to impart tetanus."

It is not stated, in the description of this experiment, whether the needle was not one sterilized by the hot oil method ; nothing would adhere to such an oiled needle momentarily dipped into a fluid culture. The matter is not essential for the same reason as mentioned on another occasion : there were no fluid cultures of tetanus in the operator's environment, at the moment of fixing the needle on the syringe, to contaminate it in the manner under consideration.

If, in place of that procedure, Lieutenant-Colonel Semple had taken a tetanus contaminated grain of earth and dropped such into the nozzle of the needle at the time of fixing the latter on to the body of the syringe, as might occur with a needle picked up from the ground ; or even if he had proceeded as the Lister Institute did in the experiment quoted above, in which tetanus germs were allowed the time to adhere to the needle (Experiment 2, Appendix G. of their Report), the result would have been greatly different. It must also be pointed out that both Lieutenant-Colonel Semple and the Lister Institute used " pure " cultures of tetanus. Such are never met with in nature. In bottle 53-N Lieutenant-Colonel Semple found a concomitant impurity as was inevitable ; and it is impurities, of which a number have now been pointed out by tetanus investigators, that help this bacillus to take effect. Moreover, as mentioned before, the prophylactic fluid cause in man a very considerable inflammation, and thus creates another " tetanus favouring " circumstance ; whereas the animals experimented upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple and the Lister Institute are hardly affected by the prophylactic at all.

9. The Commission say :—

> " On this fact has been founded the argument that the freedom from tetanus of those subsequently inoculated is inconsistent with the theory that the specific contamination could ever have entered the syringe."

For adequately treating this matter, the sentence should have been completed by the addition of the words : " in such an amount as would be represented by a tetanus culture in a bottle of prophylactic." In my letter to the Commission's Secretary (Lieutenant-Colonel Semple), dated Bombay, 4th February 1903, I explained as follows : " The objection I mentioned against a tetanus culture having been drawn into the syringe is maintainable in regard to such a large culture as found* by Major Semple. If, on the other hand, contamination was introduced just before the syringe was filled, the amount of it may have been such as to admit of the rinsing of the syringe rendering it innocuous." I stated this in the above letter, as I thought that, in my verbal evidence, I had not presented that consideration with the fulness pertaining to it ; and I further took some pains to render the matter clear by a specially made experiment, and wrote about it to the Commission's Secretary on the 8th of the same month. (*Vide* the India Office print of the Commission's Report, page 9.)†

At the time of my giving evidence and writing these letters, in Bombay, I did not know the real abundance of a tetanus culture which develops in a full bottle of prophylactic. At present it is known that had tetanus been in such a bottle for a few days, the abundance of organisms would have been far above that which Lieutenant-Colonel Semple found in the sample of 53-N when it reached him at Kasauli.

10. The Commission say :—

> " The experiments that have been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple appended to this Report, show, we think, that the argument is so

* In the Malkowal bottle.—W. M. H.

† Page 2652 of this Supplement.

far well founded, that, where a fluid containing a culture of tetanus is used, the syringe, even after it has been washed out with a 1 in 20 solution of carbolic acid, may retain enough contamination to affect fluid with which it is subsequently filled. The extent, however, of its influence varies according to the richness of the growth between fatal results and absence of all manifestations."

The culture which in Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's experiments gave fatal results (Experiment 2, Appendix B) had been made just in the conditions in which tetanus would have developed in bottle 53-N had the latter been contaminated in Bombay, or even only a few days before the Malkowal operations. It is such a culture that interests us in the present instance, and of which it is desirable to know whether it existed in the bottle at the time of inoculation.

That it did not so exist is indicated by two concrete results which mutually agree and explain each other, *viz.*:—

1. On examining the Malkowal bottle Lieutenant-Colonel Semple found in it no such culture ; and

2. After a mere rinsing of the syringe there was, at Malkowal, absence of all tetanus manifestations, which would have been paradoxical had Lieutenant-Colonel Semple been wrong in his above finding, and had bottle 53-N contained a Bombay infected fluid.

The Commission do not draw these conclusions, and explain as follows :—

There are no means of forming an opinion as to the precise richness of the growth in the bottle 53-N beyond Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's view that it was a poor growth in comparison with that which he used in his Experiments 1 and 2, Appendix B ; and they conclude : "after full consideration we think that the contamination was in the fluid."

In this explanation the Commission assume that the condition of the bottle as to tetanus development was the same when Lieutenant-Colonel Semple saw it as when it was first opened at Malkowal ; for, if not the same, an opinion on the precise richness of the growth found by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple would not advance us, in the present argument, in regard to the Malkowal events. The argument then (even after being completed with the words mentioned on page 53* above) appears affected by a double *petitio principii.* For the assumption that the growth seen by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple had already developed when the fluid was drawn into the Malkowal syringe cannot figure in an argument enquiring whether that growth ever entered the syringe, or ever was in the fluid ; and if it entered the syringe, it is impossible to consider as an unknown, and useless to examine by experiment, the question as to whether it was of a richness to be followed by fatal results or by an absence of all manifestations ; for it is known that none of those inoculated at Malkowal after the rinsing of the syringe suffered.

The assumption which figures in the above argument as a premise is itself founded upon an experiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, as referred to by the Commission higher up. This experiment had not given a full reply on the point, as the Lister Institute has correctly ascertained, and had led the Commission to a premise which even when taken outside the above argument, is unwarranted.

Regarding the whole point, on which I have dwelt perhaps longer than I should have done, the Commission say : "We therefore are unable to accept the argument that the freedom of tetanus of those persons subsequently inoculated shows that the specific contamination could not have entered the syringe."

If the wording of the argument they refer to is completed, as it should have been, by the addition of the words "in such an amount as would be represented by a tetanus culture in a bottle of prophylactic," that argument is to be maintained.

* Page 2650 of this Supplement.

11. In the above reasoning the Commission refer to Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's Experiment 2, Appendix A, and 2, Appendix B, in the first of which the result was absence of all manifestations, and in the second, fatal incidents.

Regarding these experiments it must be remarked that :—

Experiment 2, Appendix A, was evidently only a preliminary one, and very much different, as to its circumstances, from the Malkowal case and from Experiment 2, Appendix B. I refer to the size of the syringe, the time during which the contaminated fluid was left in contact with that instrument, the number of animals on which the syringe was tried, the fluid—sterile broth—which was used, instead of a fluid causing inflammation. Then the syringe was "washed out" with carbolic, which procedure possibly differed from the one used in Experiment 2, Appendix B, and which corresponded to the Malkowal procedure ; and lastly, it is not certain whether the syringe used was not one usually sterilised by the hot oil method, as is practised in the Kasauli Laboratory, or had not its plunger oiled with vaseline ; neither of which conditions obtained in the Malkowal case. Contaminated fluid would not moisten and adhere to an oiled barrel.

Under the conditions in which that experiment was done it is impossible to draw from it conclusions regarding the Malkowal events, or to compare its result with that of Experiment 2, Appendix B, in which the Malkowal conditions were very much more approximated. In other words, the difference in result between these two experiments was prepared by a greater deviation of conditions than merely a difference in the richness of growth. (Even in the matter of growth, not the same strain of germs seems to have served in the two experiments).

It remains thus admissible that even with the poorer growth used in Experiment 2, Appendix A, the result might have been a positive one had the Malkowal conditions been more closely realised.

This experiment, however, lost its importance on account of Experiment 2, Appendix B, having given positive results, and it may only be pointed out again that even in the latter experiment the animals experimented upon differed from man by not getting the inflammation which he gets from the plague prophylactic. Further, for gathering an accurate idea of the state of infection of the syringe, information is wanted as to whether the two animals which escaped, out of the 19, as well as those that developed milder and more tardy symptoms were not injected after the second refilling of the instrument. A detail of lesser importance is that the syringe had not been filled with contaminated fluid twice as was the case in Malkowal. It was, however, left in contact with that fluid for two minutes.

In the second half of the Commission's argument, in addition to the remarks made already, the following is essential :—

12. The Commission mentions as an admissible premise—which they afterwards conclude to be inapplicable to the Malkowal case—that the contamination might have effected an entrance at Malkowal, and say :—

> "Thus, by way of illustration, the stopper or the forceps might have been dropped on the ground and applied to the mouth of the bottle with contamination adhering, or spores settled between the rubber stopper and the rim of the bottle might have dropped in as the stopper was pulled out."

It appears to me gravely prejudicial to the elucidation of the case that the Commission quote the above by way of illustration as a possibility, and omit bringing into line the following actual circumstances, *viz.*:—

That it came out on evidence that the forceps was dropped in opening the Malkowal bottle, notably when that opening was partly done, the operation being then completed with that forceps picked up from the ground ; and that such an occurrence, as well as the dropping of the cork, was a common one in the practice of the compounder who was dealing with the Malkowal fluid.

That the procedure by which danger should have been obviated, *viz.*, sterilizing the instrument in the spirit lamp, was abolished by the rules prescribed to and practised by the operators.

That the contents of the box in which bottle 53-N was carried, was exposed to dust, in the open, on successive occasions since at least the week before the opening of that bottle ; that the latter itself was so exposed on the morning of the operation, at the time when a gathering of peasants were crowding around; and that the procedure of burning the dust on the cork and rim was equally abolished in the Punjab *technique* and substituted for by a manipulation which could not prevent danger.

13. The Commission's reasoning contained in the passage beginning with the sentence : " It must be conceded that . . . ." and ending with the sentence : " It is therefore clear, accepting all that this train of thought implies . . . . " will, I think I can venture to say, meet with a chorus of dissension from every bacteriological institution in the world.

Besides what I am bound, I fear, to designate as its intrinsic arbitrariness, it presents this particularity which distinguishes it from all the Commission's preceding mode of reasoning, that while up to that point they were taking for guidance the result of animal experiment, and this not only in principle, but even in degree, in the present instance they for the first time refuse to apply to man a rule which has no exception, whatever susceptible animal or whatever disease be taken, *viz.*, that a dose of ready manufactured toxin hastens the incubation of a disease and the development of fatal issue. On this subject other remarks are to be found in the text of this letter, under C.

14. While in the passage just referred to the Commission refuse to admit the influence of the dose of virus upon the symptoms of disease, in the *à priori* thesis on which they condemn the Laboratory they base themselves on a postulate requiring rigorous equality of dose to correspond to a *certain* similarity of symptoms. On this point further remarks are contained in the Appendix to this letter under (1*a*) and (1*b*).

In concluding the above remarks I do not know whether I need mention again that when I admitted in Bombay, before I could make actual experiments that the stopper of a bottle of prophylactic contaminated with tetanus might come out with a noise, I was mistaken, as I have already explained in the Appendix to this letter under (6). The Commission are therefore right in saying : " To the absence of explosive sound we attribute no importance."

III.

The Lister Institute's Report.

It has been mentioned above that the Indian Commission opposed to the facts brought out by the enquiry, an *à priori* thesis to the effect that contamination entering the fluid at Malkowal could not have affected 19 people in the way it did.

The position of the Lister Institute regarding this premise has been determined by experiments on the following two points:—

1. The first related to the question as to whether it was necessary, in the nature of things, for contamination to have entered the fluid at all; whether it could not have happened, as it used to happen in surgery, that tetanus was conveyed to the patients (and fluid) by a septic instrument, notably the syringe needle.

In my Bombay evidence I dealt with this eventuality as a possible one. Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's Experiment 1, Appendix A, led the Commission to the opposite conclusion. By a slight approximation to probable real circumstances, notably by using not a wet needle, fresh from a momentary dipping into a contaminated fluid, and which the operators were not likely to have had at hand, but one on which contaminated matter had been allowed time to dry, the Lister Institute obtained different results. They ejected with such a needle a syringeful of harmless fluid, in 20 doses of 1 c.c. each, and ascertained that tetanus germs were conveyed down to 17 consecutive ejections, the 18th and 19th not having been tried. After filling the syringe with carbolic lotion and emptying it in the way it was done at Malkowal, at the end of bottle 53-N there occurred what the Indian Commission has referred to as a remarkable circumstance, notably no tetanus germs were further obtained from that needle. (Appendix G to the Lister Institute's Report, Experiment 2.)

It is true that the framer of the report, in summing up the above result, used the following terms:—

> "This experiment shows that a seriously contaminated needle (dried) under the test conditions does not give uniform infective results, either before or after the use of the carbolic solution. The infective material tends to disappear at the end of the ejection of the first syringeful and has disappeared after carbolic washing."

But the actual result was there; and it was obvious that the needle used was far from presenting the utmost limits of contamination. Also in the Malkowal circumstances there were conditions aggravating the case of the patients such as were not present in the laboratory experiment. (*Vide* notes on pages 53—55,* under 7 and 8 above.)

Consequently, in accordance with their experiments, *the Indian Commission had pronounced it as established that the tetanus impurity was primarily in the fluid;* whereas the Lister Institute was able to follow them only to the extent of accepting this as a probability.

I must add that when discussing the above matter in Bombay I did not know yet how Dr. Elliot had actually dealt with the needle, nor were the facts subsequently described by the compounder as to his procedure at Malkowal known to me.

2. The other point was the following:—

Contamination, whether it came from the needle, forceps, cork, or other source, was brought in contact with the fluid, and contaminated the latter. When examining the sample left in the bottle, 15 days after Malkowal, Lieutenant-Colonel Semple saw in it a poor growth of tetanus. That growth, when so developed, was sufficient to give the bottle an extremely marked odour.

The facts brought out by the inquiry had indicated that, at the time of using the bottle there was no such growth. Could it have developed since?

* Pages 2650-51 of this Supplement.

In my evidence in Bombay I stated that it could.

Lieutenant-Colonel Semple tested this in his Experiment 7, Appendix B, and concluded that it could not.

The experiments made by the officers of the Lister Institute have amended his result. They saw that the conditions described by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple "did not permit of the growth of a pure culture of tetanus," *i e.*, of a culture which is never met with in nature; but that, "in those cases where it was sown in association with ærobic saprophytic organisms, growth occurred." The Institute accordingly concluded: "We think therefore that Colonel Semple's experiments cannot be held to exclude the possibility of contamination at the time of the opening of the bottle."

The above may be summed up as follows :—

The Indian Commission had divided their discussion on the origin of the Malkowal tetanus into two portions, notably under two alternative heads :—

I. In the first they considered whether contamination had primarily penetrated into the fluid. They concluded that it did; the Lister Institute accepted this only as a probability.

II. In the second half the Commission considered the *time* when contamination penetrated into the fluid, and concluded, on the ground of their *à priori* thesis, that this occurred before the opening at Malkowal. In this the Lister Institute did not follow them. They negatived the Commission's thesis, and abstained from saying anything else.

The Institute's view was conveyed to you, by the writer of their report, in the following words :—

First wording—

> "Although of opinion that the evidence points strongly to the infection being in the bottle at the time of the inoculation, we agree with the Commission that it is quite impossible to determine at what stage in its history and in what way bottle 53-N became contaminated."

Second wording—

> "The conclusions of the Institute coincide with those of the Commission that in all probability the tetanus was at the time of the inoculation in the fluid contained in the bottle, but that it is impossible to determine at what stage in its history or in what way bottle 53-N became contaminated."

In the first passage, the initial portion, that beginning with the concessive conjunction "although," expresses what was the Institute's limit of agreement with the Commission; and seems to prepare the reader to find in the next portion the dissentient part.

There it actually is. The Commission had reported that the bottle was contaminated prior to its Malkowal opening and indicated three *laboratory* stages between which they thought it impossible to choose, but one of which was, in their opinion, the origin of the mischief.

The writer of the Institute's report, without drawing undue attention to the matter, included the Malkowal handling among the bottle's "stages of history;" and to render the pronouncement less obtrusive, prefaced it with the words "we agree."

In the second passage, which was to go forth as the Institute's conclusion, he transferred the words of agreement from the middle to the top, and embraced both statements, the one in which the Institute disagreed with the Commission in considering the subject matter as a fact, and admitted it only as a probability; and the other, in which they disagreed with the Commission fundamentally.

When the above was published to the world, everyone understood that two scientific bodies, the Indian Commission and the Lister Institute, had found

that tetanus contamination which caused the loss of 19 lives occurred in my Laboratory.

In November last, when the Director of the Institute was asked by you to explain more clearly the Institute's position, he went a step further than the report warranted him. For, on finding, as mentioned above, that the Malkowal accident was possible without contamination having ever reached the fluid, the Institute had abstained from dealing with the question as to *when* that contamination had probably reached it. Had it wished to do so, I presume that it would have proceeded not by speculation, but by examining in detail, and making a clear pronouncement on, the facts which bear on that question.

The Malkowal bottle had been in the Punjab for 26 days, and in possession of the Malkowal operators since at least the week before the accident (*vide* Dr. Elliot's evidence); and as the Director of the Lister Institute has now ventured the surmise that that bottle had probably been contaminated prior to its opening for use, I examined the Institute's report in order to see whether there are indicated in it any circumstances, occurring within a day or two of the accident, and which were more directly conducive to contamination than were the circumstances at the time of using the bottle (*vide* pages 13 * to 19 * above); or else to see whether the Institute negatives the facts indicating that the bottle had been free from tetanus up to a maximum of three days of the accident.

As was indeed likely, nothing is mentioned in the report on the first alternative.

Regarding the second, I find there the following references to the facts in question:—

1 and 2. Those detailed in the text of this letter under B and C on pages 2 † to 5 † above are not mentioned.

3. Regarding the condition of the bottle as examined at Malkowal (Section A, pages 1 ‡ and 2, ‡ and Appendix (2) of this letter), the Institute says:—

> "From consideration of the evidence, and in the light of experiments (*vide* Appendix F), the Institute agrees with the Commission that in all probability the tetanus was at the time of the inoculation in the fluid contained in the bottle; but the fact that a bottle presumably tightly corked (*vide* Dr. Elliot's evidence) should contain enough tetanus growth to destroy 19 people, and yet not be accompanied by sufficient smell to arouse the suspicion of Dr. Elliot, who, according to his evidence, remembers smelling this particular bottle, is difficult to comprehend."

From the Institute's declarations, it is patent that in this passage the word "fact" is put in in place of "suggestion." For the whole matter of inquiry, the question asked of the Institute, was as to whether it was a fact that bottle 53-N contained a "growth" (a culture) at the time of using it; and the Institute declared that it could not be considered as a fact. The first passage of the report contains, therefore, in reality, a refutation of the Indian Commission's pronouncement, but the writer of it mixed up the issues. The corresponding portion of the passage should have been worded approximately as follows: "But the suggestion that it had entered the fluid previously, and that there was a four to seven weeks old growth in the bottle, and yet not be accompanied by a sufficient smell," etc.

Further, whether a bottle may contain enough germs to cause 19 tetanus cases and yet not be accompanied by a smell, is evident from the Indian Commission's Experiment 5, Appendix B; one contaminated "loop," brought in contact with a bottle of prophylactic, gave it enough tetanus for affecting 30 animals; but that bottle most assuredly had not the slightest perceptible vestige of a smell. If "*growth*" had been allowed to take place in that bottle a smell would have rapidly developed, as it developed in bottle 53-N after its handling at Malkowal. At the latter moment bottle 53-N was in an analogous position to that of Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's bottle no. 3, in that there was no smell in it; in accordance with this, no "growth" had taken place in it; yet it contained enough tetanus to affect 19 (in Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's case 30) subjects.

* Pages 2655-56 of this Supplement.
† Pages 2631—34 of this Supplement.
‡ Page 2631 of this Supplement.

Lastly, 4. In connection with the matter considered above under D (page 5*) the report does not defer nor object to the Commission's decisive Experiment 2, Appendix B.

Instead, it makes certain remarks simulating some controversy with me. The remarks are irrelevant. In the experiments regarding the number of germs required to cause tetanus to a guinea pig, the report deals purposely with a culture artificially weakened in its effect on animals, instead of with a microbe of such activity as was found at Malkowal; then the culture is taken in a pure condition which is never encountered in nature; and the animals are not prepared as the men were prepared at Malkowal by the prophylactic inflammation. It is known, since the first discovery of this germ, that tetanus bacilli obtained in an ærobic or imperfect an ærobic culture do not affect animals, or affect them only feebly. In a number of cases an animal appears as an agent more susceptible to an impurity containing a trace of virus than cultivation media are. A guinea pig injected with suspicious sputum reveals in it tubercle bacilli when a culture fails to do so; a rat does the same in regard to mere traces of plague bacilli present in dust; and a guinea pig does the same in regard to the germ of tetanus in a minute grain of earth in which a culture fails to show the presence of a single bacillus, as evident from *Vaillard et Rouget's* experiments quoted several times above.

I abstain from other criticisms to which the text of the Institute's report and of its appendices is open.

Dated Pasteur Institute, Paris, the 10th March 1906.

From—W. M. HAFFKINE, Esq., C.I.E.,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

The Government of India's Despatch on the Malkowal tetanus accident, as reproduced in the print which you kindly allowed to be communicated to me, contains no pronouncement on the finding of Sir L. Jenkins's Commission which attributed the origin of tetanus to an operation at the Laboratory, and I venture to express the hope that my letter to you of the 14th ultimo has shown that the accident was not so attributable.

The Government agree in the Commission's finding that none of the other grave occurrences which attended the Punjab inoculations of October 1902 was imputable to the Laboratory; and they also accept their conclusion that the prophylactic used in those operations was not less efficacious, in checking the plague mortality, than the ordinary prophylactic is.

2. In the *communiqué* to the Indian Press issued by the Government in December 1904 it is, however, pointed out that I was open to reproach for having modified, in 1902, on my own authority, the method of preparing the prophylactic; and for having omitted in this process the 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid, which formerly I used to add as an ingredient.

In the lines which follow, notably in sections I and II, I endeavour to explain these points.

I

(*a*) I attach herewith a letter, and forward, under separate cover, a volume, which have reference to the character of the modification employed by me on the occasion in question, and which contain what, I hope, may be considered an authoritative pronouncement on this matter. That pronouncement will, I trust, not appear less impartial and pertinent because it was not intended to figure in the present explanation or in an official correspondence of any kind whatever.

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* Page 2634 of this Supplement

The letter was written by the late M. Emile Duclaux, Pasteur's successor in the Directorship of the Paris Institute, to a physician doing practice in Paris. It refers to an enquiry, made at the time of the Oporto plague outbreak, as to whether my anti-plague prophylactic was available, in an emergency, at that Institute.

The reply shows that the Pasteur Institute was not prepared to endorse the system of inoculation in force in India as a method for combating the present plague pandemic; and that, had public authorities on their own responsibility asked, as they have since, for my prophylactic, the Institute was able, "in one week," to prepare for them vast supplies of that material. The process of manufacturing which would have permitted so prompt a supply, and which the Institute actually follows at present, is the one which I made use of in meeting the Punjab demand under the very urgent circumstances of the autumn of 1902. That process is to be found described on page 396 of the accompanying volume (*Traité de Technique Microbiologique*, by M. Nicolle and P. Remlinger, 1902), under the heading of "Vaccin Haffkine," where three modifications are cited. The one which has been in use in the Pasteur Institute since shortly after M. Duclaux's above letter, is described as the modification of Roux, the present Director of the Institute. M. Duclaux considered it right to stipulate that the responsibility for the effect of the material should rest with the authorities. This indicates the extent to which he held that preparation, and the prophylactic for which it was to be supplied, as equivalent. M. Duclaux was under a misapprehension in holding that view, as were also various scientific bodies who pronounced on the matter before and after him. The difference in the immunising properties of the two varieties is that which I explained to the Punjab authorities before the commencement of their campaign, and the reality of which was demonstrated for the first time in the course of the latter. (*Report on Plague and Inoculation in the Punjab from 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903*, by Major E. Wilkinson, I.M.S., Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, Lahore, 1904, page lxxxi.)

Nevertheless M. Duclaux's view and the Pasteur Institute's subsequent action indicate, I believe, that it may be considered to have been within the province of the Laboratory to have acted, in the autumn of 1902, as it actually did, when circumstances suddenly placed it in a position of exceptional difficulty and urgency.

(*b*) Further, since the first production of the plague prophylactic, on the 10th of January 1897, till a year subsequent to the Malkowal case, *i.e.*, till the 23rd October 1903, the Government, with the exception of one occasion, which I shall mention directly, did not ask me about the precise plan I followed in manufacturing the prophylactic, or object to my modifying that plan as I went on, or bind me to any given procedure. I was introducing modifications constantly, one of these being that at a certain period, about the second year of operation, I started employing 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid as an ingredient of that prophylactic. In 1898 I wrote to the Government of India (letter no. 260-A. of the 7th June 1898) dilating upon certain schemes of changes, which subsequently on various occasions were actually made, and which I endeavoured to realise also in meeting the Punjab demand of 1902. The Government did not refer to this matter either then or at any subsequent date, and I was under the impression that they continued their confidence in me as the author of that vaccination process, and left the subject in my jurisdiction. I believe this situation may still be seen in the details recounted to Sir L. Jenkins's Commission by Mr. C. J. Hallifax, I.C.S., and Major Wilkinson, I.M.S., when describing their interview with Sir Denzil Ibbetson and the Sanitary Commissioner before the commencement of the Punjab inoculation campaign.

(*c*) The only officially appointed body to whom I made a description of my method, *i.e.*, of that form of it as was in force at the time, was the "Indian Plague Commission" of 1898-1900, who declared themselves in favour of an alteration of process. The change they thought desirable was in the direction in which I made it as a temporary measure in September 1902, as stated by Lord Curzon in his telegraphic despatch to the Secretary of State of 8th December 1902.

And (*d*) before actually making that change in the autumn of 1902, I mentioned this to Government on two occasions, *viz.*, in my letters of 31st July, two months before the commencement of the Punjab inoculations, and of 11th September 1902.

II

The Punjab Government's investigation, embodied in the Chief Plague Medical Officer's Report on the plague of 1902-03, indicates that close upon 4,000 lives were saved by the prophylactic supplied to them in September—October 1902; and I referred above to the fact that not one instance of evil effect attributable to that fluid has been observed.

The second point which I wish to explain, notably my omitting carbolic acid, must, I believe, first of all, be considered in the light of the fact just referred to. For the material in question was prepared under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, as I shall have to mention later on. Over 110,000 inoculations were done with it in the Punjab, and some 20,000 in other parts of India. The fact that that fluid was proved to be harmless in such an extensive trial must, I believe, be taken into consideration when estimating to what extent carbolic acid is necessary for producing a safe material.

(*b*) In estimating the possible usefulness of the 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid, it is further essential to take into account that it does not prevent the cultivation in the fluid of a number of harmless germs. The *bacillus megatherium* experimented upon by the Lister Institute (Experiment 3, Appendix B to their Report) is one of such instances. In 1898, during the extensive outbreak of plague in the Southern Maratha Country in India, important saving of life was obtained by means of our ordinary carbolised prophylactic. (*Vide* Mr. E. L. Cappel, I.C.S., and Captain Leumann, I.M.S., report on the plague at Hubli; also Drs. Hornabrook, Foy and Corthorn's reports on the plague at Dharwar and Gadag.) That material could, however, be supplied only in bottles stoppered with ordinary corks, as no others were available in India. The corks permitted the penetration of saprophytic (harmless) germs, which cultivated in 23 per cent. of bottles, notwithstanding the presence of carbolic acid. (*Vide* the Indian Plague Commission's Report, Chapter IV.)

(*c*) Lieutenant-Colonel Semple's, Mr. E. H. Hankin's, and the Lister Institute's experiments went to show that 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid, while not arresting the growth of certain microbes, arrests that of pure (*i.e.*, laboratory-made) tetanus cultures.

The practical bearing of these experiments is, as it happens in most cases, modified by other experiments and by the study of events in nature, which indicate that *growth* is not necessary for the realisation of a multiple tetanus accident; that growth of tetanus microbes may take place in a fluid notwithstanding the presence of 0·5 per cent. carbolic; and that methods quite different from carbolisation are those which ensure protection from mishaps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Semple made an experiment (Appendix B to Sir L. Jenkins's Report, Experiment 3) in which a bottle containing 20 doses of prophylactic was contaminated with a practically unmeasurable trace of tetanus virus. Growth of the latter was suspended by carbolic, and when, six weeks later, he tried the material, he found in it living tetanus germs,* but the effect on animals was *nil*. Lieutenant-Colonel Semple seems to have thought that the animals were not affected, because no growth had taken place in the bottle. (*Vide* his "Remarks" on Experiments 3 and 4.) If so, he did not consider the result of his next day's experiment. (Experiment No. 5.) For in the latter case also no growth took place in the bottle; still, the 20 doses of fluid appeared capable of causing at least 30 tetanus accidents.

* *One* of the two cultures made subsequently from that bottle in Experiment 4 failed. This did not show that the carbolic all but completely destroyed the contamination, as Lieutenant-Colonel Semple says; for such a culture may fail without destruction taking place. *Vide* the eight experiments of the Lister Institute, Appendix E to their Report.

The variation of result in the two experiments was, therefore, not due to prevention of growth; and lay indeed in a phenomenon of a very different nature. That variation would have disappeared had not Lieutenant-Colonel Semple experimented with pure cultures of tetanus which do not exist in nature at all; or else had he approximated in these experiments the conditions which we have to contemplate in the practice of anti-plague inoculation. In the latter circumstances tetanus germs would, notably, be associated with a fluid causing a state of keen inflammation, which it does not cause in guinea pigs.

An analogous demonstration of the truth that growth is not necessary for causing a multiple tetanus accident was made by the Lister Institute in their Experiment 2, Appendix G to their Report, which showed that so small an amount of virus as may adhere to a needle momentarily passed in a virulent fluid, under conditions in which further growth of the virus was arrested by immediate desiccation, was sufficient to carry contamination in 17 consecutive injections.

Lastly, the Malkowal accident itself furnished a demonstration of the same truth.

It was the above state of things which I wished to convey to Sir L. Jenkins's Commission when I told them, in Bombay, that "to cause tetanus, an inappreciable quantity of microbes is required. Dangerous microbes do not float about singly in the air. A particle of dirt is required to contaminate a bottle with dangerous microbes, not a microbe floating in the air. Half per cent. solution of carbolic may tend to check the growth of tetanus, but its practical effect would be *nil*.

(*d*) The documents forwarded to you with my letter of 6th March last* show that the employment of 0·5 per cent. carbolic acid in the anti-diphtheria serum issued from the Milan Bacteriological Institute in 1900 did not prevent the occurrence of a multiple tetanus accident involving some 20 fatal cases.

* 1905.

(*e*) Everything indicates that it is not on antisepsis that we can rely in preparing a safe product, but on asepsis. In other words, the admission of germs into such products must be prevented. For when germs are admitted, we cannot apply sufficiently vigorous antisepsis or sterilisation which, on the one hand, would destroy spore-bearing micro-organisms, and, on the other, leave uninjured the drug, or the patient for whom the latter is intended. Consequently, it will be seen that in none of the processes of manufacturing my prophylactic the description of which is given in the volume above cited, is carbolic acid indicated as an ingredient. In the process described under my name it was not used by me at first, as it is not used now in the two other processes.

In 1892, for the first time in bacteriology, I employed carbolic acid in the preparation of a vaccine, notably of that against cholera. Only one subject in India, Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Manifold, I.M.S., was, in the subsequent year, inoculated with that variety of vaccine; all other operations have been and are till now done with non-carbolised living vaccine. Further, up to this day I am the author of the only two other vaccines in which carbolic acid is, in some laboratories, used, *viz.*, the anti-plague and the anti-typhoid vaccines.

No antiseptics are used in the preparation of the many millions of doses of anti-diphtheritic, anti-streptococcic, anti-tetanic, anti-plague and anti-rabic sera which are prepared and issued at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and in many other institutes throughout the world. These institutes have not registered a single tetanus accident, while the Milan Institute, which used to recur to carbolisation, has, as mentioned, had a multiple accident of that nature.

And lastly, carbolic acid is not only an ineffective, but also an undesirable ingredient in the plague prophylactic. It is therefore probable that it will be definitely eliminated from the preparation of that material.

III

The Government of India's *communiqué* to the Press does not make me responsible for, and contains no allusion to the fact that a certain number of bottles of prophylactic prepared in the Laboratory in September—October 1902 contained harmless (saprophytic) germs; but their Despatch of 18th June 1903 mentions this, and I believe I ought to refer to it in this letter.

The nature of those germs is indicated by the fact that not alone did they not cause a single instance of evil result, but the inoculation reaction produced by the injection of that prophylactic was milder than that produced by the ordinary variety. (*Report on Plague and Inoculation in the Punjab from 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903*, by Major E. Wilkinson, Chief Plague Medical Officer, paragraph 89, pp. 49-50.) The immunising effect of the material remained also very high. The germs were, therefore, of the kind which are present in every dose of small-pox vaccine lymph, in every drug administered by practitioners hypodermically, and in every particle of food, drink, and air which we consume.

The Government of India are, however, right in thinking that in the case of the plague prophylactic, those germs might, in the ordinary course, be avoided and should have been so avoided; and I strove with all my ability to obtain this.

There are two points from which I desire to consider this matter:—

(*a*) The first is to explain that, though harmful (parasitic or pathogenic) germs are, in nature, always associated with harmless (saprophytic) ones, the opposite is not the case; and that, further, different methods are required for both the avoidance and the elimination of these two categories of germs, so that failure of avoiding "contamination," in the technical sense, *i.e.*, admission of germs, in one case is not an indication that there must have been, or has been, failure in the other.

(*b*) The second point is the following: There exists no spontaneous generation of microbes, and omission of carbolic or of any other ingredient does not generate germs. If these were present in the prophylactic, they had been admitted there; and in proportion in which they were admitted, we were not skilful enough to avoid them. For in ordinary practice, hardly one in many hundreds of bottles or tubes handled is left open to the entrance of saprophytic germs. The admittance of such germs on the occasion in question is explained by the difficult circumstances in which we did our work in the autumn of 1902.

I propose to refer to these two points.

A

There exists a fundamental difference in the methods and manipulations by which harmful and harmless germs are avoided or destroyed. The most accomplished physician or surgeon, unless he be a bacteriologist, does not know how to eliminate harmless microbes; and the most distinguished of the medical advisers to the Government of India are in this position; but most medical men nowadays are skilled in eliminating harmful germs. The difference which underlies this fact is due to the following:

(1) Harmful germs, *i.e.*, those adapted to live in animal tissues, are, when exposed to the vicissitudes of external life, *on the whole*, more easily affected by such agents as heat, light, desiccation, chemical action, than are non-parasitic harmless microbes, which live habitually in, and are adapted to, the circumstances of independent non-parasitic existence. It is for this reason that harmless germs are capable of invading many media which resist the invasion of harmful (pathogenic) ones. A physician may therefore inject hypodermically a number of drugs without "sterilising," or knowing how to "sterilise," them. Every one of those drugs, to which human or animal organism shows itself tolerant, is also accessible to, and harbours, harmless "living germs." Similarly, a surgeon who subjects his instruments to boiling in water before using them

eliminates by this all harmful germs, but leaves a flora of harmless ones which is not affected by the temperature of boiling water. If he subjects those instruments to a higher temperature, but exposes them afterwards, during the operation, to contact with the air, they get again, in a short time, covered with a deposit of harmless microbes.

Similarly, the common processes of cooking are sufficient to eliminate from food germs of cholera, typhoid, dysentery, tubercle, diphtheria, influenza, all of which are capable of affecting man when consumed with alimentary substances; but processes enormously more complicated than those of ordinary cooking would be required if harmless germs were to be eliminated from our food.

(2) The other reason is that harmful germs stick to solid and fluid bodies and are not to be found in the air The latter contains germs, but these are harmless. One may make thousands of trials with microbes obtained from the air without discovering a single one capable of affecting an animal. The oxygen of the air, especially in conjunction with light, rapidly deprives even harmful germs of their pathogenic properties. Now, while it is easy to guard a substance from contact with solid and fluid bodies, it requires accomplished skill to manipulate instruments, vessels, stoppers, stuffs, in such a way as not to "contaminate" them (in the technical sense) with the germs of the air.

Consequently, those who should conclude from the discovery in a medium of harmless microbes to the assumption that that medium had been exposed also to contamination with harmful ones " (the door open to harmless germs is also open to harmful germs") would be mistaken. When a beginner in my presence is bottling a sterile fluid, I can prevent him easily from admitting into the bottle any extraneous solid or fluid bodies and he himself will without difficulty learn to guard against this. By this instruction I shall prevent him effectively from admitting harmful germs; but if he is not sufficiently used to the manipulation and will keep his bottle uncorked a short while longer than is strictly necessary, an exchange of air may take place between that bottle and the surrounding atmosphere, and harmless germs may be invisibly drawn into that bottle. Similarly, when sterilising flasks, syphons or other apparel (*sic*) in a boiler, under compressed steam, all harmless germs will be destroyed in a few minutes from the moment steam is seen to begin to be generated; but if the manometre indicating the exact degree of steam pressure got used up, it will give exaggerated indications, and unless the matter is noticed in time by an experienced worker, the result may be that a certain number of harmless germs capable of resisting the temperature of boiling water will escape destruction.

In the conditions in which the laboratory was placed in the autumn of 1902, our workers, and our vigilance over them, proved to have been sufficient to prepare a fluid which saved a great many lives and to eliminate from that fluid all harmful germs. But our vigilance was not sufficient to eliminate harmless germs.

B

The explanation of our failing to do this is the following: —

In numerous instances, by operations in plague-stricken communities, the efficacy and practicability of my method of combating the plague had been demonstrated, and the Government of India gradually accorded the necessary facilities for my work. My application for assistants was granted; I was allowed to designate the latter and to obtain, when necessary, the change of those offered to me; the choice of the localities best suited for my experiments (Damaon, Mora, Lanowli, Poona, Kirki, Belgaum, etc.) was left to me; and the necessary budget for my work was granted.

These arrangements have never been regulated by formal regulations, but the Government, on various occasions, testified that the use I made of facilities given me was satisfactory. The Governor in India who first observed and dealt with the plague in its present pandemic outbreak was Lord Sandhurst. Under his supervision a large number of methods for combating the invasion was tried on the advice of various scientific commissions who arrived from Europe, and of the

Indian medical and sanitary authorities. I made known to him my disagreement with those methods, and he left me to pursue my line of work. Two years later, during my absence on leave in England, Lord Sandhurst made the first pronouncement on my results, in a speech in Bombay, in which he mentioned the following:—

"Major Bannerman (the officer left in charge) tells me . . . that the discovery of Mr. Haffkine has unquestionably, as all the world now knows, been instrumental in saving an immense number of our fellow subjects in India from death. I may say further that the wares, as I may call them, from the Laboratory at Parel will, no doubt, in a very short time, find their way into southern Europe and into England, and when the time comes for the history of this plague to be really written, it cannot be doubted that the name, from the point of view of science, of Professor Haffkine will occupy the foremost place . . . . Some startling figures have been read to us from Belgaum. I can give you my own personal experience as regards the efficacy of the inoculation. I am sorry to say that among my servants, in their own quarters at Ganeshkind; we have had a number of cases. The exact figures up to date, which it is fair to take, are as follows: there have been 324 inoculated, and 300 uninoculated. A very great many more were inoculated, but so lately that it is not fair to bring them into the calculation. We have been so unfortunate as to have fourteen cases among the servants and their families; every one of those cases has been from among the 300 who were not inoculated." (*The Bombay Plague, compiled under the orders of Government*, by Captain J. K. Condon, I.S.C., Bombay, 1900, page 117.)

Lord Northcote, who succeeded in the Governorship of Bombay, caused it to be written to me by his Private Secretary, on the 11th May 1901, regarding the plague in Poona:—

"Generally speaking, His Excellency is inclined to think that the best policy to pursue this year in Poona will be to make it clear:—

"(1) That Government are satisfied that inoculation is *the* remedy;

"(2) That all measures will be voluntary; and

"(3) That every facility will be given to the people to undergo inoculation."

Sir James Monteath, who acted as Governor on Lord Northcote's retirement, stated in his speech at Satara (*The Times of India*, 30th October 1903):—

"I believe it has been shown that if inoculation were general, at least five out of six deaths from plague would be prevented. I know that it has been feared it may produce various ailments, but no reasonable grounds have been shown for such an apprehension. Even if in a rare case there was ground for suspicion, that through some defect in a particular bottle of the prophylactic or in the means of applying it, evil results had followed, a defect against the recurrence of which naturally the utmost precautions would be taken, surely that is no ground for condemning the whole system, or refusing to adopt a measure which has led to such results. Every effort should be made, both through schools and otherwise, to spread the knowledge of such results, and the means of achieving them."

On the 31st October last, Lord Lamington, the present Governor, stated the result of his studies on this question in his speech in Bombay, as follows:—

"There have been no accidents, except that one sad case of the Malkowal disaster, that can be attributed to the prophylactic that has been manufactured in this Parel Institution...I happened to be in Aden in April last, when a great deal of this inoculation work was going on, and I at that time visited several hospitals. I then learned from Major Prall the great value of inoculation, and I am glad that now the public have been put in possession of the facts . . We have tried disinfection, segregation, turning people out into camps and so on. Almost all these attempts have failed, and, no doubt, at the present time, although we have every reason to believe that the incident of plague is due to a certain flea or a certain species of rat, still there is a great deal to learn in regard to the cause of this malady; and I think Government are right

to have instituted a Commission in order as far as possible to obtain full information as to the life history of plague . . . . The Commission is not established owing to any doubt that inoculation, so far as we can see at the present time, is the only sure preventive and check to this visitation." (*The Times of India*, 1st November 1905.)

The result of Lord Curzon's enquiry into the matter was stated by him in a speech at Poona, on 11th November 1899, in the course of which he said:—

> " I say frankly on this occasion, and I do not care how widely my words may be spread, that in my judgment inoculation is by far the wisest system of prophylactics that you can adopt . . . . I say so because, as a thinking human being with the power of using my eyes and ears, I cannot fail to be conscious of its demonstrable effects. . . . That inoculation has saved thousands and thousands of lives which would otherwise have been lost, and gives to the patient more than a reasonable chance of recovery ; that in spite of its theoretic conflict with the conservatism of Indian feeling and with the traditions of native medicine, the majority of the most distinguished native medical practitioners in the country are already in its favour, and that more and more converts are being made from the remainder each day ; these are propositions it is impossible to dispute . . . . In the interests not of science but of humanity, and for the future welfare of thousands of human lives, let no effort be spared to spread the facts, to inculcate reason, and to win by persuasion that which you cannot extort by force.
>
> " My whole party were inoculated before we left Simla. I have had no cause to regret it, and I cordially commend the example to others placed in a similar position." (*The London Times*, 13th November 1899.)

In 1902 the Punjab was the province of India most severely affected, and the Government in charge decided to adopt this inoculation, the working of which they had tested in the previous years. When I was asked whether I would prepare for them 7,000,000 doses of prophylactic for the next seasonal outbreak, I reckoned on the above spirit of approval and helpfulness on the part of the authorities in accepting to meet that demand.

I made out estimates and calculations of all that was necessary, and informed Lord Northcote, then Governor of Bombay, that the only item which I was unable to obtain by my own efforts, and in getting which I applied to him for help, was the procuring of assistants. There were practically no bacteriologists in India to act as such, and I applied for five European doctors and 37 subordinate operators whom I intended to train for various portions of the work. The prophylactic was prepared by a long and laborious process. The plan involved the preparation of 70,000 doses a day in addition to supplies for the rest of India, and I had to organise for this at least 12 new laboratories like the one then at work. The training of the subordinates required some weeks : and I applied for the Governor's intervention in order to hasten the obtention of the men. Lord Northcote received my appeal in the way I expected, approved of my proposals entirely, and undertook to obtain what was necessary.

You are probably aware of the vicissitudes and ultimate fate of my application, and I omit to dwell on the matter.

The bulk of the workers began to arrive at the Laboratory, and started their training on the 17th October, over a fortnight after the Punjab had begun the inoculation operations ; and the 70,000 doses a day, which I was expected to supply, were to be manufactured by trained operators, by a process requiring, in ordinary times, a minimum of two months of preparation, and were to be despatched to that province from the 28th of the month previous.

Up to that time, though I had not had to face before a problem of so difficult a nature, I had never been treated in the way I was on that occasion. This was the reason why, in not getting my assistants, in fact in not getting replies to my letters and telegrams forwarded and transmitted to various officials, I was inaccessible to the thought that there was any ill-will against me or my

laboratory; or that if a spirit of rivalry existed or had suddenly arisen such feelings would be allowed play in face of a problem of such importance as then stood before us, and of a visitation of that magnitude. I ascribed the difficulties to the pre-occupation of the authorities with the approaching durbar at Delhi, and did my utmost to supplement deficiencies and co-operate with those concerned, without, as far as was in my power, burdening any one with the anxieties of my work. Every one since then, in India and England, has been telling me that I was wrong in taking, and sticking to, that view.

The position in which the laboratory was suddenly placed disorganised our work enormously.

In view of the discovery of saprophytic germs in a certain proportion of bottles the Government of India Despatch says: "But if a prophylactic is issued in what is technically described as a contaminated condition, it is impossible either to foretell or to control the nature of the contamination. It may be innocuous, but it may equally well be deadly; and the only possibility of safety lies in complete sterilisation. In these circumstances, it is impossible to ascribe this freedom from disaster to the sufficiency of the precautions adopted to ensure the issue of safe prophylactic."

The vigilance which we exercised over the work at the laboratory can be followed up step by step from my letter to Government of 29th November 1902 giving the history of the bottle, which was announced to us as having been used on the 30th of October at Malkowal. With that enormous mass of material which then was in preparation, and which has not been seen so far in any bacteriological institution in the world, there was not manufactured or issued a drop of fluid whose detailed history could not be, as fully, traced and testified to, at any moment, from end to end.

I refer to the particulars to be found in the letter in question.

The laboratory culture from which the Malkowal bottle had been filled was proved, by the effect of the sister bottles, to have been free from tetanus. It was therefore pointed out that the Malkowal bottle might have been contaminated individually, during the process of its filling. This process was done at the laboratory under a special supervisor working under the superintendent's (Major Bannerman's) direct orders; and in ordinary times I took no part in it. In the autumn of 1902 I watched over this closely; went among the operators, worked with them, supervised and taught them, and brought also the other superior staff to come and work with them. The names of the officers, as well as mine, are to be found signed in the corresponding books against the particular "brews" or cultures which we thus dealt with personally.

Part of the plant required for the extension of the Laboratory and which I was to get from London, Paris, and Berlin, arrived with delay, owing chiefly to the shipping being taken up with the passenger and goods traffic for the Durbar. Notwithstanding this and the non-arrival of workers, we supplied the Punjab with twice as much material as they were able to use up; and I referred already to the fact that by these operations, notably by those alone done in the month of October 1902, several thousands of human lives were saved: and a most searching enquiry has failed to show that there was one dose of fluid contaminated with a disease-producing germ that was issued from the Laboratory.

Before concluding with this explanation it may be desirable to consider for a moment the following point.

Had there been no direct evidence indicating that bottle 53-N used at Malkowal had not been contaminated at the Laboratory, and were the origin of that accident to be judged by probabilities alone, how would the presence of harmless germs in a certain proportion of bottles have weighed in the scale of probabilities?

I have already dwelt on the fact that the origin whence harmful and harmless germs are derived, and the methods by which they are avoided and eliminated, are not the same.

The kind of germs to which the door was left open at the Laboratory is established by the fact that the inoculation reaction from the material in question was throughout a mild one and that in the many tens of thousands of operations

done in the Punjab and in the rest of India there were no accidents caused by the fluid. The vigilance which was exercised at the laboratory by seven experienced officers, and which was directed against the sources of danger, accounts for this result.

On the other hand, the details of the operations as carried out at Malkowal, and which were recapitulated in my letter to you of the 14th ultimo, show that the door was left open there to pathogenic microbes, and that the *technique* followed was directly conducive to dangerous contamination; and the grave accidents which, apart from the Malkowal case, attended the Punjab inoculations of October 1902 and which were proved not to be attributable to the fluid as issued from the laboratory, tend to show that the door was not only left open, but that harmful germs apparently entered through it.

The comparative "probabilities" would thus appear to be in favour of the same conclusion as is indicated by the direct evidence dealt with in my letter to you just quoted.

IV

The Government of India's despatch of 18th June 1903 contains certain technical details based on expert advice.

In some points I hold views divergent from that advice, and think it desirable to submit my explanations at least on three of them.

The first is contained in a passage beginning with the words "Mr. Haffkine's letter of 20th February 1903 forwarded a letter . . ." and ending with the words "to develop into fresh bacteria." It is the passage which includes the sentence "We cannot regard this appeal to the authority of Professor Terni as otherwise than misleading."

The following refers to this matter :—

(1) Bacteria, in their ordinary, vegetating or sprouting form, are killed at a temperature of 53° to 55°C. There are only few exceptional species, which are found in hot water springs and do not come under consideration, that stand a temperature of some 20 degrees higher. On the other hand, when bacteria have formed seed or spores, the latter, as stated above, resist much higher temperatures, and in the case of certain harmless germs the spores are not killed even by the temperature of boiling water (100°C). For their destruction compressed steam sterilisation is necessary.

The passage in question states that three heatings at the temperature necessary to kill bacteria are sufficient to sterilise a medium, *i.e.*, to destroy also the spores.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. Three heatings at the temperature of boiling water are sufficient; whereas when the temperature can be raised only to that which kills bacteria, or even a little higher than that, as is the case with serum (which *coagulates* at over 58°C.), twice as many times repeated heating may be insufficient.

This detail is destructive of the theory of fractional sterilisation explained in the Government of India's despatch. The theory in question was advanced in the early days of bacteriology by the late Professor Tyndall, and is repeated by many bacteriologists up to this time the world over. There is not, however, one bacteriologist who will not repudiate it if he is made to reflect on the following circumstances :—

(*a*) If the object in fractional sterilisation is to kill bacteria, why is the result different if the heating is done to the temperature sufficient for this, on the one hand, and to higher temperatures, on the other?

(*b*) The theory supposes that every spore to be found in a medium sprouts and is transformed into the bacterial form in two days, *i.e.*, in the intervals which elapse between the first and second heating at 100°C. and between the second and third heating; and that this sprouting takes place when the medium cools down to our ordinary room temperature of 16°—20°C. But it is known to every

bacteriologist who has tried to make an analysis of the microbes of the air, water, or soil, that these contain numberless microbes requiring weeks to sprout even when cultivated in the best appropriated media and placed at most favourable temperatures of incubation.

(2) Fractional sterilisation applied to sera consists in heating three times, for three-quarters of an hour each time, at 54°C., at an interval of one day. This is the practice at the Pasteur Institute at Paris and in most other places. If this heating was intended to destroy microbial spores, it should have been continued for about a fortnight, which is neither materially practicable in wholesale preparations, nor would it leave uninjured the properties of the serum. The practice actually in force is so very far from effective sterilisation that its chief object will be described in many laboratories as being that of removing from the serum the property of causing the patients non-bacterial, so-called *serum*, accidents, such as pain in the joints (arthralgia), the breaking out of eruptions and red spots on the skin (erythema, urticaria), etc. . . . It is also believed that heating prevents or reduces subsequent precipitation of a sediment which is otherwise often observed in serum kept in store. The serum laboratories do not possess, therefore, in the heating a method of effectively sterilising their product, not more, however, than is represented by the carbolisation method; the eventuality of germs *growing*, subsequent to the third heating, is not more met by them than it was after our one heating at 70°C.; and that eventuality is eliminated only by asepsis, *i.e.*, by training workers to do the work in such a way as not to admit germs into the product; whereas the Government of India have apparently been advised that when germs are admitted into three bottles, out of four, there exists any method applicable in the case, for eliminating these germs without injuring a delicate fluid like the prophylactic.

The despatch mentions that the "Plague Commission . . . . recommended the re-sterilisation by heat of the prophylactic fluid after the final bottling, as a precaution to be adopted in addition to the primary heating and the subsequent admixture of carbolic acid. But Mr. Haffkine omitted the first heating and the subsequent admixture of carbolic acid."

The Government of India are right in saying that the above was the Indian Plague Commission's idea. The Commission speak of re sterilisation at 60°C.; and the despatch, in accordance with this, brings into line my abandonment of the primary heating. This however was, on the part of the Commission, practically a case of misapprehension. For the primary heating is done for "devitalising" the plague bacillus of the prophylactic, and plays no part in ensuring absence of extraneous germs It is done *before* bottling, after the material is subjected, by one of the superior and highly trained officers, to the so-called purity test. Any brew found to contain an extraneous germ is destroyed. The sterilisation plans (*viz.*, addition of ½ per cent. carbolic before bottling; or heating after bottling) are devised for affecting such germs as may get into the fluid *subsequent* to the primary heating, *i.e.*, during that long period of exposure which is involved in the bottling.

Further, the Indian Plague Commission has indeed recommended heating carbolised material; but up to this day no laboratory in the world has yet resorted to such a procedure, the reason being that carbolic acid exercises an injurious effect on these fluids, and that this effect is exalted by heating.

I quoted the Indian Plague Commission's suggestion merely because it seemed to reflect a certain view on the relative merits of carbolisation and heating, for that suggestion implied—

(1) the admission that carbolisation was not sufficient to ensure sterility; and

(2) the expectation that subsequent heating to 60 ° C. would accomplish what carbolisation had failed to do. Indeed they say, "So far as these experiments (heating the bottled material) go, we may note that their results are favourable to the conclusion that it would be possible by re-sterilisation at a temperature of 60 ° C. to secure that the vaccine should be sent out in a perfectly aseptic condition." The words are underlined by me. The

Commission do not say that they reckoned on the effect of heat on the carbolic acid.

In connection with the same matter the despatch also refers to the following passage in Sir L. Jenkins' Commission's report:—

> "Looking at its essential constituents alone, we think the new prophylactic was not more liable to contamination than the old, but in our opinion the final process of sterilisation as carried out was open to objection; for the heating of the bottle and its subsequent immersion in cold water might result in the entrance of contamination by the loosening of the stopper."

The loosening of the stopper was provided against by a metal collar going round the stopper and the bottom of the bottle. The manipulation of putting on the collar was such as to cause automatically a tightening of the stopper. The operation is a mechanical one and simpler than many other operations carried on by subordinates It did not carry inherent objections, and the Indian Plague Commission, for instance, as has just been seen, recommended sterilisation of bottled prophylactic, which involved that abstract possibility of loosened corks, etc. The many millions of bottles of serum issued from the institutes where such is prepared are also heated by submersion in hot water, and this operation is repeated on three successive days. Such is, *e g.*, the practice at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, where the corks are fastened by capsules instead of collars. The plan followed in 1902 had been in use in the Bombay Laboratory for some time before, the anti-typhoid vaccine prepared by us being sterilised in that way. After the putting on of the collars each bottle was examined by a special supervisor doing no other duty. At the time of packing for despatch each bottle was again examined by another supervisor, the one of the packing department, notably in regard to the condition of the cork, the labels, and the appearance of the fluid. In the special instance of the bottle 53-N used at Malkowal it was stated on evidence that the stopper was so tight that in endeavouring to withdraw it, in the prescribed way, by means of a pair of forceps, the latter slipped and fell on the ground.

Lastly, it is stated in the despatch:—

> "On the other hand, Dr. Surveyor's experiments go to show that the contents of, roughly speaking, three bottles out of four issued from the laboratory were non-sterile."

Dr. Surveyor's experiments were made with consignments sent back from the Punjab after the authorities there had decided not to use the prophylactic in question. Whether it was on account of the latter circumstance that the stores were neglected, I do not know. But the fact is that they reached the laboratory in a condition of ruin In certain instances it was impossible to make out the number of wooden boxes they corresponded to. It was on bottles picked out from this wreckage that Dr. Surveyor made his experiments; and to these goods belonged the samples which Sir L. Jenkins' Commission refer to in discussing the protection to be derived from carbolisation, in the passage in which they say: "The necessity of suspending final judgment on this point was emphasised by an observation by Dr. Surveyor, who deposed that out of six bottles of plague prophylactic recently returned to the laboratory only one was sterile, though they had all been carbolised."

Further, these experiments of Dr. Surveyor's, as well as those of some other officers and my own, were made at a time when the laboratory was still disorganised, and we depended for our appliances on very imperfect assistants.

I believe, therefore, that Sir L. Jenkins' Commission are not wrong when they say in connection with Dr. Surveyor's figures referred to in the Despatch: "The materials on record do not enable us to formulate any precise numerical computation of the amount of non-sterility in the prophylactic as issued."

ACCOMPANIMENT.

Letter by M. Emile Duclaux.

Vic sur Cère,

le 12-9-00.

Croyez, Madame, que si l'Institut Pasteur ne se mêle pas de la fabrication du vaccin Haffkine, ce n'est pour aucune des raisons louches auxquelles vous faites allusion, et que je vous remercie d'avoir écartées d'office · c'est parce que nous nous sommes imposé la loi de ne fabriquer et de ne vendre que ce que nous avons essayé, et dont nous croyons pouvoir répondre.

Si le procédé Haffkine avait une base expérimentale accessible pour nous, nous l'aurions mis à l'étude. Il est tellement plus simple et moins coûteux que celui auquel nous nous sommes arrêtés. Mais on ne peut recueillir des arguments et des raisons en faveur de ce procédé qu'en pays pestiféré et obéissant, et nous ne sommes heureusement pas encore cela en France.

Du reste, si les pouvoirs publics nous demandaient, sous leur responsabilité, des cultures de peste traitées par la méthode d'Haffkine, en huit jours nous pourrions en produire des hectolitres. Mais nous déclinerions toute responsabilité quant à l'emploi et ne mettrions pas notre étiquette sur nos livraisons. Laissez-moi vous dire que, puisque vous avez été Dreyfusarde, vous devez trouver que nous avons raison.

Veuillez me croire, Madame, votre respectueux dévoué.

(Signé) E. DUCLAUX.

Dated the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, London, W.S., the 5th May 1906.

From—Dr. CHARLES J. MARTIN, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir, The Malkowal Plague disaster.

In further reference to your letter R. and S. 409 of the 9th March 1906, I have now the honour, by direction of the Governing Body of the Lister Institute, to submit to you the following observations on the letters from Mr. Haffkine of the 14th February 1906 and the 10th March 1906.

The Governing Body of this Institute think that Mr. Haffkine has ground for his main contention, that the Lister Institute, while of opinion that the probabilities were in favour of the view that the tetanus impurity was primarily in the fluid, did not feel justified in asserting this as a proved fact in view of the possibility of contamination at Malkowal.

The Governing Body regret that in their report of the 24th November 1904, they inadvertently referred to their conclusion as the same as that of the Commission The sentence in the Government Report that gave rise to this idea was, "That it (the contamination) might have effected an entrance at Malkowal cannot be disputed ; thus, by way of illustration, the stopper or the forceps might have been dropped on the ground and applied to the mouth of the bottle with contamination adhering, or spores settled between the rubber stopper and the rim of the bottle, might have dropped in as the stopper was pulled out." The Governing Body overlooked the fact that the Commissioners subsequently considered this possibility as one cancelled by other considerations. But in this respect the Governing Body are bound to say that they cannot fully concur, and while holding to their view of the probability, they think Mr. Haffkine has a right to claim the benefit of the doubt, especially in view of the fact elicited that the forceps used for drawing the cork at Malkowal were dropped on the ground, and subsequently re-used by the operator on the same cork.

The Governing Body also regret that in the first paragraph of the section of their report dealing with the probable origin of the tetanus virus (page 3*) to which Mr. Haffkine draws attention in his letter of 14th February (page 31†), the words "the fact" were drafted into the sentence. The words should have been omitted and the sentence should have run, "But that a bottle, presumably tightly corked, should contain enough tetanus growth to destroy 19 people, and yet not be accompanied by sufficient smell to arouse the suspicion of Dr. Elliot, who, according to his evidence, remembers smelling this particular bottle, is difficult to comprehend." Mr. Haffkine is certainly entitled to this correction, though the argument in his favour was already clear from the context.

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* Page 2595 of this Supplement.
† „ 2630 „ „

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 24th November 1906, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	17	14
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	2	3
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	10	5
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	12	8
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	233	142
		Panch Mahals District	" "	33	28
		Kaira District	" "	477	258
		Broach Port	" "	..	
		Broach District	" "	10	3
		Mahikantha State	" "	57	39
		Rewakantha State	" "	19	13
		Surat Town and Port	" "	4	4
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	53	37
		Palanpur State	" "	15	10
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawi "	" "		...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	.	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Shirgaon "	" "		
		Bassein "	" "	1	1
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	
		Thana "	"	15	12
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	54	40
		Poona District	" "	331	264
		Satara "	S. M.	442	359
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	14	13
		Khandesh District	"	30	25
		Nasik "	"	6	6
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		5	3
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	3
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		1	1
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deoagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	18	16
		Belgaum "	"	43	39
		Dharwar "	"	21	15
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	10	13
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	..
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukau "	" "	...	..
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	14	8
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	..
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	"	51	31
		Jamnagar " "	"	11	10

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	24	16
		Jafrabad "	"	...	1
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	266	180
		Kolhapur Town		2	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	189	141
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	..	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Banmandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	..
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	..
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	3	1
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	1	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	453	312
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	9	9
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	2,96[illegible]	2,086
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	"	3(a)	2(b)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	..
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	7	6
		Kurnool "	"	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	1	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	" S. M. & S. I.	..	...

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Srmala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	8	6
		Chingleput "	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	19	14
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	20(a)	19
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly "	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	..
		Saran District	"	90	66
		Gaya Town	E. I.	1(b)	1(b)
		Gaya District	"	5(b)	5(b)
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Darbhanga "	"	10	4
		Shahabad "	E. I.	33	32
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	5	5
		Patna District	"	46	40
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	9	12
		Darjeeling "	D. H.	...	..
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...

(a) Four imported. (b) Figures for week ending 17th November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	"	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum "	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	219	184
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	14	15
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	15	15
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	50	18
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	1	1
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	9	6
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	9	4
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	33	31
		Muttra "	" & G. I. P.	1(a)	1(a)
		Muttra District	" "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	9	4
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	6	1
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	71	45
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	6	
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	30	17
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	3	3

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	9	9
		Allahabad District	„ „	17	17
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B. & C. I & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	168	165
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	„ „)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ „)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia „	„	235	228
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	2	2
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	37	38
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	10	10
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	19	17
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	51	36
		Basti District	„	27	18
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	„ & B. & N. W.	24	18
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	12	12
		Lucknow District	„ „	16	16
		Hardoi „	„	55	37
		Rae Bareli „	„	1	2
		Sitapur „	R. K.	79	59
		Kheri „	„	10	8
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gonda „	„	3	3
		Partabgarh „	O & R.	3	3
		Sultanpur „	„	...	...
		Ajodhia	„ & B. N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	15	17
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	25	16
			TOTAL	1,075	898

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	..	1
		Karnal "	E. I.	63	63
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O & R. & G. I P.	10	5
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	59 (a)	58 (a)
		Ludhiana "	"	201	179
		Rohtak "	"	123	89
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	"	1	1
		Jullundur District	"	68	33
		Hoshiarpur "	"	81	67
		Ferozepur "	"	203	126
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	26	26
		Gurdaspur "	"	153	136
		Lahore City	"	29 (a)	16 (a)
		Lahore District	"	89 (a)	76 (a)
		Gujranwala District	"	52	44
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	9	5
		Sialkot "	"	69	68
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	82	65
		Gujrat "	"	6	8
		Shahpur "	"	...	...
		Jhelum "	"	4	4
		Attock	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	5 (b)	3 (b)
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I & J. B	100	94
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	31	22
		Maler Kotla "	"	37	37
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	16	10
		Nabha	"	..	...
			TOTAL	1,517	1,236
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	22	22
		Hanthawaddy District	"	3	3
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	...
		Prome "	"	17	17
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	...	...
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	1	1
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...
		Thayetmyo District	"	1	1

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 24th November 1906.
(b) Figures for week ending 17th November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	2	1
		Amherst „	„	...	...
		Tavoy „	„	...	...
		Thaton „	„	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	„	...	...
		Mandalay Town	„	17	17
		Mandalay District	„	1	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	„	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	„	...	...
		Sagaing „	„	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	„	...	...
		Yamethin „	„	1	1
		Kyaukse „	„	...	...
		Meiktila „	„	...	...
			TOTAL	65	64
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda „	„	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	„	...	...
		Faridpur District	„	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	8	10(a)
		Nagpur District	„	184(e)	136(f)
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	„	2(c)	1(d)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	„	51(b)	34(a)
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	„	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	„	4(d)	...
		Balaghat Town	„	...	...
		Balaghat District	„	...	...
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	„ „	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	„ „	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Town	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor District	„ („)	...	...
		Chappara Town	„ („)	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	13	8
		Mandla „	„	...	...

(a) Two imported. (b) Four imported. (c) One imported. (d) Imported. (e) Eighteen imported. (f) Fifteen imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	5
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	2(a)	2(a)
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P.	44	37
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
		Raipur District	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	9	8
		Akola District	"	35	33
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	3	1
		Yeotmal Town	"	1	1
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	1(a)	1(a)
		Amraoti District	"	44	36
			TOTAL	407	313
Mysore State.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	22	15
		Bangalore City	" "	9	6
		Bangalore District	" "	37	32
		Mysore City	"	20	12
		Mysore District	"	2	1
		Kolar "	Madras	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	7	5
		Shimoga "	"	[illegible]	4
		Chitaldrug "	"	1	1
		Kadur "	"	54	48
		Hassan "	"	28	16
			TOTAL	185	141

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE		Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	24(a)	16(a)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	...	...
			TOTAL	24	16
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	234(b)	158(b)
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	88(c)	53(c)
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	73	79
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	21(c)	16(c)
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.		...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	5(c)	3(c)
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	421	311

(a) Figures for the period from 13th to 19th November 1906.
(b) Figures for two weeks ending 21th November 1906
(c) Figures for the week ending 17th November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	1(a)	1(a)
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	4(a)	4(a)
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi	"	..	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	..
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	5	5
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	89	24
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	89	24
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL		...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N.	...	...
		Hirok	"	..	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Lus Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	6,941	5,800

(a) Figures for the week ending 17th November 1906.

G. B. H. FELL,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

MODIFICATION OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION NOS. 1304-1311, DATED THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1906, REGARDING THE ALLOTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY IN 1906.

Nos 1402—1406.

RESOLUTION

Calcutta, the 30th November 1906

In modification of paragraph 2 of the Home Department Resolution nos 1304—1311, dated the 9th November 1906, regarding the allotment of members of the Indian Civil Service appointed to the Bengal Presidency in 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Mr J Johnston, who has been posted to Bengal, shall be posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam, and that Mr. H D G Law, who has been posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam, shall be posted to Bengal

ORDER— Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam for information; that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named above; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

H H RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 29th November 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the past week no rain was reported, except from Quetta, the Bay Islands and parts of the Peninsula. The rain in the Peninsula occurred chiefly in the south but on the first three days of the week a few isolated falls also were reported from the Deccan. A low pressure area appeared over the south of the Bay on the 28th, and rain was moderately heavy next day on the Coromandel coast and in the Bay Islands. Weather was disturbed and rain occurred in Persia on the 26th, 27th and 28th, and on the 29th the disturbance had commenced to affect north-west India, where the barometer was falling and skies were clouding over.

Burma.—The weather was dry, and cloud light, and temperature differed very little from the normal, except in Tenasserim, where during the first part of the week it was warmer than usual. Moderately heavy rain was reported on the 29th from the Bay Islands, in the vicinity of which a low pressure area had appeared.

North-east India and Orissa.—Light cloud occurred on most days in Orissa, and towards the close of the week it extended into Bengal and Assam. Temperature was slightly lower than usual in Orissa and practically normal in north-east India.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light cloud appeared in the Central Provinces on the 25th and extended into Central India and the east of the United Provinces during the next two days, but on the 28th skies cleared over the whole division. Temperature was normal, except in parts of the Central Provinces, where on most days of the week it was slightly low.

North-west India.—A few stations in Sind and Gujarat reported light cloud during the first part of the week, but skies were, on the whole, cloudless in north-west India until the disturbance which first appeared in Persia on the 26th had begun to influence the weather in Baluchistan and the districts on the north-west frontier. Quetta reported a light fall of rain on the 27th, and at the close of the week skies were moderately clouded in Kashmir, the Frontier Province and parts of the Punjab. Temperature was in steady excess throughout the week, but the excess was not so marked in Gujarat and Rajputana as in other parts of north-west India. The approach of the disturbance from Persia was accompanied, as is usual, by a further rise of temperature in Baluchistan and the more western districts of the division.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was fairly general in the south of the Peninsula on the first three days of the week and a few local falls also were reported during this period from the Deccan, but there was practically no rain on the 26th and 27th. With the appearance of the low pressure area in the Bay rainfall re-commenced on the Coromandel coast and by the 29th had begun to extend into the interior. Skies were heavily clouded during the week in the south and were clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature was normal or in excess, except in the south-east, where it was inclined to be low.

The total rainfall of the whole period, from the 4th May to the 29th November, has been normal in nearly all parts of the Indian region. In Baluchistan, however, and in Sind, parts of Rajputana and Orissa it has been in defect, and in the West Satpuras and the sub-divisions of Jaipur and Simla it has been in excess.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week as reported at 8 hrs., each day:

November 23rd, Nellore 0·96″ and Cuddapah 0·75″
„ 24th, Madras 1·43″, Cuddalore 3·74″ and Negapatam 3·10″.
„ 25th, Pamban 1·77″, Madura 2·80″ and Kodaikanal 1·46″.
„ 29th, Port Blair 2·29″, Slipper Island 1·90″, Negapatam 3·31″ and Trincomalee 5·83″.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 29th November 1906. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 4th May 1906 to 29th November 1906. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	3·09	2·08	+1·01	95·22	105·39	—10·17	— 10	— 11
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0	0·31	—0·31	141·55	148·28	— 6·73	— 5	— 4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·15	—0·15	56·52	58·42	— 1·90	— 3	— 3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0·05	—0·05	30·87	30·43	+ 0·44	+ 1	+ 2
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·09	—0·09	80·50	78·12	+ 8·38	+ 11	+ 11
	Calcutta	0	0·03	—0·03	61·21	58·52	+ 2·69	+ 5	+ 5
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·14	—0·14	127·51	117·57	+ 9·94	+ 8	+ 9
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·04	—0·04	88·51	90·23	— 1·72	— 2	— 2
	Darbhanga	0	0·03	—0·03	48·58	49·20	— 0·62	— 1	— 1
	Bahraich	0	0·06	—0·06	38·29	45·25	— 6·96	— 15	— 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·04	—0·04	61·73	52·14	+ 9·59	+ 18	+ 18
	Patna	0	0·09	—0·09	40·04	43·42	— 3·38	— 8	— 8
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0	0·20	—0·20	51·16	40·38	+10·78	+ 27	+ 27
	Ludhiana	0	0·05	—0·05	39·83	37·06	+ 2·77	+ 7	+ 8
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·03	—0·03	31·15	32·43	— 1·28	— 4	— 4
	Lahore	0	0·03	—0·03	21·86	20·74	+ 1·12	+ 5	+ 6
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·07	—0·07	7·18	8·19	— 1·01	— 12	— 12
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	..	0·07	0·19	—0·12	0·32	1·64	— 1·32	— 80	— 83
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·69	—0·69	35·54	40·48	— 4·94	— 12	— 11
	Cuttack	0	0·09	—0·09	42·93	59·02	—16·09	— 27	— 27
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·07	—0·07	44·24	53·62	— 9·38	— 17	— 17
	Raipur	0	0·15	—0·15	45·03	50·80	— 5·77	— 11	— 11
	Jubbulpore	0	0·17	—0·17	54·66	58·54	— 3·88	— 7	— 6
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·06	—0·06	45·03	42·39	+ 2·64	+ 6	+ 6
	Jaipur	0	0·06	—0·06	14·11	21·54	— 7·43	— 34	— 34
	Indore	0	0·08	—0·08	50·46	40·95	+ 9·51	+ 23	+ 23
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·38	0·70	—0·32	89·58	94·59	— 5·01	— 5	— 5
	Bombay	0	0·06	—0·06	82·87	99·02	—16·15	— 16	— 16
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·06	— 00	33·66	38·49	— 4·83	— 13	— 12
	Rajkot	0	0·05	—0·05	21·63	21·01	+ 0·62	+ 3	+ 3
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	..	0	0·08	—0·08	39·92	33·28	+ 6·64	+ 20	+ 20
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·31	0·45	—0·14	26·67	25·27	+ 1·40	+ 6	+ 6
	Bijapur	0·13	0·09	+0·04	25·25	29·64	— 4·39	— 15	— 15
	Hyderabad	0·08	0·15	—0·07	29·20	29·71	— 0·51	— 2	— 1
19. South India	Mysore	0·24	0·34	—0·10	29·70	27·52	+ 2·18	+ 8	+ 8
	Madura	1·26	0·91	+0·35	25·22	24·94	+ 0·28	+ 1	0
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	4·73	2·92	+1·81	39·53	34·87	+ 4·66	+ 13	+ 9

J. H. FIELD,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 29th November 1906.

V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th November 1906.

Burma.—Practically no rain fell anywhere during the week. Reaping of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Bassein and Lower Chindwin and is progressing in most other districts. Reaping of hill side paddy is completed in Tavoy. Reaping of wet weather paddy has commenced in Mergui, Thayetmyo, Pakokku and Upper Chindwin. Ploughing for dry weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukse. Ploughing for and sowing of gram have commenced in Meiktila. Plucking of cotton is approaching completion. Cultivation of miscellaneous island crops continues. The standing crops in Myingyan and in the Pakokku, Yezagyo, Seikpyu, and Myaing townships of Pakokku are fading for want of rain. Late sesamum and millets in parts of the Myinmu and the Chaungu townships of Sagaing have been affected from the same cause. Rain is also wanted in parts of the Northern Shan States and the Chin hills. Considerable damage has been done by insects to tobacco plants in Bassein. The probable outturn of the rice crop in Prome is reported at 8 annas. Prospects of the harvests on the whole continue good. The price of paddy has risen largely in the Southern Shan States and considerably in Minbu and Mandalay; it has fallen largely in Akyab and Pegu; considerably in Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Mergui and Thayetmyo; and slightly in Tharrawaddy and Pakokku; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. There was no rain during the week. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue, the season is coming to a close, the outturn of tea is good in Nowgong, middling in Kamrup, and fair in Darrang. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard, linseed, and pulses; plucking of cotton; and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Insects are causing damage to the rice crop in parts of Mymensingh, Tippera, Sylhet, and Kamrup Prospects of cotton are unfavourable in the Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills and fair elsewhere. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 21; Comilla $15\frac{5}{8}$; Silchar $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11; Kohima 10; Bogra $9\frac{3}{4}$; Noakhali $9\frac{1}{2}$; Dacca 9; Mymensingh $8\frac{13}{16}$; Chittagong, Rangamati, and Sylhet $8\frac{1}{2}$; Barisal $8\frac{1}{4}$; Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 8; Faridpur $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8, Pabna and Gauhati $7\frac{1}{2}$; Dibrugarh $7\frac{1}{4}$; Dhubri 7; Rampur Boalia and Malda $6\frac{1}{2}$; Dinajpur $6\frac{1}{4}$; Jalpaiguri and Aijal 6; Tura 5 to 6; Rangpur $5\frac{1}{2}$; and Shillong $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in four; fallen in eleven; and remained stationary in the remaining districts.

The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is:—Mymensingh 1, Noakhali 457; and Sylhet 2,573. 26 persons are employed on test works in Dacca and about 80 persons in Tipperah. Prices are daily falling and the condition of the people improving with the new crop coming on the market.

Bengal.—There was no rain in the Province during the week. Sowings of spring crops still continue. Rain is reported to be needed for them in Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced in places. Paddy on high lands has suffered from drought in Purnea. Sugarcane is being pressed in parts of Bihar.

The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is:—24-Parganas 9,559, Saran 697, Muzaffarpur 4,419, Darbhanga 19,141—total 33,816 The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 121, Muzaffarpur 234, Darbhanga 14,476—total 14,831. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in four and fallen in six districts.

United Provinces.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. The outturn of late rice in the Eastern districts is poor. Spring sowings are nearly completed; the young crops are being irrigated and are flourishing and prospects so far are favourable. Some damage has been done by locusts in Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. The fodder supply is adequate. Prices are practically stationary.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—There has been no change in the agricultural conditions in the Gorakhpur district. Prices continue very high. The numbers on relief are:—on works 326, on gratuitous relief 1,035, total 1,361.

Punjab.—No rain. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar and falling in Lyallpur, the fluctuations in the prices of other food grains are very slight. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops continue. Sugarcane pressing is in progress in Jullundur, Amritsar

and Sialkot. Malarial fever is retarding spring sowings in Mianwali. Poppy sowings are going on in Shahpur. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good and the outturn of autumn crops is good to average. Locusts are still damaging crops slightly in some districts; locusts in Lyallpur and hoppers in Mianwali have been totally destroyed. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain. Rain is generally wanted to complete unirrigated spring sowings which are in progress. The condition of the standing crops is good. Picking of cotton is going on in Bannu; outturn of cotton is average in Bannu and Peshawar and below average elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and the probable outturn is fair. The water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi tahsil; the Kilapani supply is below average, but there has been no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in the Kulachi tahsil in Dera Ismail Khan; elsewhere it is sufficient. The condition of cattle is fair in Dera Ismail Khan, elsewhere it is good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 15 to 18½; gram 17 $\frac{1}{16}$ to 21½; maize 15 to 26½; and bajra 15 to 23 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 11 to 21 and maize 12 to 28 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils, Mirpur and Udhanpur tehsils. Fodder is sufficient except in Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils, where it is scarce. Spring sowings have commenced.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and is becoming cooler. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue in some places and also sowings for spring crops. Prospects are favourable. Damage by locusts is reported from Marwar, Mewar, Tonk and Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Mewar, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Bundi and Jaipur; are falling in Kotah; and are steady elsewhere. Prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are generally fair to good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are falling in Indore and Bundelkhand; are rising in part of Malwa; and are steady elsewhere. Opium sowings have commenced.

Central Provinces.—The weather is clear and cool. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in full swing and will soon be completed. Germination of spring crops is good but more dew in Akola and a shower in Seoni, Chhindwara, and Nagpur would improve prospects. Cotton picking and cutting of *juar* continue; *tur* has been injured slightly in Wardha and in parts of Chanda and Akola by insects. Prospects generally continue to be favourable. Fodder and water are ample. The price of rice has fallen in Drug where new rice is coming into the market; *juar* has become slightly cheaper in Saugor, and dearer in Nimar and Chanda; elsewhere prices are steady or fluctuate little; they still continue equal to the scarcity rates in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kolhapur. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur where spring crops are reported to be withering. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Sholapur; by insects in parts of Sind and Bijapur; by blight in parts of Hyderabad; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are in progress; spring sowing continues but is retarded in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and is in good condition. The fodder supply is adequate. Prices of food grains are falling. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan and the Karnatak 4 to 30 per cent. less than the normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below normal. Labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields. The public health is generally good.

Hyderabad.—No rain. Rain is required in one taluka each of the Aurangabad and Parbhani districts. The autumn and early rice harvests continue. The standing crops are fair to good. Late rice sowings continue. Prices.—wheat 8; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 10½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition and are being generally harvested. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 48 cent. Picking of cardamom and of coffee continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—Rainfall *nil* in Ganjam, Vizagapatam Agency, and Bellary, good in Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris and Nellore; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in Tanjore have been damaged by heavy rain and some in parts of Godavari, Kistna and Kurnool, require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient but fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Salem and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in three, and has slightly risen in eight. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in two districts, has fallen in five, and has slightly risen in fourteen. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in eleven; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts, has fallen in five, and has slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	487	7,878	8,365	106	3,031	3,137	—5,228
Bengal	15,752	35,368	51,120	14,831	33,816	48,647	—2,473
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	412	953	1,365	326	1,035	1,361	—4
Total British Provinces	16,651	44,199	60,850	15,263	37,882	53,145	—7,705

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1906 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	47 41	37 87		...		..	...		..	...
Tavoy	...	...	37 65	29 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	44 14	35 16	55 65	55 65	...	...	...	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			28 07	28 02	30 77	28 07	..	...	.	...	...	...
Maubin		.	36 78	32 99	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Bassein			41·03	38 1	...	...		.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		...	42·38	30 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	35·16	31 22	..	..		...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	.	...	47·06	31·84	26·89	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	45·39	36 36	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab		..	..	44 14	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	50	40	...	..		..	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	70	41·25	47 5	37·5	..	...	56·87	18·75	..	...
Central—												
Pabna		.	56 25	37 61	.	.	.				...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	50	40	45	33·12						...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	21 25	17 5	62·5	38 12	.	.			...	...	...	...
Gauhati	30	..	56·25	30	...				.			...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	..	...	58 12	28 75	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		..	45	52 5	37·5	35		..	28·75	26·25		...
Central—												
Burdwan	...	..	48 44	27 81	...	...		.		...	.	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	40·62	30·47	34 69	32·34		...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	..	47·5	26·87	33 12	29 37	..	...	30	22·19	...	..
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	.		48 44	26 87	37·19	28 12		...	31·56	19 37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..	...	50	33·28	36·25	33·28		...	30·78	20	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	24·48	21·25	45 83	36·67	33·33	33·33	41·93	39 63	27 71	24·48	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	20 52	20	36 35	33·33	31·35	33·33	36·35	36 35	25	27·6	...	...
Jhánsi	..		48 12	42·66	32·81	33·33	...	...	26·3	24·79	22·5	25·42
Western—												
Meerut	20		50	50	27·5	29·69	32·66	34·06	29·19	...	...	
Agra	28 59	25	61 56	59·27	31·98	36·35	40	43 23	24·63	27 6	24·22	27·61
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	20	20	...	...	28·59	31·95	...	...	31·04	23·19	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	18·75	40	33 33	31·98	32 08	41·25	42·5	24·06	24·06	30	35
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	20	50	42·5	33·33	32·71	...	...	25	25	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dal 1906	Arhar dal 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Morgui
..	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	21·92	30·77	27·59	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
.	..	...	. .	...	...	47·06	31·37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
..	...	.	...	...	...	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
	...	...	...	..	...	...	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·84	16·67	50·79	35·75	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·38	21·09	59·26	40·25	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
	...	...	...	...	...	46·38	38·1	66·67	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	40	62·5	55	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	43 75	27·5	62·5	52·5	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	29·22	..	...	48 75	42·5	Pabna
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	60	50	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5 to 37·5	27·5 to 32·5	57·5	45	48·75	47·5	Midnapur
...	45	...	...	27·5	26·[illegible]5	40	32·5	55	45	50	53 75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	.	...	...	34·37	27·5	47·81	40	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	..	32·19	27·66	35 62	27·66	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	27·5	...	30·62	20·94	31 25	20·87	62·5	41·87	52·5	47·5	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	..		31·56	19 09	32·5	24·37	55·16	41·37	52·5	45	Bhágalpur
...	...	30·78	20	33·28	20	31·87	28·59	53·12	36·45	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
29·32	...	...	...	28·23	22·24	31·15	27·13	48·12	41·93	56 41	48·91	Benares
												Central—
24·63	...	...	...	23·54	22·86	27·6	27·6	50	29·63	47·08	50	Cawnpore
21·72	...	...	...	20·47	22·5	28·54	28·59	...	...	...	46·87	Jhánsi
												Western—
22·19		...	...	21·72	·19	24·53	23·91	...	...	...	...	Meerut
20·78	...	...	...	24·68	·67	25·90	27·6	57·13	44·43	57·13	50	Agra
												Submontane, west—
25	...	..	...	25	20	27·55	24·63	...	...	...	51·61	Shubjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
25·78	25		...	20	19·37	28·59	25·62	...	30	52·5	42·5	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	...	...	28·28	25	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . .	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	18 56	17·53	...	...
Tavoy . . .		...		...	...	..	...	...	20 51	20 51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	.		.	...	...		...	18·77	18 77	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . .	...	...		...		...	...	...	19·05	17 39	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...			...	...	.	. .	22 46	22 46	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	.		...	..	...	.		22 61	22 61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . .		...		.	...	...	...	..	23 36	21·99	...	..
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	23·7	24·24	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . .		...	..	...	...	...	.		23 58	21·84	...	...
Pakôkku . . .	...		...	.	...	...		.	22 61	24·71	...	..
Arakan—												
Akyab . . .	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	25	33·33	...	.
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . .	75	55	...	.	450	420	77·5	90	23·75	22 5	37 5	41 87
Dacca . . .	.		. .	...	490	462 5	75	62·5	31·25	26·25	60	100
Central—												
Pabna . . .	70	55·62	...	.	580	510	48 12	57·5	23 75	26 87	70	90
Northern—												
Rangpur . . .	71·25	60	...		460	400	75	60	26·25	32 5	87 5	45
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára . . .	66 25	55	..	.	...	...	...	70	...	.	.	...
Gauhati . . .	65·75	48·75	..	...	...	...	...		...			...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur . . .	55 and 65	50 and 57 5	..	...	420	375	52 5	72 5	22 5 and 23 12	21 87 and 23 75	70 and 90	60 and 80
Calcutta . . .	80	43 75	67 5	45	430	390	67·5	57·5	21 25	25	85	80
Central—												
Bardwan . . .	70	57·5	.	...	400	300	58·12	60	23 12	21 56	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack . . .	62 5	57·5	51 41	53·28	380·94	380 94	36 25	65	21 87	25	55	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna . . .	65	56 25	70	70	380	340	45	..	24·06	25	25	37·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur . . .	50	43 75 and 52·5	..	...	393 75	400	45	52·5	...	25 62	63 59	50
Muzaffarpur . .	..	.	...	.	400	355·62	44·37	44·37	26 56	27·5	80	80
United Provinces :—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares . . .	..	45 83	52 4	50 57	411·67	366 67	81·41	56·87	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore . . .	61·56	44·43	61·56	..	376·46	386 82	57 13	47 08	...	...	90	65
Jhánsi . .	.	45·62	...	...	376·25	320	66·72	57·19	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . .	...	...	. .	...	426·56	355·62	...	...	...	...	...	..
Agra	58·18	47 03	...	...	400	365·78	71·09	61·51	...	..	120	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur . .	...	57 18	...	...	390	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow . . .	65	56·25	...	..	390	360	62·5	52·5	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	...	..	380	360	52·5	42·5	...	.	.	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Mergui
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	. ..	..	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3·75	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	50	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	..	Pabna
												Northern—
...	..	2·5	1·87	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	..	...	.	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	20	8·75	10	...	.	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6·56	4·06	...	.	...	...	..	...	Burdwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·87	5·62	5·62	...	..	...	..	.	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	.	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	. .	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..		Bhágalpur
...	...	..	...			...	.	.	...			Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	80	...	...	...	...	..	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..		...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	.	...	Meerut
130	105	...	...	10	9·00	...	..	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane west—
90 and 110	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahanpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
..	...	3·28	3·12	...	...	...	1·25	40	40	...	.	Lucknow
												Northern—
..		..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

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WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	26 67	28 54		...	33 12	37·19	...	..	24 43	31·56	21·82	25
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	21 09	20	40	40	24 22	28 59	30·62	34·37	17 34	18 12	...	19·06
Central—												
Lahore	25 63	23 49	59 [illegible]7	48 49	23·49	29 95	28 65	30 01	15·68	17 76	...	...
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...		47 0[illegible]	47·03	28 59	33·83	35	36 87	21·04	25	19 06	22·19
Submontane—												
Amritsar	24 22	22 24	43 23	41 04	22 86	26 67	27 13	29 63	.	..	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	20	50	50	23 91	27 08	27 97	31·35	15 1	17 4	20	15·68
Western—												
Multan	20	19 06	38 12	34 79	27 97	31·98	...	36 35	15·94	19·06	19 53	20
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi			40 62	37 5	30	35		...	22 5	...	.	20 16
Shikárpur		...	43 44	39 06	27 5	31 87		...	18 75	.	15 16	...
Quetta	...	...	..	..	32·5 to 33 75	40 to 43 75	57·19	58 75	26 25 to 27 5	28 75	25	28 75
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar		.	46 51	45 57	47 4	31·41		.	...	...	27·6	28·38
Sholapur	...	...			39 69	.		...	..	...	23 88	21·61
Poona	...	...	...				..	..		..	.	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	.	...	..	...		...	...		...	...	.
Dhulia	...	...	...	...		32 76	.		...	—	.	.
Gujarat—												
Surat	34 74	30·26		...	41 09	34 58		.	...	...	30·99	28 85
Ahmadabad		...	52 5	47·5	32 29	34 37		...	17 5	.	17 81	23 54
Central Provinces*—												
Western—												
Nagpur			39	32	28	28		36 37	...		26	20 62
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	.	34 75	33 25	27 5	30 75	36 37	30 25	...	...	..	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	.	..	35	28 5	26 62	26	35	30 5	.	...		..
Berar—												
Akola			43	41	41·62	29	50	38·25	.	...	16 62	16
Amraoti		...	47 5	40 62	41 25	35	44	38			22 5	16 25
Madras												
South, central—												
Coimbatore			.	...	...	.		...		.	30·8	27 1
Salem		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	22·8	19 6
Cuddapah	20 8	27 8	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	29	22 2
Karnul			...	...		..	..	..	.	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	29	28 1	51 9	46 3	...	...	.	...	...		...	..
Tanjore	30 [illegible]	27 9	51	40·4		..	..	..	.		...	..
Trichinopoly			...			...			...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	.	...	.	...		...	.	...	.	35	30
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	30·25	49 37	45 71	54 85	43·1	57 [illegible]9	48	..	...	25·94	21·94
Bangalore	33 58	18·08	49 13	39 75	46 68	38·35	60 51	48·4	...	..	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
24·01	33·33	...	...	21·82	28 54	25·78	28·33	...	...	80	60 88	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	23·44	..	...	20	19 06	20	22·19	...	40	...	72·66	*Southern—* Ferozpur
28·65	22·86	...	...	...	...	20 26	21·61	59 27	42·08	61 56	41·04	*Central—* Lahore
20	30·78	...	...	22·97	22·19	24·22	25 78	64 06	45·78	53 33	50	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	23 54	...	...	...	..	21 04	22 86	...	45	...	37 5	*Submontane—* Amritsar
21·15	22·86	..	...	20	17·4	20 88	25 42	44 48	36 35	53 33	43 23	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	25	...	...	...	25	21 56	25	...	...	...	40	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	..	...	...	...	27 5		..	...	..	..	Karáchi
20	..		...	...	...	25 62	26 87	63 75	.	...	. .	Shikárpur
...	. .	.		25	30	.	...	70	47 5	. .	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
..	...	...	.	.			..	49 06	..	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
20 1	..	...	...	..		32 19	...	...	...	46 98		Sholapur
...	...	.	..	..	...		34 06	..	...	...		Poona
26·2		...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...		*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
28 28	25·83	...	...	. .		33 7	27 76	..	...	..	.	Dhulia
27·45	30 99	...	..	.		43 23	30·26	60 52	46·82		.	*Gujarat—* Surat
28·54	28 54	...	..	...	...	26 67	27 81	..	...	...		Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	..	...		...	34	26	43	32	52 25	..	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	..	...	...	27	25 75	50	36·25	43·25	38	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	..	.	...	33 5	22	40	30		...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	..	...	...	37·5	32	38	35 25	50	39 25	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	.	35	31 25	38 75	32·5	42·5	40	Amraoti
												Madras—
37·8	29·7	...	...	...	...	51 5	44 9	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	26	28·4	...	...	...		...	29 6	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	.	37	28·4	...	.	...	.	*Central—* Bellary
27·3	23 5	...	...	...	...	..	. .	..		.	...	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		Karnul
...	...	26	24 1	..	...	...	..	34·9	20·7	.		*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	..	...	..	38·4	34·8	...	..	..	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	Tanjore
...	...	29 5	23·9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	Trichinopoly
36·6	34 3	...	...	...	...		...	...	30 1	...		*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	..	27·43	23 51	...	...	28·79	25·19	65·88	58·97	.	.	Mysore
...	..	25 71	20·57	...	...	27·48	27·48	54·85	51·43	...	.	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	69·58	60·86	426·67	355	66·67	59·22	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	40	...	57·19	440	355	61·56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	...	37·24	64·01	48·49	419·69	388·18	72·71	61·56	...	...	66·67	57·18
South-eastern—												
Delhi	64·01	45·78	72·24	61·56	512 5	400	72·76	50	...	...	80	72·5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	64·01	41·04	75	50	...	405	...	55·16	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	53·33	37·19	53·33	50	355·47	320	59·53	57·18	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	60·31	42·05	80	53·33	...	376·46	...	51·61	...	...	...	160
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	410	405	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	53·75	...	...	...	393·75	372·5	57·66	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	370 to 455	400 to 430	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·01	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	70·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	66·3	59·11	378·38	..	59·18	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	360	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	77·75	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	53·25	42	350	320	...	...	29·62	29	100	66·62
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	380	320	...	...	30	26·5	160	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	50	62·5	47·5	418	419	...	...	25	21·5	142·87	133
Amraoti	62·5	50	53·75	52·5	400	400	...	...	24	25	180	150
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	72·4	73·4	457·3	386·9	38·4	56	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	393·8	385·3	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	58	51·5	412·7	380·9	51·4	63·5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	328 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	69·1	56	460·8	362·1	52·7	61·7	...	...	121·8	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·5	128·4
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	87·1	62·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	75·23	53·78	486·64	383·41	52·17	57·6	...	...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore	...	...	78·36	52·24	430	420	51·43	64·29	...	...	291·43*	291·43*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4·69	11·41	4·22	8·59	4·22	8·59	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	80	3·28	3·28	5·62	3·75	...	3·91	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
118·49	114·27	10	11·41	6·25	7·76	...	...	150	200	100	113	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	114·37	...	13·33	6·25	13·33	5	15·94	75	75	120	115	Delhi
												Submontane—
120	105	...	7·97	6·15	7·03	...	...	110	80	130	200	Amritsar
												Northern—
133·12	138·33	3·33	7·4	5	7·4	6·67	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	123·07	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·56*	12·19*	...	..	50 to 120	40 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
1:9·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
97	88	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
114·25	95	...	..	...	...	...	...	70	60	90	85	Akola
124	100	4	3	...	...	...	...	50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
96	92·8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
84	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
8-·8	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
86·4	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	82·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·75†	57·81†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·09	93·5	8·57	9·15	6·51	6·51	7	5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·43	94·29	7·61	7·61	8·57	6·76	...	...	160	100	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 30, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.	...	..	...		...	7 12	7 12	...	..	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 7	10 7	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	...	7 9	7 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	.	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 2	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	9 —	9 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 6	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 3	11 8	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	.	..	8 4	8 4	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	. .
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 —	14 14	.	...	7 12	9 —	8 4	9 10	. .	...	...	..
Bamo	...	...	.	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	..	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	..	..	7 1	7 14	8 5	10 2	. .	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 10	10 5	10 13	19 —	19 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	..	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	..	...	..	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 2	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	. .	6 15	5 14	...	...	..	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 —	..	..	...	...
Dacca	8 —	7 12	6 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 10	11 6	12 —	9 —	. .	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	.	..	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	10 8	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 13	5 10	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	10 —	...
Bogra	9 15	9 12	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 6	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	..	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	..	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 2	6 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 15	6 10	...	...	5 13	4 12	6 14	6 2	..	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	4 12	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	..		3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	. .	...	..	15 —	9 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	..	...		8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	..	..	...
Lushai Hills	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	..	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	..	..		...	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...		...	..	.	.	.	...	..	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	..	9 5	9 5	...	.	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..		8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	..	...	...	16 —	16 —			11 4	11 12	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	.	...			...	..	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharrawadi
...	...	.	...	8 5	8 5		.	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...		...	8 7	9 2		...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	.	9 6	9 6	...	..	...		11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...		..	9 2	9 2	...		8 2	8 2	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	...		...	11 7	11 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	16! 6	17 3	Mandalay
...	...	..		7 2	7 2	..		6 8	6 3	11 1	11 —	Bhamo
...	..	...	...	6 3	6 3	...		6 12	6 12	14 8	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	.	16 —	15 15	30 —	30 —	8 12	8 13	16 1	16 3	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	..	...	.	...	.	...	..	.	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...		...			..	...	...	18 —	16 —	Kyaukpyu
...	..	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
..	...			8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...		.	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —		...	...		14 —	14 —	Backerganj
...			...	8 —	8 —	.		5 5	5 5	13 14	13 14	Maimensingh
...	...	...		.	...			...	...	12 13	12 13	Tippera
...	...	...		8 —	8 8	...		6 4	6 —	12 —	13 —	Dacca
...	..	..		6 7	6 7	...	.	5 6	5 6	16 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...		...	10 8	10 8	..		7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	.	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	..	11 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	Malda
...	..	.		9 15	9 9	..		9 15	12 —	15 —	15 —	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	..	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	11 — to 14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	6 9	10 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	14 8	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	..	.	6 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 8	...	..	6 2	6 —	12 —	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	6 15	7 9	...	..	6 6	5 14	13 5	13 5	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	..	.	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	4 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...		5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	Manipur
...		..	...	6 4	6 4	...	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Nága Hills
...	..	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	.	...	8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —	11 —	12 8	Kámrup
...	...	..	..	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	11 —	12 8	Sibságar
...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 12	11 —	11 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 5	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 10	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 12	11 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	10 8	15 8	17 —	...	...	7 -	7 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 9	6 11	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 -	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 — to 10 8	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 13	12 6	16 14	14 10	...	...	10 2	10 11	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	10 15	10 15	12 9	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	11 12	11 12	12 5	14 6	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 5	11 4	...	...
Patna	12 4	12 —	13 4	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	14 —	...	...
Shahabad	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 — and 10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 — and 7 —	6 — and 7 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	10 12	10 11	12 11	12 12	...	...	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	10 6	12 1	13 3	...	...	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 8	12 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 —	10 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 8	11 8	...	13	14 8
Benares	11 11	11 11	13 9	14 12	6 12	6 12	8 14	8 6	...	...	13 —	...
Ghazipur	10 15	10 15	13 12	13 6	6 10	6 10	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	13 2	11 6
Jaunpur	10 8	11 —	13 8	14 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11 —	10 12	14 —	14 8	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 12	12 —	10 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 8	...	...
Fatehpur	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 4	...
Hamirpur	11 —	11 4	10 —	12 10	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	...	12 8	17 —	18 12
Jalaun	11 6	11 12	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	12 —	17 —	14 —
Cawnpore	12 4	12 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	16 —	15 8
Jhansi	11 10	12 8	14 8	17 6	6 9	6 14	7 14	8 6	17 12	16 10	17 1	18 5
Etáwah	11 14	12 4	15 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 8
Farukhabad	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 8	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 8	16 —
Mainpuri	12 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	17 —	...
Etah	13 —	13 —	15 —	16 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	16 8	17 —
Western—												
Meerut	14 —	14 4	17 8	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	17 8	18 —
Agra	12 —	12 8	15 12	17 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	16 4	16 4	16 12	19 12
Muttra	12 4	12 15	17 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	20 —
Aligarh	14 —	14 —	16 8	16 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Bulandshahr	14 8	14 8	19 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 8	17 8	21 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	5 8	5 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	10	10 —
Azamgarh	11 7	10 14	13 14	13 14	6 12	6 12	8 4	9 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	10 —
Gorakhpur	11 11	12 2	13 1	13 1	7 10	7 14	9 6	9 10	...	...	...	...
Basti	11 —	11 4	14 —	14 —	6 12	7 4	8 14	9 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADAI AT, OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	.	.	..	9 —	9 —	..		8 —	8 —	13 5	13 5	Khulna
..	..	.	.	11 —	12 8			8 —	8	16	16 —	24-Parganas
...	..		..	10 — to 12 —	10 - to 12			6 8	6 8	13 12 to 14 —	13 12 to 14 —	Midnapur
..	..	.		11 — to 12	12	..		9 — to 10 —	8 —	16 —	16	Howrah
				9 6	10 —	13 4	12 12	6 14	6 14	16 —	17 —	Calcutta
				10	10 —			8	8 —	17	17 —	Hooghly
..			..	11 4	14 9			6 8	7 4	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
.	...		...	10 —	10 -			11 4	10 12	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central
...				11 —	11 -			8	8	16 —	16	Bankura
	..	..		11 —	11 8			8 4	7 8	17	17 —	Bardwan
				10 8	10 8			6 —	6 -	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...				10 8	11			7 —	7 —	16	16 —	Murshidabad
...	.	.		9 8	10	14 —	16 —	10 —	10	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
8 —	7 8		...	9 8	9 12	11	13	5 8	5 8	13 —	12	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
				11 2	11 2			6 14	6 9	19 —	17 4	Puri
				11 13*	11 13*				11 2	18	18 —	Cuttack
..				10	11			8 -	8 —	16	16 -	Balasore
.				10 8	11			9	9 —	13	13	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
..				9	9	.		9 —	10 —	14 —	13	Singhbhum
...	.		.	11	11 8	16 —	17	9	8	14	14	Mánbhum
26 —	27 —	.		10 8	10 — to 11 —	19 —	20	6 —	6 —	12 -	12 8	Ránchi
20 4			..	13 8	12 6	11 —	20 4	9 —	9	15 3	15 3	Palamau
21 —	22 —			11 8	11 8	15 —	23 —	6 12	6 12	12 8	13	Hazáribagh
												Bihar, south—
				11 8	12 -	1	13 —	6 12	7 5	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
15 6	16 6	11 4	11 4	13 5	13 5	14 5	14 10	7 11	7 11	15 14	15 12	Gaya
11 4	14 —	12 —		12 8	1 -	13 —	13 —	7 -	7 8	1	1 -	Patna
				13 —	14 —	15 —	12	8 —	8	15 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	.	.		10 —	10 -	11 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
			...	12 4	12 10	12 11	12 12	7 4	6 14	15 2	15 2	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	.		11 8	11	11 8	12	6 9	6 9	14 4	13 5	Darbhanga
12 —	12 —			12 —	12 —	12 -	12 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	Muzaffarpur
12 —	...	10 —		12 8	12 8	13 -	13	7 —	8 —	16	16	Saran
12 —	12 8		..	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 —	6 12	6 12	15	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces.
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12	17 -	16 8	7 8	7 —	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
...	..	13 9	13 -	12 3	12 11			6 12	7 1	12 15	12 15	Benares
..		...		12 4	12 14	14 —	14	8 2	8 2	12 12	12 12	Ghazipur
	.	..	..	11 —	11 8	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
..			.	13 —	13 —			8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Allahabad
												Central—
	...		..	12 12	13 4			6 8	8 —	15 1	15 4	Bánda
..	..	.		12 8	12 8	14 -		6 —	7 —	14	14 —	Fatehpur
.	..	.	18 —	10 —	12 4		14 6	6 4	7 —	13 —	13 -	Hamirpur
..	..			12 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	7 12	7 12	14 —	14	Jalaun
16 —	17 —	17 -	18 —	14 4	14 4	16 8	19 —	7 8	8 —	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
				13 9	14 8	18 4	21 -	6 8	6 11	16 —	16 —	Jhansi
25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 8	16 2	18 4	8 —	8	15 8	15 8	Etáwah
...		22 —	20 —	13 12	13 12	17 8	18 —	6 8	6 8	16 4	16 4	Farukhabad
25 —	25 —			14 —	14 8	17 —	18 —	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
23 —	24 —	.		14 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	8 —	8 -	17 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...		..	15 8	15 12	18 -	18	6 8	6 12	17 —	17 —	Meerut
..	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 4	17 4	6 12	7 4	18 4	18 4	Agra
..	..	...		15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	17	17 —	Muttra
...	...	18 —	13 -	15 —	15 —	20	20 —	8 4	8 4	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
.	...	16 —	16 —	14 8	15 —	18 —	20 —	7 —	8 -	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...		9 8	9 8	11 12	11 4	14 —	14 -	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	12 6	12 6	15 —	15 —	7 14	7 14	12 12	12 12	Azamgarh
...	...	9 15	9 14	12 9	12 9	12 2	12 2	8 6	8 —	14 —	14 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	.		7 12	7 12	13 4	13 1	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...		16 —	16 —
Budaun	13 6	13 6	15 12	18 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 4	16 —	16 —	15 8	12 8
Pilibit	12 —	12 8	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	13 8				...
Bareli	12 8	12 12	15 —	17 —	5 4	5 4	9 6	9 8	16 8	17 —	15 8	15 —
Moradabad	12 14	12 14	16 2	16 6	5 —	5 —	10 2	10 2	17 4	17 4	15 14	10 —
Bijnor	14 —	14 4	20 4	21 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	9 4	...			...
Muzaffarnagar	14 14	15 2	18 11	19 13	8 12	8 8	9 5	9 5	19 13	19 13	18 2	18 3
Saháranpur	14 5	14 14	19 2	19 2	3 4	3 4	7 7	7 7	19 2	19 2	10 10	10 10
Dehra-Dun	13 —	13 4	17 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	15 4	16 —	4 8	4 8	10	7 8	...	.	..	
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —				...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12	11 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8			14 —	13 —
Sultanpur	12 4	12 —	16 8	15 —	7 —	7	10 4	10 8			...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 4	15 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —
Unao	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 —			13 —	
Lucknow	12 8	12 12	16 8	16 —	4 12	5 —	9 8	10 —	13 8	13 8	15 8	13 —
Hardoi	13 8	13	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —		..	16 —	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —		...	7 8	7 12	13 8	14 8	.	...
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	15	13 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	..		16 —	...
Gonda	11 12	11 12	14 4	15 4			8 4	8 12	12 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Bahraich	12 —	12 8	15 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	.	16 —		..
Sitapur	13	13	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	14 —
Kheri	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10	16 —	16	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	25 —	25 —		...
Bánswara	10 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 9	7 —	7 —	..		.	
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 13	7 3	7 3	8 —	9 2	20 —	19 3	9 15	9 15
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 —	10 14	16 —	14 12	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	.		..	..
Ajmer	12 1	12 8	16 2½	16 13	6 8	6 8	8 2½	8 2½	18 5	19 5	16 10½	18 5
Kishangarh	12 4 and 12 8	13 4 to 14 —	16 — and 16 8	17 8	5 —	6 —	8 —	10 —	16	22 —	16 — and 16 8	16 —
Bundi	15 6	14 15	20 13	18 —	6 15	6 12	8 1	7 14	32 6	31 8	..	...
Kotah	11 8	12 4	12 8	12 12	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	21 —	20 6	10 —	9 —
Jhalawar	10 8	10 6	11 7	11 —	6 3	6 3			19 12	20 14	14 8	14 8
Tonk	9 9	9 11	13 9	16 6	4 8	4 8	5 10	5 10	16 14	18 15	17 9	17 8
Jaipur	11 3	12 1	18 —	19 3	5 15	5 15	6 —	6 8	24 13	25 15	19 12	20 1
Karauli	11 4	12 —	17 8	18 12	7 8	8 12	8 12	9 6	...	20 —	25 4	28 2
Dholpur	12 4	12 5	19 —	18 4	6 8	7 8		8 8	19 4	17 8	24 8	23 9½
Bharatpur	12 1	11 13	16 12	16 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	19 8	16 4	20 6	21 1
Alwar	13 2	13 7	19 9	19 6	6 3	6 3	8 3	8 3	22 3	20 —	22 8	23 8
Deoli		11 1		15 12	..	5 —	.	6 10		20 —		20 4
Nasirabad	12 8	12 8		...	7 8	7 8	8 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 —	13 3	13 4	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	17 —	13 —		9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	12 —	12 4	18 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6			13 8	18 8
Jaisalmer	9 15	10 10			5 6	5 9	7 6	7 14	13 2	14 13	11 8	18 1
Jodhpur	9 15 and 11 9	9 9 and 12 3	15 10	17 5	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 3	18 2	12 10 and 15 10	13 — and 15 10
Bálmer	10 5	10 5		..	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	19 8	19 8	17 3	17 3
Erinpura	11 15	11 12	16 —	15 9	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 6	16 —	16 6	15 8
Sirohi	11 — and 11 12	11 — and 11 12	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Anádra	11 5 and 13 8	11 — and 13 —			5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —		.	14 8	13 4
Abu	11 7 and 12 4	11 7 and 12 4	14 7	14 —	5 5	6 6	7 14	7 12	16 4	15 7	14 —	13 7
Central India—												
Indore	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 —	13 8	13 —
Nimach	12 8	12 —	.		8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 —	22 —	18 —	14 —
Gwalior	11 12	11 4	14 8	14 8	6 2	6 (	6 12	7 —	17 4	16 —	19 —	15 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	14 8	19 8	20 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	19 —
Ferozpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	.		9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 12	16 4	25 4	26 —	...		8 12	8 9		22 —	14 —	13 —
Gujranwála	16	16 —	24 8	26 8	...	..	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	18 8	13 8
Gujrat	17 8	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	17 —
Jhelam	19 —	18 —	23 —	24 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	17 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...		20 —	20 —	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	22 4	23 —	14 6	14 6	20 —	20 —	7 8	8	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...		15 —	15 —		.	6 8	6 8	15	15 —	Pilibhit
...	..	17 —	19 —	14 12	15 —	16 8	18 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	13 2	13 12	15 —	15 —	16 6	18 4	10 6	10 6	16 12	17 —	Moradabad
...	...	..		14 8	15 12	11 —		5 8	6 —	14 8	14 6	Bijnor
...	...			15 15	15 15	18 11	...	6 9	6 9	16 12	16 8	Muzaffarnagar
23 7	23 6	23 6	23 6	14 4	14 4	19 2	19 2	7 7	7 7	16 8	16 8	Saháranpur
18 —	18 —		...	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	..	.	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tál
...	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	Almora
21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
18 —	18 —	14 —	13 —	13 8	13 —	..	...	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...		...	15 —	14 8		...	8 8	8 4	16 —	15 —	Sultanpur
18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	13 —	14	14 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
16 —	16 —	13	13 —	13	13 8	16 8	16 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	..	18 —	18 8	14 —	14 4	18 —	20 —	6 12	7 8	14 —	14 —	Lucknow
.	...	19 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
.		13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —			7 8	8 4	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
	...		8 —	13	13 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 4	14 4	13 4	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Gonda
.	.	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	16 8	7 8	8 —	15 —	15	Bahraich
22 —	24 —	22 —	24 —	15 —	16 —	16	19 —	7 —	8 —	16	16 —	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	30 —	27 8	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Partábgarh
..				13 8	13 8	26 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	Bánswara
	...	15 14	15 15	13 5	13 5	19 3	19 3	6 13	6 13	15 —	14 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
...		...		13 —	13 —	24 8	20 8	...	...	13 8	13 4	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 1	18 5	19 5	...		17 —	17 —	Ajmer
.	...	...	...	16 4 and 16 8	17 8	18 —	20 —	..	...	20 —	20 8	Kishangarh
...	..		.	15 5	14 15	32 6	31 8			14 8	13 —	Bundi
	...	...	.	11 12	11 12	27 4	34 —	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 —	Kotah
..	.			10 4	10 4	26 15	25 6	6 10	6 10	14 8	12 12	Jhalawar
	...	...	...	13 12	14 5	19 9	22 10	...	...	16 14	16 5	Tonk
...	15 6	15 6	15 14	15 10 and 17 6	18 14	20 10	23 9	14 2	14 2	18 10	18 10	Jaipur
...	.	27 8	31 4	11 4	13 12	27 8	30 —	...		16 4	16 4	Karauli
...	.	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 9½			9 —	9 —	17 —	17 4	Dholpur
..	...	16 10	16 1	14	14 7	18 15	17 8	6 12	6 14	17 8	17 8	Bharatpur
...	.	15 —	13 —	16 9	16 9	21 4	23 4	17 —	17 —	18 6	19 —	Alwar
...	...				22 —		14 4	...	6 10		17 4	Deoli
..	.	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19	Nasirabad
...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	20 —	16 4		...	16 8	17 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	.	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	.	...	10 1	10 8		...	..	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	15 12	18 7	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	..	...	12 4	12 4	..	.	...		16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	..	..	15 1	13 14		...	..	..	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	..	14 —	14 —	13 4	13 4	14 8	14 8	10 4	10 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	..	...	13 1	12 6	16 6	12 12	...	..	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	..	...	...	13 5	13 1	15 10	14 8	6 15 and 7 3	7 — and 7 4	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	..	..	12 8	12 12	23 —	24 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...		15 8	15 —	.		8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Nimach
.	...	15 —	9 —	13 6	13 6	22 —	21 12	7 12	8 4	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	..	18 8	19 8	.		..	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	13 10	12 8	19 8	20 8		...	6 8	6 8	18 4	18 12	Lahore
..	..	20 8	20 8	20 12	20 12	17 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...		...	...	20 8	21 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
..		..	..	20 12	21 —	20 —	20 —	..	...	20 —	20 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1906 *continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	13 2	13 8	19 4	20 4	..	.	7 8	8 —	19 —	18 8	21 —	22 —
Delhi	13 12	13 12	18 —	18 —			8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	16 —
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —			9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	22 —	23 —
Karnál	14 12	15 8	21 8	24 —	...		9 —	9 —	19 8	22 —	17 8	12 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 12	16 4	17 8	15 8			9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	17 —	17 8	21 8	22 8			8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	14 8	14 8
Jalandhar	16 —	16 12	21 8	21 8			10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	11 —	11 —
Hoshiárpur	16 8	16 8	21 —	22			9	9 —	19 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —			8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —		...
Amritsar	17 4	17 —	22 —	24	...		9 —	9 4	27 —	24 —	10 —	9 8
Siálkot	18 4	18 —	26 —	26 —		..	10 —	10 —	...			...
Hills—												
Simla	11 8	11 4	14 —	14 —	..		7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	12 8	11 4
Kángra	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	..		10 —	10 —	...			
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 4	16 4	26 —	26 —			7 12	7 12	19 8	19 8	18 8	17 8
Attock	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —			8	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	17 8	25 —	24 —			7 6	6 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	15 8	15 8	25 —	23 —			10	10 —	23 8	22 —	16 —	13 —
Lyallpur	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	...		7 8	7 8	20	19 —		15 —
Multan	14	14 —	24 4	23 —			10 4	10 4	20 —	19 —	16 4	13 —
Montgomery	16 4	16 4	21 8	20 —		..	9	9 —			17 8	
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —			8 4	8 4	17 —	17	15	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 1	14 1	17 8	18 2	...		10 10	10 10	16 14	16 9	17 8	16 9
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	14 4	13 12	22 4	21 8	4 4	4 4	6 4	8 8	13 8	19 —	16 8	19 —
Peshāwar	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	5 6	5 9	9 7	9 7	21 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Kohát	16 8	16 10	23 8	25 8	5 13	5 13	11 8	11 8			21 11	20 6
Bannu	19 5	19 6	27 8	28 2	11 14	11 4	13 2	12 8	22 6	15	20 10	18 2
Dera Ismail Khan	14 10	15 —	21 11	21 4	4 13	4 14	6 10	6 6	22 6	21 6	19 4	17 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —		..	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	10 8	11 —			7 8	6 4	9 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	14 —		..	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —			18 —	17 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8			8 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Quetta	11 14 to 12 2	11 14 to 12 2	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11			8 6	8 15	9 2	9 2			..	
Ratnagiri	7 7	8 2			7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9			12 9	10 10
Alibág	7 6	7 6			6 12	7 3	7 10	7 10	..		11 9	10 8
Bombay	10 6	10 6		.	7 10	7 10	8 7	8 7	12 4	11 10	13 4	12 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	.		8 5	8 5	8 13	9 4		.	12 10	11 11
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8	.	.	8 4	7 13	8 12	8 12	14 13	14 13	11 15	13 5
Belgaum	9 2	9 2	...		7 6	8 6	7 14	8 15	12 15	13 8	12 11	12 8
Satara	9 15	8 15			5 14	5 14	8	8 2	14 2	11 13	15 4	13 14
Sholapur	9 6	9 6		.	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	16 10	17 2	18 15	18 15
Bijapur	9 12	9 5	..	.	7 7	8 6	8 7	9 6	17 10	16 12	19 2	18 8
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	12 15	12 15	11 12	11 12
Khandesh and N.-k Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	.	..	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10
Násik	11 14	11 14	.		7 8	7 8	9 15	8 15			12 15	12 8
Dhulia	11 6	10 8	.		6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	14 8	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 11	7 14	7 14	12 8	13 7	14 5	13 14
Broach	9 8	9 8			7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 8	13 8	13 —
Kaira	10 8	10 8		.	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	13 8
Baroda	9 8	9 8		...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8	14 —	13 —	13 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7	9 8	9 8	13 —	17 —	15 —	14 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —		.	6 8	6 8	5 —	8 —		.	15 —	15 —
Disa	14 —	14 8		.	7 —	6 12	8 —	7 12	20 —	21 —	18 4	19 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 8	18
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 14	11 14	.	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	20 5	18 14	..	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —			6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	...			
Betul	15 —	16 5					8 12	8 12	16 —	17 12		.
Chhindwara	15 —	13 14		...	6 5	6 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —		
Nagpur	13 2	13 2			6 4	5 10	10 —	9 6	14 7	14 7	.	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —		.	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	15 8	16 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Rági (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report	Marua or Rági: Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report	Kangni: Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report	Gram: Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report	Maize: Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Half-month of report	Arhar: Previous half-month	Salt: Half-month of report	Salt: Previous half month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 2	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 -	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	16	16 8	17 —	18 8	6 —	6 —	16 -	16 —	Delhi
...	.	...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	..		16 8	17 8	19 8	22 —	7 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 8	23 8	7 12	7 8	16 12	16 12	19 8	19 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	Ambala
..	...	14 -	14	17 8	18 8	20 —	21 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	19	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	19 -	19 —			19 8	19 —	Jalandhar
...		8 —	8 —	16 12	17 8	18 .	18 —		...	18 8	18 8	Hoshiárpur
...	..	...		17 —	17 —	21 —	19 —			18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	15 8	15 —	18 8	19 8		...			20 12	20 8	Amritsar
...	...		...	19 8	19 8	25 —			..	20 —	20	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	10 8	11 —	12 3	12 3	12 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	14 1	13 2	Simla
...	..	.	.	16 —	16 —	22 —	24 —	.		18	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	18 8	19 —	18 8	8 12	8 12	20 4	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	..	...	17 -	17 —	19 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 -	Attock
												Western—
20 -	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	21	14 —	12 —	8 —	8 -	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
22 —	30 —	30 —	33 -	19 8	19 8	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	17 -	17 —	Jhang
...	.	...	..	20 —	21 —	21	21	...		19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	..	12 —	12 —	18 4	17 4	17 -	17 —			18 4	18 —	Multan
...	...	.	...	21 4	21 —	20 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 -	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	.		17 12	17 4	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	.	...	15 15	15 15		.	5 10	5 10	17 8	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	..	19 —	19 -	14 4	13 8	18 —	17 —	6 6	6 —	15 —	15 —	Hazára
..		17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	22	19 —	7 13	7 10	20 —	19 -	Peshawar
...			..	16 11	16 10	20 6	20 6		..	21 5	21 5	Kohát
...		.	..	19 8	19 1	28 14	22 8	11 4	11 4	21 4	21 14	Bannu
...	.		...	17 4	17 12	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	19 14	19 6	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..			14 —	14 —	.		7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
	.	...		12 8	12 8	...		8 —	7 8	18 8	18 8	Hyderabad
..	..		...	9 8	9 8	.	..		.	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —			6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...			15 —	15 8	..	..	6 —	5 8	15 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	.		12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
15 6	15 6	...		10 12	10 12		...	8 2	9 2	14 3	14 3	Karwar
11 12	9 6			8 15	8 15			6 1	7 7	16 14	16 14	Ratnagiri
...	...			10 3	10 3			7 14	7 14	18 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4	...		11 4	11 14		..	8 15	8 15	14 14	14 11	Bombay
...	...		..	10 10	10 10		..	8 3	8 3	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak
...	.	.	..	10 10	10 10		...	8 7	8 7	16 4	16 4	Dharwar
16 —	15 —	...	..	10 8	11 8	.	..	8 8	8 8	14 14	14 14	Belgaum
...	...	...		11 9	11 9	.	.	8 14	8 14	15 15	17 2	Sitara
...	.		...	12 3	12 3			9 8	9 8	13 8	12 12	Sholapur
...	...			11 14	11 14			10 8	10 8	14 12	14 12	Bijapur
...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —		.	7 8	7 8	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	.	...	11 13	11 13		...	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
14 8	14 8	...	...	12 11	10 9	..	...	9 6	8 10	19 12	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 7	12 5		.	8 11	8 11	15 8	15 8	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	..		9 4	9 4	.	..	7 6	7 14	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8		.	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Broach
20 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —			8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8		..	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 -	Ahmadabad
20 —	18 8	..		11 -	10 8		..	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Godhra
...		...	..	11 12	11 12	.		7 4	7 —	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar
..	...	..		11 8	11 8		..	6 12	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
..	.	..	...	13 4	13 4		..	8 9	8 9	13 12	12 7	Nimar
...		..	...	13 —	13 —		..	8 —	8 —	12 13	14 —	Hoshangabad
..		..		14 —	14 —	.	...	8 7	8 7	12 —	12	Betul
...	.		...	13 —	12 11	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 -	Chhindwara
...		...	...	11 4	11 4	.	...	8 12	8 12	12 -	13 —	Nagpur
...	..	..	...	10 —	10 —	.	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpore	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Saugor	13 4	13 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 5	...	...
Damoh	12 12	13 12	...	...	8 8	7 2	9 2	7 8	14 12	14 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	..	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 15	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 6	8 2	8 2	16 —	15 6	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 8	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	10 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	24 —	23 —	...	...
Akola	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 8	9 —	23 5	23 5	...	...
Amráoti	9 7	9 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 8	7 10	11 4	12 2	4 15	5 —	7 13	8 7	13 4	13 9	16 2	17 7
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 2	14 2	10 15½	10 15½
Nilgiris	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	11 12½	12 3	10 15½	10 15½
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 5	15 5	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5½	9 1	16 10½	16 10½	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 8½	14 8½	17 14	15 10½
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 1½	21 15½	21 3	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 11	7 11	...	...	15 13	15 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —½	9 3	15 5	14 14½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	12 7½	13 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	14 14½	14 14½	14 4	14 4
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 11½	14 9	14 9	16 —	15 12
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	12 5½	13 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1½	9 8	...	...	13 11	12 5½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13½	14 6½	14 —	13 —	12 5½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 10½	13 5½	13 5½	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13½	7 13½	11 12½	11 —	10 15½	10 4½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	5 9	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 10	6 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	8 —	7 7	8 —	7 7	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	7 —	6 5	9 —	8 6	16 —	14 11	...	..
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 —	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	..	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 7	12 7	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolárum

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 5	12 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 5	10 11	...	...	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 13	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 8	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	12 —	10 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 14	13 5	9 9	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 —	8 9	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 4	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
19 9	19 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	13 14	14 2	11 9	11 12	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
.	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	...	15 15	15 6	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	19 5	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 5	10 11¼	Nilgiris
13 5	12 15	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Salem
												Central—
15 8½	15 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14½	16 —	Bellary
17 13	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	17 5¾	Anantapur
15 8½	15 8½	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 7½	Kurnul
												East Coast, north—
17 2	16 6½	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 7½	Ganjam
15 10½	15 10½	..	...	...		...	.	...	.	15 2⅓	15 2¾	Vizagapatam
15 14½	13 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
13 6½	12 11	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
15 13½	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	12 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	20 12	Madras
13 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	19 -	N. Arcot
12 8½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	16 13	S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3½ and 18 10	18 10	Tanjore
13 5	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4½	18 6½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
11 13½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14½	19 2	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17 5½	15 14	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
15 8	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 8	16 1	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
14 —	14 —	...	...	8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14	Kadur
16 —	16 13	12 10	12 10	9 7	9 7	...	..	8 —	8 6	15 6	14 11	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
16 8	16 —	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	.	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, November 30, 1906

No. 8758-8765—56.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

RESOLUTION.

In July 1905, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, acting at the instance of certain Flour Millers' Associations in the United Kingdom, asked the Government of India to consider whether any measures could be devised, with the co-operation of the commercial community, for the improvement of the purity of Indian wheat exported to foreign countries by sea. Though this question of the adulteration of Indian wheat had on several previous occasions received the careful consideration of the Government of India, it was decided, in view of the rapidly growing importance of the export trade, to consult the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce on the subject.

2. The Government of India were then disposed to think that the rigid adherence of English buyers to the system of purchase on a fixed basis of refraction was to a great extent responsible for the systematic adulteration—as opposed to the addition of impurities owing to the system of cultivation and the methods of preparation for the market—of wheat before it left India; and they therefore suggested that considerable improvement might be effected if Home dealers were authoritatively informed that there would be no difficulty in supplying clean wheat on a basis of two per cent. refraction, which would cover the maximum amount of impurities due to natural causes and would preclude deliberate adulteration. The replies received from the Chambers of Commerce were, however, not sufficiently explicit on this point, and it was necessary again to consult them and the local millers in regard to this matter. It appeared to the Government of India that, if the existing system under which the grain is sold was altered, no action on their part would be necessary, and they therefore again proposed, with the object of strengthening the position of a certain section of English buyers who were known to be in favour of procuring cleaner wheat, to state authoritatively that wheat could be regularly supplied from India containing not more than 2 per cent. of impurities. The point specifically referred for opinion was whether this announcement could safely be made.

3. The replies received have been considered, and the Government of India now feel justified in announcing for general information that, if buyers of Indian wheat desire to obtain regular supplies containing not more than 2 per cent. of impurities (that term covering all foreign matter other than food-grains), the mass of Indian shipments can be made on that basis.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of
Bombay, Revenue Department
Madras, Revenue Department
Bengal, Revenue Department
the Punjab, Revenue Department
the United Provinces, Revenue Department
, for information, in continuation of the correspondence ending with the letter from that Government, No.
7455
620
985-T. R.
242
1879
, dated the
3rd August 1906
15th May 1906
12th June 1906
24th August 1906
19th June 1906
.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the
Department of Revenue and Agriculture
Director General of Commercial Intelligence
, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, Nos. 1967-1968, dated the 16th March 1906

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked: 1905.	Mean mileage worked: 1906.	Total earnings for week ending 18th November 1905.	Total earnings for week ending 17th November 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 18th November 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to 17th November 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 18th November 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to 17th November 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	4,74,220	5 05,000	240	253	79 36,422	87,93,000	8,56,578	..	1,48,75,642	1,58,97,000	10,21,358	...
Bezwada extn. (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	7,714	7,200	367	343	1,15,244	1 21,000	5,756	...	2,08,007	2,15,000	6,993	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	4 08,303	3 36 000	810	667	61 52 521	60,35,000	..	1,17,521	1,17,27,660	1,18,97,000	1,69,340	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,235	1,271	5,28 951	5 15,000	428	405	94,05,244	1,05,53,000	11,47,756	..	1,32,49,535	1,52,62,000	20,12,465	...
East Indian (incldg. South Behar)	673	739	2,086	2,130	15 77 698	16,71 000	756	784	2,78 13 050	2,91,17,000	13,03,950	..	4,67,47,013	4,89,47,000	21,99,987	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1 569	1,569	10,68 904	10,20,000	681	650	1 37,80 582	1,39,30,000	1,49,418	...	2,81,30,674	2,67,06,000	..	14,24,674
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	23,519	36,100	196	287	3,62,408	5,44,000	1,81,592	...	5,60,409	10,38,000	4,77,591	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,87,864	1 98,000	206	217	28,90,582	31,27,000	2,36,418	...	49,75,274	60,15,000	10,39,726	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,52,189	2,47,000	298	292	51,62,970	53,36,000	1,73,030	...	85,83,077	92,24,000	6,40,923	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (a)	...	...	...	49	...	1,500	...	31		16,600	16,600	...	...	16,600	16,600	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,17,668	1,06,000	238	214	22,44 196	20,39,000	...	2 05,156	50,47,341	36,25,000	...	14,22,341
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	7,185	6,000	120	100	1,21,162	1,15,000	...	6,162	2,20,393	1,91,000	...	29,393
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,395	3,499	11,53 303	11,30,000	340	323	2,10,68,477	2,38,42,000	27,73,523	...	3,68,02,299	4,02,59,000	34,56,701	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	3,22,325	2 83,000	260	220	53,45,296	50,06,000	..	3,39,296	95,00,186	91,39,000	...	3,61,186
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,735	6,500	179	203	1,24,189	1,17,000	...	7,189	2,08,658	2,15,000	6,342	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam Bengal (incldg. Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	84,947	98,700	110	128	14,83,866	18 26 000	3,42,134	..	22,02,901	27,58,000	5,55,099	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,81,969	2,50,000	210	187	51,83,886	51,21,000		62,886	92,29,724	90,67,000	..	1,62,724
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	14,955	9,800	121	79	2,87,147	2 99,000	11,853	..	4,51,199	5,43,000	91,801	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	28,644	32,000	143	160	5,22,055	4,74,000	...	48,055	9,23,558	9,24,000	442	...
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,114	4,700	242	276	1,13,793	1,08 000	...	5,793	2,13,036	2,11,000	...	2,036
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	896	800	53	47	11,898	11,600	...	298	20,063	23,000	2,937	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	6,13,109	5,14,000	320	269	97,82,329	87,16,000	...	10,66,329	1,68,57,438	1,65,64,000	...	2,93,438
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,26,475	2,14,000	201	189	49,01,777	49,12,000	10,223	...	83,43,566	85,69,000	2,25,434	..
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	14,085	9,800	142	99	2,29,386	2,10,000	...	19,386	3,90,705	3,86,000	...	4,705
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,150	7,600	85	70	1,89,737	1,83,000	...	6,737	3,11,512	3,09,000	...	2,512
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,97 964	1,72,000	170	148	29,60,262	30,01,000	40,738	...	54,20,103	56,20,000	1,99,897	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	846	1,500	26	45	13,213	19,500	6,287	...	13,213	28,800	15,587	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	1,482	900	34	21	14,701	21,500	6,799	...	22,686	34,900	12,214	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	34,913	45,400	118	153	7,04,605	6,72,000	...	32,605	11,70,988	11,66,000	...	4,988
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	1,72,565	1,56,000	305	255	20,60,262	21,61,000	1,00,738	...	37,62,977	39,83,000	2,20,023	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	11,730	16,500	199	280	3,59,079	3,27,000		32,079	5,67,127	5,63,000	...	4,127
Morappur-Dharmapuri (b)	...	...	...	19	...	600	...	32	...	13,500	13,500	...	...	22,900	22,900	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	885	1,000	34	38	(c) 6,259	16,500	10,241	...	(c)6,259	30,500	24,241	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	[illegible]	55	30	32	1,543	1,600	51	50	30,954	31,700	746	...	48,933	55,600	6,667	...
[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	340	442	13 13 77 552	13 [illegible],000	54,3[illegible],348	...	23,07,9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...

All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge. Amritsar-Patti (d)	...	...	...	15	...	1,100	...	73	...	7,800	7,800	...	...	7,800	7,800	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	11,191	8,100	98	71	1,83,331	1,86,000	2,669	...	3,64,379	3,87,000	22,612	...
Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	3,943	12,500	27	84	1,12,289	1,43,000	30,711	...	2,10,192	3,03,000	92,808	.
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	41,102	39,100	254	241	7,92,845	7,20,000	...	72,845	13,08,485	12,45,000	...	63,485
Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,971	1,300	123	81	28,631	26,400	..	2,231	43,317	46,200	2,883	...
Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,174	3,100	317	310	73,477	70,200	...	3,277	1,23,052	1,29,000	5,948	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	14,082	10,800	178	137	2,36,103	2,26,000	...	10,103	3,33,521	4,00,000	66,479	...
Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	776	3,300	23	97	43,975	42,100	...	1,875	1,02,217	98,600	...	3,617
Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	89,438	78,[illegible]00	267	234	14,63,115	14,34,000	..	29,115	26,07,813	25,84,000	...	23,813
Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	2,696	2,500	84	74	48,327	53,700	5,373	...	1,04,625	1,10,000	5,375	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	23,163	18,300	216	171	4,16,502	6,74,000	...	42,502	7,35,394	6,77,000	...	58,394
Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	76,450	60,700	180	143	12,69,872	11,55,000	...	1,14,872	20,71,346	22,19,000	1,47,654	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	6,261	12,200	81	79	40,570	2,49,000	2,08,430		41,080	3,97,000	3,55,920	...
Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	22,785	16,800	147	108	2,52,766	2,60,000	7,234	...	5,45,923	5,33,000	...	7,923
Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	6,756	7,200	307	327	1,11,751	1,18,000	6,249	...	2,06,775	2,22,000	15,225	...
3' 3⅜" gauge. Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1 927	1,500	57	44	30,347	33,400	3,053	...	60,479	63,000	2,521	...
Ahmedabad-Prantij	61	71	55	55	3,797	3,900	69	71	58,010	64,800	6 790	...	1,15,062	1,35,000	19,938	...
Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1,61,[illegible]28	1,61,000	179	173	20,51,111	25,12,000	4,60,889	...	37,51,998	45,41,000	7,89,002	...
Bengal Dooars	239	200	36	36	8,357	9,800	232	272	1,75,358	1,61,000	...	14,358	2,44,846	2,51,000	6,154	...
" extensions	93	87	117	117	11,907	14,100	102	121	2,10,702	2,02,000	...	8,702	3,12,878	3,41,000	28,122	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	41,999	31,700	126	95	5,64,221	5,87,000	22,779	...	10,92,206	11,84,000	91,794	...
Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,268	2,300	33	61	26,531	40,300	13 769	..	49,032	72,000	22,968	...
Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,117	1,100	53	52	18,138	19,700	1,562	...	31,149	43,100	11,951	...
Dibru-Sadiya	246	235	7[illegible]	78	17,600	18,700	220	240	3,81 945	3,83,000	1,055	...	6,12,329	6,35,000	22,671	...
Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	8 418	6 800	63	51	1,4[illegible] 540	1,50 000	3,460	..	2,92,783	3,21,000	28,217	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	50,757	45 500	129	116	7,71,931	7,98,000	26,069	..	17,82,903	17,45,000	...	37,903
Jaipur	53	55	32	32	980	800	31	25	(e)956	19,400	18,414	...	(e) 986	38,900	37,914	..
Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	2,654	1,500	49	28	49,149	51,300	2,151	...	88,486	93,300	4,814	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	2,817	2,300	61	50	59 382	59,500	118	...	1,06,089	1,13,000	6,911	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	54,783	40,700	77	57	10,25,000	10,58,000	33,000	...	16,49,480	20,14,000	3,64,520	...
Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	2,647	3,200	91	110	54,419	63,400	8,981	...	1,03,680	1,07,000	3,320	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5,521	3,800	61	42	1,10,09[illegible]	99,300	...	10,794	1,92,488	1,99,000	6,512	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	5,749	5,700	113	111	92,582	1,13,000	20,418	...	1,35,956	1,63,000	27,044	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	14,680	13,700	223	208	2,61,403	2,66,000	4,597	...	4,32,393	4,50,000	17,607	...
" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	..	6,000	...	94	...	1,22,000	1,22,000	...	...	2,16,000	2,16,000	...
Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	7,951	7,200	122	111	1,38,598	1,39,000	402	...	2,43,595	2,46,000	2,405	...
Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	5,842	4,100	87	61	80,849	76,700	...	4,149	1,39,937	1,54,000	14,063	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	8,111	9,500	121	142	1,49,387	1,51,000	1,613	...	2,61,788	2,85,000	23,212	...
2' 6" gauge. Barsi	143	173	29	48	2,956	4,600	102	96	61,043	73,900	12,[illegible]57	...	1,35,989	1,17,000	...	18,989
Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	4,905	2 900	144	85	46,754	59,800	13,046	..	80,119	1,02,000	21,881	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	6,318	6,600	67	70	96,838	1,10 000	13,162	...	2,21,233	2,38,000	16,767	...
Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1,334	1,100	36	30	17,275	18,400	1,125	...	36,879	38,000	1,121	...
2' 0" gauge. Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	365	51	51	17,600	18,000	345	353	3,70,012	3,57,000	...	13,012	6,43,793	6,55,000	11,207	...
TOTAL	124	131	5 377	5,586	7 57,083	7 05,300	141	125	1,21,22,159	1,28,54,100	7,31,941	..	2,16,16,675	2,39,23,900	23,07,225	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,[illegible]06	28,389	85,93,081	83,08,500	3[illegible]9	293	14,34,[illegible]9,711	14,96,70,000	61,70,289		25,24,08,831	26,34,[illegible]9,200	1,10,20,369	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(c) From 18th September 1905.

(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) Opened from 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1906.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 12th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1906.

No. 1025.—The services of Captain F. H Watling, M B, I.M S (Bengal), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2 Captain Watling was employed under the Government of Bengal from the 16th October 1905 to the 31st October 1906.

The 7th December 1906

No. 1027—The services of Colonel P H. Benson M B, I M S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 4th November 1906.

SANITARY.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 2142—Lieutenant Colonel F. Wyville Thomson, M B., I M S (Bengal), is placed on special duty at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 1574—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. G. Sale, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 1579.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mian Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, Barrister at-Law, to officiate as a temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, *vice* the Honourable Mr. C. W. Chitty.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th December 1906.

No. 532.—The Reverend J Johnstone Wright, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 28th November 1906

The 6th December 1906.

No. 535—The Reverend E W P Keeling, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 31st August 1906.

The 7th December 1906

No. 538—The Reverend P H Chapman, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 14th December 1906.

H H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1906.

No. 1990—140—9.—In supersession of Notification No. 1099, dated 9th July 1906, Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India Department, is granted 3 months' privilege leave combined with furlough on private affairs for 11 months, with effect from the 1st November 1906.

No. 1994—164—2.—Captain A. Mears, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, combined with furlough for 9 months and 7 days, under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd October 1906.

FAMINE.

The 5th December 1906.

No. 2354—34—5.—The services of Captain J. R. J. Tyrell, M.B., I.M.S., lately employed on temporary famine duty in Ajmer-Merwara are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1906.

METEOROLOGY.

The 7th December. 1906.

No. 2634—49—4.—Mr. G. C. Simpson, is appointed to be Imperial Meteorologist in the Imperial Meteorological Department, with effect from the 24th November 1906.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1906.

No. 171.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 65, dated 26th February 1901, Mr. W. H. Scott, Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Mysore, is, on reversion to Government service, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 172.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 103, dated the 21st July 1906, the services of Lieutenant L. V. Bond, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 15th October 1906.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd December 1906.

No. 2885-G.—Major A. L. Duke, Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class,

and is posted as Political Agent in Bikaner, with effect from the 10th September 1906, and until the date of his relief by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. M. Stewart.

The 5th December 1906.

No. 2893-G.—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted on return from furlough as Resident in Mewar.

The 6th December 1906.

No. 2896-G.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Inglis, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

No. 2900-G.—*Corrigendum.*—In notification No. 2651-G., dated the 6th November 1906, placing Lieutenant A. J. H. Grey, on special duty in Simla *for* "13th October" *read* "20th October."

No. 2909-G.—Lieutenant Colonel P. J. Melvill, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 19th November 1906, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2910-G.—Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with effect from the 19th November 1906, and until further orders.

No. 2913-G.—Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 4827-I.B.—Mr. J. H. Cox, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Excise Commissioner for Central India and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th November 1906.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 2923-G.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 5th November 1906, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2925-G.—Captain R. W. E. Knollys, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th December 1906, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 2928-G.—The undermentioned officer passed an Examination according to the Lower Standard in Persian, on the 24th April 1906:—

Captain de Vere Condon, Indian Medical Service.

No. 2931-G.—Captain C. E. Bruce, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year and three months, with effect from the 6th November 1906, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 4870-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1159-I.A., dated 5th May 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of all previous rules on the subject:—

Rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition.

1. In these rules the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Kinds of stamps.

2. (1) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely: —

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

(2) The adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall be those of British manufacture; all other stamps shall be of the same pattern as may from time to time be in use in the territories of Mysore and shall be only such as have been purchased from the Resident's treasury or from a licensed vendor in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, appointed under the orders of the Collector.

CHAPTER II.

OF IMPRESSED STAMPS.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange.

3. A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

4. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper on which the necessary stamp has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

5. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

"The proper officer."

6. The Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is empowered to affix and impress labels, and he shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

7. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

8. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument as is referred to in rule 7 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

9. Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India or the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in the said Civil and Military Station shall be stamped with the impressed labels.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Bills of exchange.

10. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

11. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under article No. 62 (*a*) of Schedule 1 to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Transfer Stamp, Mysore," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

12. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna" or "Half Anna" as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half Anna" and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.

Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.

13. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say :—

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

(*a*) Transfer of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Transfer Stamp, Mysore."

(*b*) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the word "Notarial Stamp, Mysore."

(*c*) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped :

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

15. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, Mysore, for destruction.

Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

16. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under section 55 of Act.

17. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Resident in Mysore.

Rewards.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in rule 7(i) of the rules.

	Number of Article in Schedule 1 of the Act.
(*a*) Administration bonds	2
(*b*) Affidavits	4
(*c*) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(*d*) Articles of Association of a Company	10

	Number of Article in Schedule 1 of the Act.
(e) Articles of Clerkship	11
(f) Bills of lading	14
(g) Charter parties	20
(h) Declarations of trust	64 A
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of moveable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(l) Mortgages of crops	41
(m) Notes of protest by Masters of ships	44
(n) Policies of insurance	47
(o) Revocations of trust	64 B
(p) Share warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November, 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Transfer Stamp, Mysore" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(q) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in rule 7 (2) of the rules.

(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	...
(c) Awards	12
(d) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	13 (b) and (c).
(e) Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 and 57.
(f) Certificates of sale	18
(g) Composition deeds	22
(h) Conveyances	23
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	46 A
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46 B
(m) Instruments of exchange	31
(n) Instruments of gift	33
(o) Instruments of partition	45
(p) Leases	35
(q) Letters of license	38
(r) Mortgage deeds	40
(s) Powers of attorney	48
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
(u) Releases	55
(v) Settlements	58
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d), and (e), of Schedule 1 of the Act	62 (c), (d) and (e).

No. 4871-*I.B.*—Whereas it is expedient to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, is pleased to make the following law :—

Short title. 1. (1) This Law may be called the Secunderabad Cantonment and the Residency Bazars Motor-vehicles Law, 1906.

Extent. (2) It shall extend to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, inclusive of the area hitherto known as the Contingent Station of Bolarum, and to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

Commencement. (3) It shall come into force on the 15th January 1907.

Definitions. 2. (1) "Motor-vehicle" shall include all vehicles propelled by mechanical means on ordinary roads, other than such vehicles or classes of vehicle as the Resident at Hyderabad may, by notification published in *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, exempt.

(2) "Resident" shall mean the Resident at Hyderabad for the time being.

(3) "Registering Authority" shall mean the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad and the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or such other officer or officers as the Resident may appoint either by name or by virtue of their office in this behalf.

Reckless driving.

3. Whoever drives a motor-vehicle recklessly or negligently or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the nature, condition, and use of the road and to the amount of traffic which actually is at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, on the road, may on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to double the amount of fine.

Duty to stop in case of accident.

4. (1) Where any accident occurs to any person, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle, or to any horse or vehicle in charge of any person, or to any property, owing to the presence of a motor-vehicle on the road, whoever is in charge of such motor-vehicle shall stop and, if required, give his name and address and also the name and address of the owner of such motor-vehicle.

(2) Any voluntary breach of sub-section (1) may on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to double the amount of fine. This punishment will be in addition to any other punishment to which such person may be liable under any other section of this Law or of any other law for the time being in force.

Driving without license.

5. (1) Whoever drives a motor-vehicle without a license granted for the purpose under sub-section (2) or under any enactment other than this law in force for the time being in any part of British India or in the Hyderabad State or employs to drive a motor-vehicle any person who is not licensed may on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to double the amount of fine.

Grant of license.

(2) A license to drive a motor-vehicle shall in the places to which this Law applies be granted by the Registering Authority to any person over the age of eighteen years applying for it who is not physically disqualified or disqualified under section 9, and who has satisfied the Registering Authority that he has gained efficiency in driving a motor-vehicle, on payment of a fee of two rupees and the decision of the Registering Authority on this point shall be final.

Payment of fees to the Local Funds.

(3) The Registering Authority shall from time to time, and in each case within a month of the time when such fees are collected, pay to the credit of the Cantonment Fund in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or to the credit of the Residency Bazar Fund in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars as the case may be, the amount of the fees received by him for licenses granted by him under sub-section (2).

Duration and renewal of license.

6. (1) Every license shall remain in force for a period of twelve months from the 1st January of each year, but shall be renewable and the same provisions shall apply to the renewal of the license as apply to the grant thereof.

Period of registration.

(2) The year of registration shall commence on the 1st day of January of each year, and every registration made on any date within such year of registration shall be in force to the end thereof and no longer.

Production of license.

7. The driver of a motor-vehicle shall produce his licens upon demand by any Police officer above the rank of constable.

License not transferable.

8. The holder of a license shall not lend it to, nor allow it to be used by, any other person.

Suspension and disqualification.

9. (1) Any Court by which any person is convicted of an offence under this Law, or of any offence in connection with the driving of a motor-vehicle,

(a) Where the person convicted holds a license to drive a motor-vehicle granted under section 5, sub-section (2), or under any enactment other than this law in force for the time being in any part of British India or in the Hyderabad State,

(i) may suspend such license for such time as it thinks fit and may also declare such person disqualified for obtaining a license for such further time after the expiration thereof as the Court thinks fit, and

(ii) shall cause particulars of the conviction and of any order of the Court made under this clause to be endorsed upon such license and shall also cause a copy of these particulars to be sent to the authority by which such license has been granted, and

(*b*) where the person convicted does not hold such a license, may declare him disqualified for obtaining a license for such time as the Court thinks fit.

Production of license for endorsement.

(*2*) Any person so convicted shall, if he holds such a license, produce it for endorsement within such period as the Court thinks fit to direct.

Effect of order under sub-section (1).

(*3*) A license suspended under sub-clause (i) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) shall during the period of suspension be of no effect and a person whose license is so suspended, or who is declared, under sub-clause (i) of clause (*a*), or under clause (*b*), of sub-section (1), to be disqualified for obtaining a license, shall during the period of suspension or disqualification be disqualified for obtaining a license.

Application by disqualified person.

(*4*) No person who is disqualified for obtaining a license, shall apply for, or obtain, a license, and no person whose license has been endorsed shall apply for, or obtain, a license without giving particulars of the endorsement; and any license held by a person who is so disqualified shall during the period of disqualification be of no effect.

Power of Resident to prohibit letting or plying for hire except under permit.

10. (*1*) The Resident may, by notification published in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*,* prohibit within any area or along any road specified in such notification the letting or plying for hire of any motor-vehicle, except under a permit granted by the Resident or by such officer, if any, as he may appoint in this behalf, subject to such general or special conditions as the Resident or such officer may see fit to prescribe.

(*2*) The grant of any such permit shall be at the absolute discretion of the Resident or of such officer, subject to the control of the Resident:

Provided that the grant of a permit under sub-section (1) shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another permit to any other person.

Power of Resident to make rules.

11. (*1*) The Resident may from time to time make rules for the regulation and control of motor-vehicles within the limits to which this law is made applicable or make from time to time such alterations in the rules as he from time to time may deem expedient.

(*2*) Every rule made under this section shall when published by the Resident in such manner as he may from time to time prescribe, have the force of law.

What rules may provide for.

12. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power the Resident may make rules under the foregoing section containing directions as to all or any of the following matters, *namely* :—

(*a*) the speed at which motor-vehicles may be driven,

(*b*) prescribing the form of application under section 5, sub-section (2) and the form of license to be granted under that sub-section,

(*c*) the displaying of numbers or names on motor-vehicles and the registration thereof,

(*d*) prohibiting the driving of motor-vehicles on footways, roads, streets, or other places where their use may be attended with danger to the public, or regulating the hours within which motor-vehicles may be driven, or the hours within which no vehicle other than a motor-vehicle may be driven on any such footway, road, street, or other place,

(*e*) the carrying and use of a horn, bell, or other instrument on motor-vehicles for giving audible and sufficient warning of their approach or position,

(*f*) the carrying of lights on motor-vehicles between sunset and sunrise and the description of such lights and the position in which they should be placed,

(*g*) the stoppage of motor-vehicles when required by the police for the regulation of traffic or for other reasonable purpose, and

(*h*) generally the prevention of danger or injury to persons, animals, vehicles, or property and the prevention of obstruction to traffic.

Local Authorities to post notices.

13. The Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Secunderabad Cantonment Authority within their respective areas:

(*a*) shall for the purpose of giving effect to any rule of local application made under section 12, clause (*a*) or (*d*) post notices in conspicuous places on or near the footway, road, street, or in or near the place to which such rule refers, and

(*b*) may erect sign-posts denoting dangerous corners, cross-roads, and precipitous places where sign-posts appear to them to be necessary.

Breach of section or rule.

14. Any breach of section 7 or section 8 or sub-section (2) or (4) of section 9 or of any rule made under section 11 may on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to double the amount.

15 (1) Any police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of section 7, or section 8 or sub-section 2 or 4 of section 9, or of any rule made under section 11, if the name and residence of such person be unknown to such officer and cannot be ascertained by him then and there

Arrest of offender without warrant

(2) When any such arrest has been made, the provisions of section 57, sub-sections (2) and (3), and sections 60 to 63 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 shall apply

16 Any breach of any prohibition made, or of any condition of any permit granted under section 10, sub-section (1) may on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to five hundred rupees

Breach of prohibition made or condition of permit granted under section 10

17 Offences under this Law shall be triable by the District Magistrate or by any Magistrate of the first Class within whose jurisdiction any such offence may have been committed

Offences by whom triable

18 Nothing in this Law shall affect any liability whatever, whether civil or criminal, of the driver or owner of a motor-vehicle arising from any other enactment or otherwise

Saving of liability

No. 4641-E. C.—The following notification which was published on page 7109 of the *London Gazette* for October 23 1906, is re-published for general information

Foreign Office,
October 20, 1906.

A Despatch has been received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio enclosing an official translation of the Regulations and Supplementary Rules for the control of residents in Kwantung, issued by the Government of Kwantung

The translation is as follows —

REGULATIONS

ART 1.—The term ' Residents" in the present Regulations signifies persons who visit or reside in Kwantung

ART. 2.—Any person who establishes his residence in Kwantung shall report the fact, within five days to the Civil Administration Office or its Branch office concerned, stating his name, domicile (or nationality in the case of a foreigner) status, calling age and whether he is the head or a member, inmate or employé of a family, as well as the locality of his residence. A similar notice shall be given when any person has changed his residence.

The aforesaid notice shall be made in the case of a member or inmate of a family or household and in the case of an employé by his employer

ART 3—Foreigners (excepting Chinese) shall be permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property only within the town limits of Tairen and Port Arthur

ART 4.—When a birth or death or change in residence or other matters relating to family register or in matters whereof notice is required to be made occurs in the family or household of a resident notice shall be given within five days to the Civil Administration Office or its Branch Office concerned, by the head or a member of such family or household

ART, 5—If any resident is deemed likely to injure public tranquillity or morals, the Chief of the Civil Administration Office concerned may prohibit his residence within the jurisdiction limits of the Government of Kwantung for a period of more than one year and not exceeding three years

ART. 6—Any person who has been prohibited his residence in Kwantung shall leave within five days the jurisdiction limits of the Government of Kwantung If, however, proper reason is found to exist for his inability to leave within the prescribed period, the Chief of the Administration Office concerned may grant him temporary suspension of the prohibition, receiving or not receiving from him a reasonable money security

ART. 7—If any person to whom temporary suspension has been granted as in the preceding Article again behaves within the prescribed period in such a manner as to fall under Art. 5 the suspension granted shall be cancelled and the security confiscated.

ART. 8—If any person who has been prohibited his residence in Kwantung, is found to have remarkably ameliorated his conduct, the Chief of the Civil Administration Office concerned may at any time cancel his prohibition

ART 9.—If any person who has been prohibited his residence in Kwantung has any objection to the prohibition, he may, within three days from the day on which he was so prohibited, apply to the Governor-General through the Chief of the Civil Administration Office concerned for a countermand of the prohibition.

Even in such case the execution of the order of prohibition shall not be suspended.

ART. 10.—Any person who violates Art. 2 or 4 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty *yen* or to detention or a police fine.

ART. 11.—If any person does not leave within the period prescribed for his leaving or within the term of temporary suspension granted him or returns before the prescribed period of prohibition expires, he shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred *yen*.

ART. 12.—Necessary rules besides the provisions of the present Regulations shall be established by the Chief of Civil Administration Office.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

In regard to the residence and travel of Russian subjects, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being.

The present Regulations shall take effect from the date of publication.

The Regulations for the control of vessels sailing to and from Talien Wan and of residents in Kwantung, Military Ordinance issued on the 7th September, 1905, and the Detailed Rules for the Operation of those Regulations, Ordinance No. 1 of the Civil Administration Office of Kwantung, are hereby rescinded.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1906.

No. 6755-*E.O.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 26th of October 1906,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in class II, and

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

Messrs. A. Newmarch and V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class II,

Mr. O. J. Sykes to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th of October 1906,

Mr. O. J. Sykes to revert to class V and

Mr. C. O. Slacke to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th of November 1906,

Mr. C. F. Cowie to revert to class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 7th of November 1906,

Mr. P. G. Jacob to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to revert to class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th of November 1906,

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to revert to class III, and

Mr. J. Prasad to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date,

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in class II, and

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to class III, of Accountants General,

Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to class I, of the Enrolled List.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 6866-*E.O.*—The services of Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st of December 1906.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1906.

No. 1788-Accts.—Mr. L I. Kalberer, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st December 1906.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th December 1906

No. 1804-Accts.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:

Lieutenant H R. von D. Hardinge, 97th Deccan Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, for one year

Pension service 9th year commenced 7th May 1906

W. S. MEYER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.
POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1906.

No. 9488-113—In continuation of the Notification in this Department, No 7349-246, dated the 18th September 1906, the following appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th November 1906.—

Mr. W. T. van Someren, Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, to act in the first grade of Deputy Postmasters General during the absence on leave of Mr O'Shea or until further orders.

Mr. Knox Homan, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, to continue to act in that grade, *vice* Mr. van Someren officiating in the 1st grade

Mr. H. Tulloch, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, to act in the 3rd grade of Deputy Postmaster General, *vice* Mr. Homan.

RAILWAYS.

The 5th December 1906

No. 9555—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135, clause (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Krishnagiri Union, under the Hosur Taluk Board, in the Salem District, with effect from 1st January 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 6th December 1906.

No. 9557—4.—The following Order in Council dated the 22nd October 1906 is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 22nd day of October, 1906.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

PRIME MINISTER	LORD CHAMBERLAIN
LORD PRESIDENT	LORD SUFFIELD.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is (amongst other things) enacted that where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the examination of and grant of Certificates of Competency to persons intending to act as Masters, Mates or Engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade report to His Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient with the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and that the Certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Act and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, His Majesty may, by Order in Council—

1. Declare that the said Certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Act;
2. Declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Act which relate to Certificates of Competency granted under that Act shall apply to the Certificates referred to in the said Order;
3. Impose such conditions and make such regulations with respect to the said Certificates and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation and suspension thereof as His Majesty may think fit, and impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of those conditions and regulations :

And that upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid the Order shall, as from the date of the publication or any later date mentioned in the Order, take effect as if it were enacted by Parliament:

And whereas at the coming into operation of the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, there were in force the Orders in Council of the 9th day of May 1891 and the 23rd day of November 1893 hereinafter mentioned, being orders in Council made under enactments repealed by the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and it was provided by the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that Orders in Council so made should remain in force as if made or granted under the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:

And whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is further provided that His Majesty may, by Order in Council, revoke, alter or add to any Order in Council made under the Merchant Shipping Acts :

And whereas by the said Order in Council of the 9th day of May 1891, it was declared *inter alia* that Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by certain Authorities therein named and described in the case of the several British Possessions therein mentioned to persons intending to act as therein mentioned on board British ships should be of the same force as if they had been granted under the Acts relating to merchant shipping :

And whereas by the said Order last mentioned the regulations set out in the Schedule A. thereto with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency were imposed and made and it was declared that the regulations set out in the said Schedule A. thereto should apply to all Colonial Certificates of Competency that might theretofore have been or should thereafter be granted:

And whereas by the said Order in Council of the 23rd day of November 1893, it was declared that Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Marine Board of Victoria from and after the 21st day of December 1888 as therein mentioned should be of the same force as if they had been granted under the Acts relating to merchant shipping and should be subject to the same conditions and regulations as are set out in Schedule A. to the said Order in Council of the 9th day of May 1891 :

And whereas by the provisions of the Navigation (Amendment) Act, 1899, passed by the Legislature of New South Wales and by the provisions of the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1903, passed by the Legislature of New Zealand certain changes were made in the

Authorities authorised by the said Legislatures respectively to grant Colonial Certificates of Competency in those Possessions respectively and other similar changes may be made by the Legislature of the British Possessions referred to in the said Orders in Council with regard to the Authorities authorised to grant such Certificates in such several Possessions:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is expedient that the said Orders in Council should be so altered as to apply to Certificates of Competency granted by the proper Authority for the time being in the British Possessions mentioned in the said Orders in Council:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of His Privy Council, is hereby pleased:—

To declare that the Colonial Certificates of Competency granted or to be hereafter granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Administrator, Head of the Government, Minister, Board, Body or Corporation of or in any British Possession mentioned in the said Orders in Council for the time being authorised by the Legislature or Legislative Authority of such Possession to grant Colonial Certificates of Competency (hereinafter called "the proper authority") from and after the respective dates in the case of the several Possessions with reference to the several kinds of Certificate in the said Orders in Council mentioned shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and shall be subject to the same conditions and regulations as are set out in Schedule A. to the said Order in Council of the 9th day of May 1891 and the said Orders in Council shall be read and construed as if the proper authority had been originally mentioned therein in the case of each such Possession in lieu of the Authority in each case actually named and described therein.

A. W. FITZROY.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th December 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 632.—The following appointments are made in the reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Jemadars.

Suchet Singh of the Gurdaspur District.

Sultan Ali of the Sialkot District.

NATIVE ARMY.

35th Scinde Horse

No. 633.—Jemadar Muhammad Hayat Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 151 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 2nd November 1904.

46th Punjabis.

No. 634.—Jemadar Hayat Khan, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 1013 of 1904, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th October 1904.

112th Infantry.

No. 635.—Jemadar Kasi Ram, appointed on probation in Military Department Notification No. 204 dated 10th March 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st November 1904.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Promotions and Reversions.

No. 636.—Major E. Waller, on proceeding on combined leave, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade, with staff pay at R500 a month.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor to officiate in the 2nd grade, with staff pay at R600 a month *vice* Major W. C. C. Leslie, officiating in the 1st grade, with effect from the 5th November 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 637.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 13th November 1906, pages 7632 to 7634.

India Office,
13th November, 1906.

The KING has approved of the following promotions among Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Melliss, V.C., 109th Infantry. Dated 23rd July 1906.

Dated 11th August, 1906.

John Joseph Cronin, Supernumerary List.
Edward Grey, Supply and Transport Corps.
George Crane Cawood, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Algernon George Peyton, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Edward Edmonstone Couper, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Henry Lowry Barnwell Acton, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Francis Charles Grant, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Dated 16th August, 1906.

George Alexander Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 31st December, 1905.

William Augustus Bailey, 36th Sikhs.

Dated 13th July, 1906.

Arthur Pemberton How, 77th Moplah Rifles.

Dated 22nd August, 1906.

Frederick William Bagshawe, Military Accounts Department.
Francis John Deloraine Henslowe, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Frederick Charles Rampini, Supply and Transport Corps.
Hugh Frederic Archie Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Frederick Hugo Pigou, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Alan Playfair, Supernumerary List.
John Holberton Whitehead, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Frederick William Barton Gray, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lionel Arthur Watson, 31st Punjabis.
John Lewis Randolph Gordon, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
William George Cooper, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Henry Lawrence Anderson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Denys Brooke Blakeway, Supernumerary List.
Alfred Colyer Ralph, 8th Rajputs.
Orlando George Gunning, 35th Sikhs.
John Alexander Stewart, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
James Knighton Condon, Political Employ.
Thomas Williams Lightfoot, 8th Rajputs.
Frederick George Clinton Humfrey, 12th Cavalry.
Henry Perceval Ainslie (provisionally), 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
George Henry Bell, 27th Punjabis.
Alfred Ralph Nethersole, 77th Moplah Rifles.
Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, C.I.E., D.S.O., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
William Henry Francis Basevi, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Dated 12th September, 1906.

Roderick George Macpherson, 41st Dogras.
Frederick John Fraser (provisionally), 33rd Punjabis.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st March, 1906.

Hugh Miller, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Dated 24th March, 1906.

Edward Arthur Elphinstone-Dalrymple, 117th Mahrattas.

Dated 4th August, 1906.

John Cavendish Freeland, 35th Sikhs.
Robert Nicolas, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Laurence Balfour Cloete, 37th Dogras.
Robert Crooks Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis.
Claud Duncan Hitchins, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Philip Howell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
William Leigh Maxwell, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluchistan Light Infantry.
Wilfrid Francis Seymour Casson, 27th Light Cavalry.
Bertrand Richard Moberly, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).
Mervyn Robert Howe Webber, 3rd Skinner's Horse.
Ralph Mackie, 64th Pioneers.
Charles John Bruce Hay, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
Thomas Campbell Burke, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Cyril Norman Macmullen, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Thomas MacCallum Nicholson 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
William Patrick Miller Sargent, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Patrick Neil Craigie, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Reginald Hugh Anderson 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite, Political Employ.
Bertram Charles Fellows, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles
Robert Charles Byam Yates, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
William George Broughton Ischia Hawley. 28th Light Cavalry.
Vernon Percy-Smith, 20th Deccan Horse.
Frederick George Edward Lumb, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles
Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse, Political Employ.
Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Bazett Colvin Graham, 1st Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
John Carysfort Loch, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
Alan Moir Graham, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, Political Employ.
Clement Arthur Milward, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Percy Macclesfield Heath, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Dated 8th September, 1906.

John Clementi, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
Lindsay Eliott Lumley Burne, 92nd Punjabis.
Eustace Ball Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse.
John Henry Woodside Morgan, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.
James Pearson Stockley, Meywar Bhil Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Harold Souther Stewart, 17th Cavalry, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 2nd August 1906, but to rank from 4th February, 1902.

Lieutenant Paul Lupus Leared, 117th Mahrattas, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 22nd July, 1906, but to rank from 28th November, 1903.

Lieutenant John Vincent Meetkerke Biscoe, 107th Pioneers, from the York and Lancaster Regiment Dated 8th July, 1906, but to rank from 10th April, 1904

Lieutenant William John Hopkins Ralston, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, from the West India Regiment. Dated 17th June, 1906, but to rank from 3rd December, 1904.

Lieutenant Kenneth Frederick Woolhouse, 117th Mahrattas, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th July, 1906, but to rank from 17th March, 1906

Second Lieutenant Wilfred Arthur Selwyn de Gale, 5th Cavalry, from the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. Dated and to rank from 7th August, 1906

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants

Dated 9th April, 1906.

Alexander Henderson Burn, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Walter Thyne, 90th Punjabis.

Dated 10th May, 1906.

Harry Ben Le Despencer Tree, 112th Infantry.

Dated 2nd June, 1906.

James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis

William John Bovill, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Thomas Gustave Patrick Savage, 90th Punjabis

Alistair Dudley Gunn, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Edward Charles Lentaigne, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Maurice Claud Raymond, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Frederick Lawrence Gore, 113th Infantry.

Patrick Alexander Allan, 66th Punjabis.

Dated 4th June, 1906.

Donald Macintyre, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

John Douglas Crawford, 89th Punjabis

To be Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant George Herbert Pinston, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; from the Manchester Regiment Dated 29th June 1906, but to rank from 4th June 1904.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th January, 1906.

Vivian Boase Bennett, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Dated 28th July, 1906.

Thomas Arthur Granger, M.B.

Harold John Kinnahan Bamfield.

John Wemyss Grant, M.B.

Arthur Henry Moorhead, M.B

William Davey Hayward, M.B.

William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff, M.B

Charles Ross Pearce, M.B.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 31st August 1906.

Robert Kelsall, M.B.

John Hay Burgess, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Charles Hildred Brodribb, M.B.
John McCallum Anderson Macmillan, M.B.
Clifford Allchin Gill.
William Edward James Tuohy.
Terence Francis Owens.
Richard Francis Steel, M.B.
George Francis Innes Harkness.
Arthur Charles Ingram, M.D.
Gordon William Maconachie, M.B.
Ernest William Charles Bradfield, M.B.
Alexander William Montgomery Harvey, M.B.
Charles Isherwood Brierley.
John Brown Dalzell Hunter, M.B.
Edward Temple Harris.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 1st August, 1906.

First-Class Assistant Surgeon Edwin Walter Fraser.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Dated 25th May, 1906.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne.

Assistant Commissaries with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries with the honorary rank of Captain.

Willie Cresswell Link.
Francis Naylor.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

William Hobbs.
James Park.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

To be Commissary.

Dated 29th July, 1904.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Frederick Richards (since retired).

The King has also approved of the retirement of the following Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth Francis Robert Burgess. Dated 18th September, 1906.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Montgomerie Nedham. Dated 29th October, 1906.
Major George James Cadell Hall. Dated 15th September, 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Mawson. Dated 14th July, 1906.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Walker Butler Boyd, F.R.C.S.I. Dated 30th June, 1906.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cobb. Dated 10th October, 1906.

ERRATUM.

The name of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Nathaniel Gregg is as here stated, and not as in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd June, 1906.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 638.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

15th November 1906.

Major George William Shafto Hawks, 99th Deccan Infantry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st December 1906.

Ambrose Upton Gledstanes, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Ernest Elborough Woodcock, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Herbert Ponsonby Watts, Supply and Transport Corps.
Edward Sambrooke John Anderson, 123rd Outram's Rifles (Military Accounts Department).
Alexander Gordon Lind, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Alfred Aquila Smith, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras.

No. 639.—Sub-Conductor Robert Coulter, Chief Warder Military Prison, Bangalore, to be Conductor; with effect from the 25th October 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 640.—No. 355, second class Senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar Kewal Kishun (*E*) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar.

No. 468, 1st class Hospital Assistant Jamiat Rae (*E*) to be Senior Hospital Assistant, second class, ranking as Jemadar.

Vice No. 166, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant Abdul Karim, ranking as Subadar, superannuated; with effect from the 20th September 1906.

Bombay Command.

No. 641.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants; with effect from the 15th September 1906:—

No. 312, George Julian Ferris.
No. 313, Dattatràya Ganga-dhar Kale.
No. 314, Hormasji Manekji Limboowalla.
No. 315, Shaikh Ghulam Mustafa.
No. 316, Fazl Ahmad.
No. 317, Ravishanker Gopalji Bhat.
No. 318, Shaikh Azimud-din Shaikh Ismail.
No. 319, Amulakhrai Kalianrai Oza.
No. 320, Jagan-nath Hari Godbale.
No. 321, Ramkrishna Anant Parab.
No. 322, Yeshwant Narayan Denskar.
No. 323, Shaikh Amarbhai Daudbhai.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 642.—The following promotions are made:—

4th Cavalry.

Duffadar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shib Sahai transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

(*E*) Passed in English.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Risaldar Purusottam Singh, to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Nizamud-din, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sultan Ahmad to be Ressaidar, and Kot Duffadar, Sultan Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Raza Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

3rd Brahmans.

Jemadar Gulzari Lal Misir to be Subadar, and Havildar Nand-Kumar Misir, to be Jemadar, *vice* Raghubir Tiwari transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

8th Rajputs.

Jemadars Badan Singh and Fateh Singh to be Subadars, and Havildars Jag-deo Singh and Sarju Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Nawal Singh and Dwarika Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

10th Jats.

Jemadar Hari Ram to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Raje Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Har-nath transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd November 1906.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Badhawa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mota Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pooran Singh, resigned; with effect from the 1st September 1906.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ali Haidar to be Subadar, supernumerary to the establishment, and to remain seconded while employed with the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles; with effect from the 17th January 1906.

41st Dogras.

Havildar-Major Atra to be Jemadar, *vice* Arjun, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th July 1906

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)

Havildar Anokh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906

62nd Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Narain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narain Singh promoted; with effect from the 10th September 1906

87th Punjabis

Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th November 1906.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Kana Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Bhagwant Prasad Tewari transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Bhim Sing Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Sing Thapa, dismissed the service; with effect from the 16th October 1906

Subadar Abiram Gurung, Bahadur, to be Subadar-Major *vice* Birbal Nagarkoti, Sardar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th October 1906.

Jemadar Jaichand Thakur to be Subadar, *vice* Abiram Gurung, Bahadur, promoted; with effect from the 24th October 1906

Jemadar Hiralal Rana to be Subadar, *vice* Dhanraj Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906

Havildar Harkabir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaichand Thakur promoted; with effect from the 24th October 1906.

Havildar Padamdhoz Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Perlad Gurung transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906, and Havildar Baburam Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Hiralal Rana promoted; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

In Army Department Notification No. 536 of 1906, *for* "Kana" *read* "Mana."

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 643.—The Honourable Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir James Austin Bourdillon resigned.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 644.—Richard Westmacott, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 16th October 1906.

United Provinces Light Horse.

No. 645.—The Honourable Sir James Digges La Touche, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel. Dated 1st January 1907.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 646—Major Charles Joseph Hallifax (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 27th February 1905.

Captain Herbert John Anstruther Bowden (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 17th February 1905.

Lieutenant John Francis Connolly (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 26th May 1905.

Lieutenant Arthur D'Orville Smithe, to be Captain, *vice* Davison transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 29th October 1906.

Julian North, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Greenwood transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 29th October 1906.

Frederick Archibald Leslie Jones, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Wright promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Lieutenant Herbert Richard Smith resigns his commission. Dated 1st November 1906.

Second Lieutenant Horace Graham Wyatt, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Smith resigned. Dated 1st November 1906.

Guy Thomas Wright, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Smithe promoted. Dated 9th November 1906.

William Angelo, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Rylands promoted. Dated 9th November 1906.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 647.—Surgeon Lieutenant Edward Albert Houseman, to be Surgeon Captain. Dated 1st November 1906.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 648.—Gilbert Henry Smyth, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st November 1906.

Henry Vere Shirley Dillon, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 5th November 1906.

Second Lieutenant Walter Charles Abel, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 7th November 1906.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 649.—The Honourable Sir James Digges La Touche, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel. Dated 1st January 1907.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 650.—Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, C.S.I., I.C.S., resigns his commission. Dated 23rd October 1906.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 651.—Second Lieutenant Cyril Tedman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Trimming promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

Second Lieutenant Jocelyn Herbert Fanshawe, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson promoted. Dated 1st November 1906.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 652.—Lieutenant Frederick William Woodward Hanson (supernumerary list) resigns his commission. Dated 17th December 1906.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 653.—Second Lieutenant William Marlow Turner, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 25th October 1906.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 654.—John Arthur Graham, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cox promoted. Dated 6th March 1906.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 655.—Second Lieutenant Lewis Hay Irving Bell, to be Captain to complete the establishment. Dated 22nd October 1906.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 656.—Andrew Custance Carr, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Marsh deceased. Dated 17th January 1906.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 657.—Captain Robert Tyndall Gibbs resigns his commission. Dated 9th October 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th December 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 1st and 7th December 1906.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	2nd Lieutenant Edward Charles Croil Lloyd.	3rd December 1906.	Agra	...	...
6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.	Lieutenant Godfrey Harry Shaw.	4th December 1906.	Lucknow	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 7th December 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a p.	
Frederick Deaves*	Conductor	Public Works Department	10th June 1906	Intestate	1,471 14 6	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.

* *Next-of-kin—Children* (1) Samuel Frederick Deaves, age 7 11/12 years.
(2) Ennice Winifred Deaves, age 6 1/12 years.
(3) Newton Philip Deaves, age 3 9/12 years.
Address—3, Creek Lane, Calcutta.

A. H BINGLEY, *Lieut-Col*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 7th December 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 111.—Captain J. H Lawrence-Archer R.A., Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance Factories (sub *pro tem*), with effect from the 21st October 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 112.—Lieutenant Colonel H. James, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Director of Contracts and Registration, with effect from 22nd November 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 65—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 21st August 1906, *vice* Commander W G Beauchamp, R I M, seconded —

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander C. R. Ford, R.I M.

To be Commander, 3rd grade

Lieutenant D. F. Vines, R I M.

LEAVE.

No. 66.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Sub-Lieutenant R. C. P. Price, R.I M. (m c), for two months

Assistant Engineer K. C. C. Sayer, R I M (p a), for three days

E. W. S K MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1906.

No. 267.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made for a 5' 6" gauge railway from Seraikala to Abbottabad, a distance of about 48 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction and will be known as the Kashmir Railway Survey (British Section).

The 4th December 1906.

No. 268.— Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted, under articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 10 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th January 1907 or subsequent date.

The 6th December 1906.

No. 269.—Mr. E. L. Scott, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the 2nd October 1906.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 270.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No 267, dated the 1st December 1906, Mr. H S Harington, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Kashmir Railway Survey (British Section).

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4798 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd December 1906 —

No 591 of 1906 —Robert Arbon, gentleman, of 21 Peckham road, London, S. E., England, and James Masters, commercial clerk, of 77 Barry road, Dulwich, London, S E, England. *Improvements in or relating to rotary pumps.*

No. 592 of 1906.—Edward Deslandes Bowman, planter, of Baddegama Estate, in the Island of Ceylon. *A knife to tap rubber or other trees*

No 593 of 1906 —J Daws and Company, manufacturers of finger print appliances and watch-makers, etc, of No 48 Harrison road, in the town of Calcutta *A metal pocket case for taking finger impressions*

No. 594 of 1906.—Abdul Rajak Abdul Rahim, musical band player, residing at Begumpura near Nawab's palace, in the city of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency. *A musical instrument called the bell instrument.*

No. 595 of 1906.—Edoardo Mazza, civil engineer, of Via Biamonti 7, Turin, Italy. *Improved apparatus for separating the constituent elements of gaseous mixtures.*

No. 596 of 1906.—Lalit Chandra, trader, of Ujan Bazar, Gauhati, Assam, British India *Improvements in lamps.*

No. 597 of 1906.—The Composite Fuel Syndicate, Limited (a British Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability, duly incorporated under British Laws), whose registered offices are 103 Hop Exchange, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel.*

No. 598 of 1906.—Gramophone and Typewriter, Limited, manufacturers, of 21-23 City road, Finsbury Square, London England. *Improvements in sound producing instruments such as gramophones and the like.*

No. 599 of 1906 —The Hibberd Prepayment Machine Syndicate, Limited, a Company duly incorporated under the Companies Act, 1882, of New Zealand and its Amendments and having its registered office at Mercantile Chambers, Queen street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand *Improvements in coin-freed machines.*

No. 4799 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 38 of 1906.—Harold Gill, engineer, of Messrs Geo. Gahagan & Company, engineers, Byculla, Bombay, India *Improvements in rope pulleys for the transmission of power.* (Specification filed 25 October 1906.)

No. 66 of 1906.—James Rostron, overlooker, of 317 Mill street, Manchester, England, and Thomas Worman, soap maker, of 21 Cross street, Bradford, Manchester *Improvements in automatic weft-replenishing apparatus for looms.* (Specification filed 17 November 1906.)

No. 143 of 1906.—Frederic Fowler Farlow, consulting engineer, Ormsby House, Ormiston road, Bombay. *An improved automatic fire alarm for ships, buildings and the like.* (Specification filed 23 October 1906.)

No. 233 of 1906.—The S. O. & C. Company, of Ansonia, in the state of Connecticut, in the United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said state of Connecticut, and having a place of business at 205 Lincoln street, in Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in said United States of America. *Improvements in machines for setting grommets and similar articles.* (Specification filed 27 November 1906.)

No. 234 of 1906.—Alfred Whitaker, mechanical engineer, of Burnham, in the county of Somerset, England. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for automatically receiving, delivering and exchanging tablets, staffs or the like on railways.* (Specification filed 27 November 1906.)

No. 308 of 1906.—Catherine Jane McMaster, grazing farmer, of Corfield, North Queensland, in the state of Queensland, in the commonwealth of Australia. *An improved wheel.* (Specification filed 21 November 1906.)

No. 319 of 1906.—C. A. Clifford Batten, dental surgeon, of Mussoorie, India. *An improved electric ray night sight for rifles or other shooting weapons.* (Specification filed, 30 October 1906.)

No. 427 of 1906.—Aktiebolaget Gasaccumulator, manufacturers, of 15 Fredsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden. *Improvements in light buoys and similar light-signal-apparatus.* (Specification filed 31 October 1906.)

No. 447 of 1906.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 9 Medows street, Bombay. *An electric twin fan.* (Specification filed 22nd November 1906.)

No. 497 of 1906.—Louis Sepulchre, manufacturer, of Herstal-lez-Liege, Belgium. *Improvements in caps or tops for lamp and other chimneys, ventilating-shafts and the like.* (Specification filed 26 November 1906.)

No. 4800 P.—The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 145 of 1896.—Alister MacNab *An improvement in the treatment of bay salt.* (From 8 December 1906 to 8 December 1907.)

No. 30 of 1898.—Dugald Drummond *Improvements in locomotive boilers.* (From 24 February 1907 to 24 February 1908.)

No. 169 of 1898.—Dr. Walther Nernst. *Electrical incandescent lamp.* (From 12 December 1906 to 12 December 1907.)

No. 423 of 1901.—Dugald Drummond. *Spark arrester for locomotive and other engines.* (From 21 January 1907 to 21 January 1908.)

No. 337 of 1902.—Henry Colbeck Michell. *Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of flake mica from mica plates, crystals or nodules.* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 338 of 1902.—Henry Colbeck Michell. *Improved manufacture of non-conducting coverings, blocks and slabs suitable for covering steam pipes, boilers and the like, and for other purposes.* (From 26 November 1906 to 26 November 1907.)

No. 463 of 1902.—The Boardite Company Limited. *Improvements in discs or centres for the wheels of railway and other carriages and wagons.* (From 29 January 1907 to 29 January 1908.)

No. 4801 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 12 of 1902.—James Edward Whiting. *Improvements in and relating to sluice gates for water-ways.* (Specification filed 25 August 1902.)

No. 29 of 1902.—Hubert Joseph Boeken. *Improvements in or relating to a machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.* (Specification filed 27 August 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under —

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Saikhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian, obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	1
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hedgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co, 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, ——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	83	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn Arty.	John (died, 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63	9	8
			James John	63	9	8
April 29, 1886	Farrell, James Sergt.	2nd Bn., Manch. Regt.	Mary	300	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt	A. L. and A.	20	6	5
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	..	Harriett M and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn of Arty	James	12	6	9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Or Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	...	Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde, H Arty	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co, 15th Bn of Arty	Catherine Ann	167	15	9
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	... ..	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W, Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W, Staff Sergeant	. ...	C William and William H	148	3	5
Oct 16, 1848	Butcher, H, Sergeant Major.	Sirmoor Bn	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D, Private	2nd En Regt	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En B F	Sarah C	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En B F	John .	7	6	1
Oct 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	...	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	... .	George	69	14	4
Feb 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29	15	0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehan, P, Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En Regt	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	William	9	11	11
Feb 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E W H	97	2	6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49	10	3
Jan 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn of Arty	William	206	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana .	61	10	3
Sept 24, 1855	Franks, G, Bazar Sergeant	.. ..	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En B F	Jane and James .	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde, Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn, 25th Bde, Royal Arty	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M and Elizabeth Ann	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R, Sergeant	Arty	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353	14	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M, Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna	558	9	8
Dec. 22, 1888	Squire, Richard, Sergt	2nd West York Regt.	John Robert	554	14	0
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt	2nd West York Regt	Alfred William	199	9	10
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E Ernest	113	13	9
Nov. 5, 1890	Loades, R. H, Sergt	1st Bn, Suffolk Regt	Robert Henry	1,685	2	6

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, Calcutta

G. W. S. FRYER, Lieut.-Col.,
Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, EASTERN COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 16th November 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1906.

	Total Amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve: Coin and Bullion: In India			In England		In Transit between India and England		Securities (purchase price)		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.+	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,05,76,000	18,23,24,775	19,29,00,775	3,22,31,729	*3,75,36,570	51,44,701	6,37,50,000	...	...	49,20,000	6,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,35,82,946	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Allahabad	..	1,70,50,400	1,70,50,400	95,54,983	35,13,113		...	.	...	...	...	...	1,30,68,096	(b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Lahore	...	2,90,43,330	2,90,43,330	1,24,94,135	42,64,665	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,67,58,800	
Bombay	1,52,25,375	10,03,74,590	11,55,99,965	6,24,34,597	1,54,18,579	1,22,28,177	...	...	...	32,77,500	..	..	9,33,59,153	
Karachi	...	1,16,42,600	1,16,42,600	10,91,495	2,52,990	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,44,485	
Madras	20,97,105	4,90,01,870	5,10,98,975	84,16,460	1,87,035	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	1,04,03,495	
Calicut	..	33,09,400	33,09,400	21,50,230	34,275		..	...	...	...	...	...	21,84,505	
Rangoon	...	2,06,39,430	2,06,39,430	4,07,86,5 5	2,96,580	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,10,83,395	
	2,78,98,480	41,33,86,395	44,12,84,875	16,91,60,144	6,31,04,4 7	1,73,72,878	6,37,50,000	...	...	81,97,500	9,29,91,945	2,00,00,000	44,17,84,875	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									5,00,000	
Total Circulation R			44,12,84,875	Total Reserve R									44,12,84,875	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th November 1906.

\+ In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 54 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 30th November 1906 to 456 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879	of 1900-01	..	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th November 1906.	8,17,400	1,37,30,500	10,54,51,200	2,18,87,000	1,17,79,800	15,89,700		15,64,48,200	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,49,58,833
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to In London . . .															..	.		.	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to .		.				..													..
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 24th November 1906 .	5,000	.	2,000	2,03[illegible]		..		4,000								...			9,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1906 .		100	25,000	12,500				38,000							.			.	38,000
	8,22,400	1,37,30,600	10,54,78,200	2,19,01,930	1,17,89,800	15,89,700		15,64,90,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,50,05,833
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers .		29,000	3,01,000	30,300	5,200	1,43,500		5,09,000	..		...	...		..	.				5,09,000
Balance on 30th November 1906.	8,22,400	1,37,01,600	10,51,77,200	2,18,71,630	1,17,84,600	14,46,200		15,59,81,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,44,96,833

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1905 enfaced from India 11,540 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,245 lakhs.
" 1st Oct 1900 " 15th Oct. " ditto 14 " ditto 1 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... " ditto 2 "
" 1st Nov. " " 15th Nov. " ditto 1 ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto " ditto 5 "

11,555 lakhs. 11,260 lakhs.
11,260 "

Balance against India . 295 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd December 1906.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th December 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	73,65,446	12	8	1,46,62,003	0	1
Public Deposits at Branches	72,96,556	3	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .				13,36,83,947	3	1
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				9,28,718	10	10
Sundries				29,10,506	15	11
RUPEES .				18,66,85,175	13	11

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				1,07,55,545	0	0
Other authorized Investments				44,70,983	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4 32 46,757	6	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,72,47,757	10	10
Bills discounted and purchased				3,55,07,238	6	1
Balances with other Banks .				9,43,784	9	10
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,37,041	5	0
Stamps . . .				14,464	6	10
Sundries				7,08,397	10	7
				14 47,31,969	8	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*1,62,74,334	12	0	4,19,53,206	5	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,56,78,871	9	10			
RUPEES				18,66,85,175	13	11

		R	a.	p.
* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value		R5,03 520	0	0
† Do. do. do.		R3,30,232	8	0
		8,33,752	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th December 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 27·56.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage			Balance of Bullion and Coin								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States	Total.	New coin ready for delivery	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	10	11		21	14		14	4	223	67	25	9	328		..	...
Bombay	61	14	..	75	36	...	36	5	233	115*	8	14	375	..	...	...

* Exclusive of 46 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 4th December 1906.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November 1906.

No. 43.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon R. E. Murray, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 6th November 1906.

The 30th November 1906.

No. 45.—The six months' combined leave granted to first grade Assistant Surgeon Dina Nath Sanyal, of the Bengal Provincial establishment, in this office Notification No. 41, dated the 15th November 1906, is with effect from the afternoon of the 30th October 1906, instead of 20th October 1906, as notified therein.

The 3rd December 1906.

No. 46.—The services of first class Assistant Surgeon James Adolphus Fanshaw Harvey of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar, for Civil employment with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October 1906.

No. 47.—The services of third class Hospital Assistant N. K. Bakre of the late Hyderabad Contingent are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, with effect from the 29th September 1906.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1906.

No. 81.—Mr. G. O'Hara, Honorary Assistant Superintendent, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 459 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th November 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 3rd December 1906.

No. 39.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 1st December 1906.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Kolasib (Assam) .	Assam	25th November .	Closed.

A. L. H. PALMER,
Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 28th November 1906.

No. 5712—The Reverend Charles Stewart, Second Chaplain, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for 9 months under Articles 581, 583 (*a*) and 593, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December 1906 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 5726.—*Erratum.*—In this office notification No 5199, dated 5th November 1906, printed on page 1479, *Gazette of India*, Part II, *read* 2nd Lieutenant C. L N. Newall *for* 2nd Lieutenant C. L. N. Mewall.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 1st December 1906.

No. 115.—Under the provisions of Section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

To represent Europeans and Eurasians

No. 1 Division.—W. H Johnson, Esq.
,, 2 ,, P L. Bride, Esq.
,, 3 ,, Fred. E. Dunn, Esq.
,, 4 ,, H. Abraham, Esq
,, 5 ,, J O'Chaughnessy, Esq
,, 6 ,, W. Iver James, Esq.

To represent Hindus and others

No 1 Division —M R Ry V Masilamony Chetty Avergal.
,, 2 ,, ,, V A Rajaratna Moodaliar Avergal
,, 3 ,, { ,, B P. Annasawmy Moodaliar Avergal, Rao Bahadur.
,, T P Neelakanta Moodaliar Avargal }
,, 4 ,, { ,, A Maigandadeva Moodaliar Avergal, Rao Bahadur.
,, V. R Chelvaroya Moodaliar Avergal }
,, 5 ,, ,, C N Suryanarayana Rao Garu.
,, 6 ,, ,, M V Coopoosawmy Chetty Avergal

To represent Mahomedans.

No. 2 Division, Aga Abbas Ali Saib
,, 4 ,, N. Mahomed Yakub Saib.

No. 117.—Under the provisions of Section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to notify that the undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.—

To represent Mahomedans.

No. 3 Division —Ahmed Sait Saib

By order,

P. L. MOORE,

for First Assistant Resident

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1906

No. 13.—Mr. L S Deane, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the examination in reading Native accounts, prescribed in paragraph 236, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 24th November 1906.

W. F. O'DONOGHUE,
Accountant General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 1st December 1906

No. 35.—Captain H. A. Cameron, R E, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, three months' furlough in extension to that notified in Manager, North Western Railway's notification No. 17, dated 7th June 1906

No. 36.—Mr J H Harford, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India six weeks' furlough on medical certificate in extension of that notified in Manager, North Western Railway's notification No. 15, dated 2nd May 1906.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Camp Palipahari, this 29th day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—25316, Gunner Charles Player.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Baker.
Date of Enlistment—17th July 1902. (Now counts from 25th October 1905.)
Place of Enlistment—Aldershot
Parish and County in which born—Kilkenny, Ireland
Date of absence—24th November 1906.
Place of absence—Camp Palipahari, Jhansi, India.
Marks—Scars of burns on lower portion of both legs
Under 2 years' service

G A., CARDEW, Major,
Commanding 73rd Battery, R. F A

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 30th day of November 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—7266, Private George Bond.
Age—25 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, black; eyes, brown
Trade—Labourer
Date of Enlistment—8th January 1903.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Lambeth, Surrey
Date of desertion or absence—26th November 1906.
Place of desertion or absence—Rangoon.
Marks—Crossed Flags C. I B left forearm, scar forehead and right buttock
Under four years' service

J M WALTER, Lieut-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Devonshire Regiment

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE SURVEYS.

Bombay, the 22nd November 1906.

No. 38.—Lieutenants A P Robinson and C. R. Campbell, Assistant Surveyors, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, are appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyors, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 26th October 1906, *vice* Lieutenants W. C. Taylor and A. G. Bingham, on leave.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1906.

No. 1501-*Ap*.—Mr C. E. White, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th December 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Karuna Sindhu Sen is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. E. White, or until further orders.

No. 1516.-*Ap*.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for 3 months and 13 days, with effect from the 4th November 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SUBJECT.

Manner of addressing articles to be delivered from His Highness the Amir's Camp Post Office.

A post office will be attached to the Camp of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan throughout the course of his tour in India

Postal articles to be delivered from this post office should be addressed—

H H the Amir's Camp,
India,

without the addition of the name of any post town. Articles addressed to a post town will be sent to that post town.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1906.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 30th November 1906.

No. 177.—On transfer from the Bannu District, B Lehna Singh, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1906, relieving M. Abdul Hamid Khan, who reverts to his substantive appointment as Tahsildar.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 30th November 1906.

No. 178.—Lieutenant A. C. Tancock, I A, Adjutant and Quarter Master, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, is granted 11 months' general leave, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th November 1906.

No. 179.—Lieutenant B G S. Clarke, I A, Reserve Officer, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 2nd Battalion of that Corps, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th November 1906, *vice* Lieutenant Tancock granted leave.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 3rd December 1906.

No. 180.—The following condidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashtu by the Higher Standard at the Examinations held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Lahore Cantonments on the 29th October 1906 and following day:—

1. Lieutenant W. A. R. Webb, 22nd Punjabis (with credit).
2. Captain G. A. Jolly, I M S.
3. Lieutenant E. P. Quinan, 27th Punjabis
4. Captain C. N. MacMullen, 15th Sikhs
5. Captain R. M. Johnson, R.F.A.
6. Major W. deS. Cayley, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment
7. Schoolmaster R. E. Baker, R F A. School, Kirkee
8. Lieutenant R M Patrick, 42nd Deoli Regiment
9. Sergeant A. W. Hall, 1st Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry
10. Lieutenant Wilson-Johnston, 36th Sikhs
11. 2nd-Lieutenant H. W O'C. Hewett, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.
12. Mr. H. T. Wickham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.
13. Assistant Surgeon E Rebeiro, I S M D
14. Lieutenant A. Gavin Jones 36th Jacob's Horse
15. Miss. M. Malthe, Missionary, Hoti Mardan
16. Corporal J Walsh, 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish
17. Private J McLafferty, 2nd Black Watch
18. Lieutenant J H. G Palmer, 21st Punjabis.
19. Lieutenant W. Tar, I.M S
20. Corporal A Wilkinson, 2nd Black Watch.
21. Private D Fisher, 2nd Black Watch
22. Captain W G K Green, 32nd Lancers
23. Lieutenant W. B. C Higgs, 67th Punjabis
24. Lieutenant C. K. C Stuart, 21st Cavalry, F F
25. Private H. Demonti, 2nd Gordon Highlanders

26. Lieutenant J. C. Macrae, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.
27. Mr. C. B. Mellor, Executive Engineer, Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, Mardan.
28. Lieutenant G. Hirst, I.M.S., 66th Punjabis.
29. Major H. L. Anderson, 16th Mule Cadre.
30. Private J. Main, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
31. Major W. C. S. Prince, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar.
32. Mr. A. C. Padday, Executive Engineer.
33. Lieutenant P. E. Collen, 15th Sikhs.
34. Private W. Duffus, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
35. Lieutenant L. Forbes, 57th Rifles, F. F.
36. Lance-Corporal G. Wilson, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
37. Lieutenant G. E. Bruce, 53rd Sikhs.
38. Lieutenant H. M. Hogg, 32nd Lancers.
39. Captain R. A. Lyall, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
40. Lance-Corporal G. Rouse, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
41. Private H. Leslie, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
42. Captain B. W. Mainprise, R.E., 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners.
43. Bandsman Biggs, 2nd Black Watch.
44. Lieutenant A. G. Shea, Southern Waziristan Militia.

The 4th December 1906.

No. 181.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the examination in Pashtu held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 31st October 1906, under Rule XI of the Rules of Examination in the Pashtu and Biluchi languages published with Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 432, dated the 9th May 1899 :—

(1) Ghulam Hassan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bannu.
(2) Abdulla Khan, Inspector of Police, Peshawar District.
(3) Chiragh Din, Sub-Inspector of Police, Peshawar.
(4) Natha Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Dera Ismail Khan.
(5) Baquir Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Peshawar District.
(6) Khem Chand, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bannu District.
(7) Zarif Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bannu District.
(8) Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bannu District.
(9) Muhammad Daim Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Peshawar District.

By order, etc.,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 4th December 1906.

No. 182.—The gentlemen named in the statement below have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore on the 8th of October 1906, and following days, in the groups and standards noted :—

Names.	Group A.	Group B.
M. Mir Alam Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.	...	H. S. "With credit."
B. Rup Singh, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kohat.	H. S.	...

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

II C

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 1st December 1906

No. 5190.—At the request of the Municipal Committee of Derah Ismail Khan the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to specially extend to the Municipality of Dera Ismail Khan, Sections 137 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*g*) of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTING.

Lahore, the 28th November 1906

No. 3331-*E.I.F.*—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 125, dated 18th September 1906, Mr G W Duthy, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, having landed at Bombay on the forenoon of the 22nd October 1906, reported himself at the Punjab Irrigation Secretariat on the forenoon of the 26th idem

Mr Duthy joined the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, to which he is posted, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1906.

J J MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINICE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Peshawar, the 1st December 1906.

No. 43-*J.*—Munshi Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Munsif is hereby transferred from Abbottabad in the District of Hazara to Kohat in the District of Kohat in the interests of public service M Ahmad Nawaz Khan assumed charge of his duties at Kohat on the forenoon of 23rd November 1906

C BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,305	..	...	..	...	.	.		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	1	1	...	..	...		1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	1	4	6	2	4	...	...	..	6	.	...	..	...	...	2	2	30	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	2	5	10	8	2	...	...	...	9	1	..	...	...	3	1	4	47	93	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	19	13	32	74	36	38	..	8	..	46	1	6	...	13	5	4	9	23	53	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	12	21	33	28	12	16	..	..	...	14	...	...	...	14	1	6	7	95	81	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	8	6	14	10	8	2	...	...	...	8	..	2	..	...	2	...	2	72	52	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	1	2	16	4	12	...		..	16	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	20	160	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	11	17	28	51	22	29	...	...	...	47	1	...	..	3	3	5	8	52	94	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	2	3	4	2	2		..	...	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	Returns not received.																				11
		TOTAL	164,251	58	65	123	200	95	105	..	8	...	150	4	8	...	30	15	21	36	39	63	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 123 births were registered (58 males and 65 females), giving a birth-rate of 33 *per mille* of population; 200 deaths were registered (95 males and 105 females), giving a death-rate of 63 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 1st December 1906

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following dates have been fixed for holding the Medical and Engineering Examinations in 1907 :—

M. B. Examination—18th March 1907 and following days.
L. M. S. Examination—15th April 1907 and following days.
F. E. Examination—15th April 1907 and following days.
B. E. Examination—8th July 1907 and following days.

2. With effect from March 1907, Bankura has been appointed a centre for holding the Entrance Examination of this University.

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 29th November 1906.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Hay Market, London, W.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill and 9, Pall Mall, London.

Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N. Carlstrasse, 11.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

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AGENTS IN INDIA.

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Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
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Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agen to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act No. III of 1864 (Foreigners), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*)

The Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. R1 10*a* (3*a*)

The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as modified up to the 1st November 1906. Royal 8vo Stitched. 4*a*. 6*p* (1*a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India.—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal. Full cloth R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a*.)

Occasional Reports. No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1906. Foolscap Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*)

Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology for the year 1904-05, Part I. 5*a* or 6*d*. (1*a*)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905. Foolscap Paper cover. 11*a* 6*p* or 11½*d*. (1*a*)

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Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap Paper cover 8*a* or 8*d* (1*a*)

Fauna of British India—Rhynchota, Vol. III, by W. L. Destant. Royal 8vo cloth. R15 or £1 2½*s* (7*a*)

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Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 13 or 1*s*. 1*d*. (2*a*.)

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Code of Instructions for the guidance of Public Works Officers in the erection and testing of lightning conductors. Royal 8vo. Board 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

A Manual of Forest law. Royal 8vo. Cloth R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Indian Insect Pests. By H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M.A., F.E S., F.Z.S. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 8*a*. or 2*s*. (6*a*.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap Paper cover 7*a*. 6*p*. or 7½*d* (1*a*.)
Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover 10*a*. or 10*d* (1*a*)
Catalogue of the Plants of Kumaon by J. F. Duthie, B.A., F.L.S. Cloth. Demy. 8vo R4 or 6*s* (4*a*)
Note on the Chilgoza Forests of Zhob and the Takht-i-Suleman. Forest Bulletin No. 7, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. 12*a*. or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*)
Notes on the Influence of Forests on the Storage and Regulation of the water supply. Forest Bulletin No. 9, by S. Eardley Wilmot, Esq Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (2*a*)
A Concise Manual of Sylviculture Royal 8vo Cloth R1-8*a* or 2*s*. 4*d* (5*a*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)
Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-05. Foolscap. Board. R4 or 6*s* (3*a*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to September 1906 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*)
Brief note on the Income Tax operations in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap Paper cover 9*a* 6*p* or 9*d*. (1*a*)
List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to October 1906. Royal 8vo Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d*. (1*a*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Seventh edition, corrected to 15th March 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 8*a* or 2*s* 3*d*. 8*a*.)
Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I, seventh edition. Royal 8vo Board As 12 or 1*s* 2*d*. (5*a*.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board Part I. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*) Part II. R2 or 3*s* (5*a*) Complete R5 or 7*s* 6*d* (10*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing on the 30th June 1906. 25th issue. Royal 8vo. Stiff cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)
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RAILWAY BOARD

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s*. 8*d*. (4*a*.) (out of stock.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1906.

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The Indian Tariff Act. 1894 (VIII of 1894), as modified up to 1st February 1905. 9a or 10d (1a)

The Pensions Act 1871, Act XXIII of 1871 (reprinted with footnotes). 2a. 3p (1a)

The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (Act IX of 1875), as modified up to 1st May 1906. 2a. (1a.)

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1906. 6a or 6d (1a)

The Bengal Code, Volume IV, 3rd Edition, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a)

Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as modified to August 1905. In Urdu. 7a. 6p. or 9d (1a 6p.)

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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

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Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT CAWNPORE.

SUIT NO. 286 OF 1905.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Shivakaran Das . . . . *Plaintiff*,

versus

Nilmani Ghose and others . . . . *Defendants*.

To Kishtodhan and Bishtodhan, son of Babu Ganesh Chandra, under the guardianship of Mussammat Benarsi Dasi, caste Bengali, residing at Howrah.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for R3,000, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 12th day of December 1906 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22nd day November 1906.

GIRDHAREELAL,
Officiating Subordinate Judge.

IN THE COURT OF SARDAR MUHAMMAD KHAN, MUNSIFF, II CLASS, PESHAWAR.

L. MATHRA DAS, of Peshawar . . . . *Plaintiff*,

versus

MANGLI PERSHAD and etc. of Cawnpore . . . . . . *Defendants.*

Claim for R266-12.

To Mangli Pershad Shiv Pershad of Cawnpore.

The summons in the above suit having not been served upon you and you having absconded, it is hereby given you notice under section 82, Civil Procedure Code, that you should defend the plaintiff's claim on 15th December 1906 either in person or through authorized agent, otherwise the case would proceed *ex parte*.

MUHAMMAD KHAN,
Munsiff, II Class, Peshawar.

Dated 17th November 1906.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT CAWNPORE.

SUIT NO. 286 OF 1905.

Shivakaran Das . . . . *Plaintiff*,

versus

Nilmani Ghose and others . . . . *Defendants.*

To Mussammat Benarsi Dasi, widow of Ganesh Chandra Ghose Bengali, guardian of Bistodhan and Kistodhan, defendants minor, dwell at Howrah.

Whereas the plaintiff has nominated you as the guardian *ad litem* of the defendants minor quoted above, this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the 12th day of December 1906 either in person or by a pleader of this Court or agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause why you should not be appointed as such guardian.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22nd day of November 1906.

GIRDHAREELAL,
Officiating Subordinate Judge.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 6th December 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the first part of the week weather was disturbed in Baluchistan and upper India in consequence of the passage across the south Punjab and north Rajputana of a shallow depression from Persia: light rainfall resulted in Baluchistan and the Frontier Province, and some snow fell in the west Himalayas. On the 3rd there were signs of a fresh disturbance in Persia, and although at the close of the week no definite depression had entered India from the west, the weather had become unsettled, and light snow had fallen in Kashmir. There was very little rain in the south of the Peninsula during the greater part of the week, but showery weather set in on the Coromandel coast on the 5th under the influence of a small depression which formed in the south-west of the Bay and was shown near Ceylon on the morning of the 6th.

Burma.—Skies were more or less thickly clouded, especially in the interior districts, up to the 4th, but were practically cloudless for the last three days of the week. Temperature was in excess in Lower Burma on most days, and normal or in excess in the northern districts.

North-east India and Orissa.—Skies were cloudy on the Orissa coast during the greater part of the week, and on the 6th cloud had extended into north-east India. Temperature was approximately normal, except on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, when in parts of eastern Bengal it was higher than usual.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear over the whole division until the 6th, when cloud appeared in Central India and the Central Provinces. Temperature was in more or less general excess on the 4th or 5th: on other

days of the week it was practically normal in the Central Provinces and the east of the United Provinces, and in excess in the west of the United Provinces and in Central India.

North-west India.—A depression from Persia passed through north-west India during the first part of the week, and was the cause of light rain in Baluchistan and the Frontier Province, and of snow in the west Himalayas, and light snow was reported from Kashmir on the 6th. In other parts of north-west India weather was dry and considerably warmer than usual throughout, and skies, except in the extreme north, remained cloudless on mt of the days of the week.

The Peninsula.—Early in the week a few light falls of rain occurred in the south of the Peninsula, but these had almost ceased by the 3rd, and practically no further rain fell till the close of the week : a small depression then appeared near Ceylon and gave moderately heavy rain on the Coromandel coast. Skies were almost clear in the Peninsula, except in the extreme south, until the depression in the south-west of the Bay gave cloud over the whole division. Temperature was in general defect on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and normal or in excess on other days of the week.

A new rainfall period begins with the week under review. The amount of rain received was nearly normal in Baluchistan and the south-east of the Peninsula, and below the normal in Malabar.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amount of the week as reported at 8 hrs. each day:

November 30th, Slipper Island 2·77″ and Madras 1·01″.

December 1st, Peshawar 0·40″.

" 2nd, Tinnevelly 1·88″.

" 5th, Negapatam 1·59″.

" 6th, Sonemarg 0 42″, Madras 2·65″ and Negapatam 3·57″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 6TH DECEMBER 1906.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH NOVEMBER 1906 TO 6TH DECEMBER 1906.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	0	2·63	—2·63	0	2·63	— 2·63	—100
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0·03	0·15	—0·12	0·03	0·15	— 0·12	— 80
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·02	0·16	—0·14	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	— 88
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·08	0·04	+0·04	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	+100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 0·06	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 0·08	—100
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 0·03	—100
	Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bahraich	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 0·04	—100
	Patna	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0·03	0·12	—0·09	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	— 75
	Ludhiana	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 0·05	—100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
	Lahore	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·08	0·03	+0·05	0·08	0·03	+ 0·05	+167
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·30	0·32	—0·02	0·30	0·32	— 0·02	— 6
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·01	0·44	—0·43	0·01	0·44	— 0·43	— 98
	Cuttack	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·10	— 0·10	—100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 0·01	—100
	Raipur	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 0·01	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 0·01	—100
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
	Jaipur	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 0·01	—100
	Indore	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 0·04	—100
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·33	0·60	—0·27	0·33	0·60	— 0·27	— 45
	Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 0·01	—100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·08	0·17	—0·09	0·08	0·17	— 0·09	— 53
	Bijapur	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 0·03	—100
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	— 0·15	—100
	Madura	0·59	0·62	—0·03	0·59	0·62	— 0·03	— 5
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	3·01	2·66	+0·35	3·01	2·66	+ 0·35	+ 13

J. H. FIELD,
for Director General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
The 6th December 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st December 1906.

Burma.—(Report not received.)

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. There was no rain during the week. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue; the tea season is practically closed; the outturn is good in Sylhet and Nowgong, middling in Kamrup, and fair in Darrang. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard, linseed and pulses; plucking of cotton; and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Insects are causing damage to the crops in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. The prospects of cotton are unfavourable in the Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills and fair elsewhere. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 19; Silchar 10½ to 11, Kohima 10; Comilla 9⅜; Chittagong 9½; Dacca, Bogra and Nowgong 9; Noakhali 8 to 9; Mymensingh 8 1/16 3/8; Barisal 8¾; Tezpur 8¼; Sylhet, Gauhati, and Sibsagar 8; Faridpur 6½ to 8; Rangamati, Pabna, and Dibrugarh 7½; Dinajpur 7; Rampur Boalia 6¾; Dhubri 6½; Tura 5 to 6¼; Jalpaiguri, Malda, Shillong, and Aijal 6; and Rangpur 5½ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in seven; fallen in twelve; and remained stationary in the remaining districts. Nine persons are employed on test works in Dacca and 1,253 persons received gratuitous relief in Sylhet. Prices are daily falling and the condition of people is improving with the new crop coming on the market.

Bengal.—No rain has fallen during the week in the Province. Harvesting of paddy continues. Sowings of spring crops are reported to be approaching completion in Bihar. Rain is needed for these crops in parts of Champaran and Purnea. Damage is being done to the young poppy crop by caterpillars in some places in Muzaffarpur. The number of persons now receiving gratuitous relief as given in district returns is:—24-Parganas 1,251, Saran, 112, Muzaffarpur 3,263, Darbhanga 18,719—total 23,345. The number of persons attending test-works is—Muzaffarpur 55, and Darbhanga 15,343. The price of common rice has risen in one district only and has fallen in fourteen districts.

United Provinces.—There was no rain during the week; rain is needed in Bareilly Badaun and Gonda for spring crops. Harvesting is nearing completion and threshing is in progress. Cotton is being picked and irrigation is being carried on. The condition of cattle is good except in a few villages in Kheri, Partabgarh, and Basti. Fodder is reported scarce in Rae Bareli. Prospects continue favourable and prices show slight change.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—Agricultural conditions in the Gorakhpur District are practically unchanged. Harvesting of late rice is in progress in all tahsils except Gorakhpur and Bansgaon. Food supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices remain very high. The numbers on relief are:— on works 470, on gratuitous relief 1,133, total 1,603.

Punjab.—Slight rainfall has occurred in parts of Mianwali. Prices are rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, and Rawalpindi and falling in Sialkot and Shahpur. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops continue. Sugarcane pressing is in progress in Rohtak, Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Poppy is being sown in Shahpur. Malarial fever is retarding spring sowings in Mianwali. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good; the outturn of autumn crops is good to average except that of cotton. Locusts are still damaging crops in Gurgaon, Shahpur, Mianwali, and Multan and have appeared in parts of Lyallpur but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain averaging from 1 cent to 39 cents fell all over the province and was beneficial to the standing crops; more rain is wanted to complete the unirrigated spring sowings which are in progress. The weather is cloudy. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good. The outturn of cotton is average in Bannu and Peshawar and below average elsewhere. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. The water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi Tahsil; the Kilapani supply is below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable except in the Kullachi tehsil in the Dehra Ismail Khan District. The condition of cattle is average in Dera Ismail Khan and elsewhere good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 15 to 18¼; gram 17⅛ to 21½; maize 15 to 25; and bajra 16 to 22½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was very slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 11 to 20 and maize 12 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils where it is bad. Fodder is sufficient except in Kishtwar and Ramban where it is scarce. Spring sowings have commenced in some parts of the province.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright except on the last day of the week when it was cloudy. Cold is increasing. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Rainfall :—Jaisalmer five cents. Harvesting operations continue in some places and also sowings and watering for spring crops. Prospects are on the whole favourable. Damage by locusts and insects is reported from Tonk. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikaner. Marwar, Mewar, and Kotah ; and are steady elsewhere ; prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Harvesting of minor autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are good. Crops have been damaged by locusts in the Girapur District of Indore and by cold in the Garot Mahals. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good and sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Bhagelkhand and parts of Malwa; are falling in Bundelkhand ; and are steady elsewhere. Opium sowing is in progress.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues clear and cool. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are finished in most districts. The standing spring crops are in good condition everywhere, but in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, and Yeotmal the crops have been damaged slightly by insects. Threshing of autumn crops, cotton picking, and cutting of juar are in progress. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water, are sufficient. The prices of wheat and juar fell slightly in Chhindwara and Bhandara, respectively ; wheat has risen by 4½ seers per rupee in Seoni ; elsewhere prices are steady but the scarcity level is maintained in Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bilaspur.

Bombay.— There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Kolhapur. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur, where spring crops are reported to be withering. There has been slight damage to the standing crops by locusts in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Satara, Cutch, Kathiawar and Thar and Parkar, the crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are in progress. Spring sowing is nearing completion and cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition The fodder supply is adequate. Prices of food grains are falling. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan and Karnatak 2 to 30 per cent less than the normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. There is sufficient employment in the fields.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 3 cents. Autumn and early rice harvests continue. The standing crops are fair to good. More rain is required for the spring crop. Late rice sowings continue. Prices :—wheat 8 ; coarse rice 7½ ; and juar 16 seers per rupee.

Mysore —The standing crops are in good condition and are being generally harvested. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy ; water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall:—2 cents. Picking of cardamom and coffee continues. The prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—Rainfall good in South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Madras, and Nellore ; *nil* in the Circars except in Guntur, the Deccan except in Cuddapah ; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, reaping and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in Tanjore have been damaged by heavy rain, and some in parts of Godavari, Kistna, and Kurnool require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Salem, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts ; has fallen in nine ; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows : —*ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in ten ; and has slightly risen in thirty. *Cholam* is stationary in four districts ; has fallen in six ; and has slightly risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts ; has fallen in three ; and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State	Preceding week (Revised figures)			Present week			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	106	3,031	3,137	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—1,875
Bengal . . .	14 831	33 816	48 647	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—9 904
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	326	1,035	1,361	470	1 133	1 603	+242
Total British Provinces .	15 263	37 882	53,145	15,877	25 731	41,608	—11,537

E D MACLAGAN,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.

REVIEW OF THE PROVINCIAL REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Nos. 238-249.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1906.

RESOLUTION.

The total number of prisoners, including those under trial, admitted during the year was 464,660 or 6·4 per cent. in excess of the previous year. Appreciable increases occurred in Coorg (72 per cent), Madras (25 per cent), Burma (10 per cent.), and the United Provinces (9 per cent.). There were considerable decreases in Bombay and the Central Provinces, while the transfer of fourteen districts from Bengal to Eastern Bengal and Assam resulted in a large decrease in the former and a corresponding increase in the latter province. In other provinces the variation from the preceding year's figures was unimportant. The daily average number of prisoners rose by about 2 per cent., and showed no remarkable variations.

2. There was an increase in the number of persons convicted and imprisoned during the year of 5·5 per cent. For individual provinces the increase was most marked in Madras (26 per cent.), Burma (12 per cent.) and the United Provinces (3 per cent.). In other provinces the jail population was nearly stationary. In the Madras Presidency and the United Provinces the increase in the number of committals, principally for short terms, was due to more convictions for offences relating to property and is attributed to unfavourable seasons. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, makes a suggestion for modifying the law in favour of first offenders in cases resulting directly from general scarcity of food. The suggestion is not noticed in the local Government's resolution nor do the Government of India consider it to be necessary, as the existing provisions of the law give magistrates the power to deal leniently with first offenders.

The practice of committing persons for a day or two to the Common Prison, Bombay, which was commented on by the local Government last year, is again noticed. These convictions for short periods are said to be due to the more frequent prosecution of beggars, hawkers and prostitutes. The offences punished with imprisonment showed an increase of 13·3 per cent. in offences relating to property and a decrease of 1·7 per cent. in offences against the person. The ratio of offences under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was slightly lower than that of the preceding year.

3. The escapes during the year, excluding Coorg for which complete figures are not available, numbered 85 against 76 in the preceding year. Sixty-two were recaptured, in addition to 24 who had broken jail in the preceding ten years. The largest number of escapes occurred in Madras (28) and in Eastern Bengal and Assam (22): the causes assigned being negligence on the part of the warders, the defective structure of the Assam jails, and the large proportion of prisoners employed on extra-mural labour. Only one of the escapes was from an Eastern Bengal jail. In Bombay, too, considerable bodies of prisoners work outside the jails and of the 9 prisoners who escaped in that Presidency 6 were so employed.

4. The Government of India note with satisfaction that there was a slight decrease (1·8 per cent.) in the number of juvenile offenders committed to prison during the year. The fall in numbers was specially noticeable in the case of females (17 per cent.). The percentage of juveniles previously convicted to those admitted to jail, however, was slightly above that of the preceding year

(14 against 13·5 per cent.) the increase in the case of females being more marked (7·2 against 2·5 per cent.) Sufficient notice has not been taken by the magistracy of the remarks of the local Governments regarding the alternative methods of dealing with youthful offenders by committing them to a reformatory or discharging them on their executing a bond to be of good behaviour. In Bombay, although separate accommodation does exist for youthful offenders, there are no means of segregating the first offender from the youthful habitual, with the result that the former can be quite as effectively tutored in voice as if he were permitted to associate with hardened adult offenders. Arrangements were accordingly made during the year under review to draft selected juveniles and young adults to the Dharwar prison where they will be kept separate both from other youthful habituals and from adult prisoners and taught a useful trade on the lines of the system followed in the Borstal prison in England. The Government of Bombay remark that, so far as can be judged at present, the scheme promises to be successful. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would lay it down as an axiom that, with the exception of youthful offenders whose crimes have been exceptionally heinous or of a nature which would make the offender a probable source of contamination to his fellows, no boy under the age of fifteen should, in future, become acquainted with the inside of a prison Towards securing this end the rules for admission to the Delhi Reformatory have recently been relaxed. The system inaugurated in the Lahore and Montgomery jails in 1904 on the lines of the Borstal prison was continued during the year under review, and the Inspector-General of Prisons regards its ultimate success with hopefulness. Mention may here be made of the experiment started in the Thana Prison in Bombay of selecting a limited number of first-conviction prisoners of approved good behaviour, who have served two-thirds of their sentences, and of forming them into a separate class The object is to supply an additional incentive to good behaviour and to introduce a stronger reforming influence into prison discipline. To attain these ends the selected prisoners are afforded more privileges than fall to the lot of other inmates, such as greater freedom of intercourse between themselves and with their friends, better food and more marks, and liberty to purchase small quantities of tobacco and sweets and to wear ordinary clothes. The separate class is reported to have given no trouble and to have done very good work, and the further result of the experiment will be watched with interest.

5. Over four-fifths (84·5 per cent.) of the prison population consisted of illiterate persons and the proportion scarcely varied from that in the two preceding years. As regards the professions of convicted persons, those engaged in agriculture or in the care of animals formed more than half (53 8 per cent.) of the total number imprisoned during the year , persons classed as miscellaneous were in the proportion of about one-fifth (18 per cent.), and those employed as servants or in performing personal offices amounted to about a tenth (10·2) of the total. These ratios differ very little from those of previous years.

6. There was a rise of 2,637 in the number of previously convicted prisoners, but the increase in proportion to admissions was only 1 per cent. for all provinces. The largest excesses occurred in Bengal (3·96 per cent.), Coorg (2·66 per cent.), Burma (1·73 per cent.) and the United Provinces (1·48 per cent.). in the other provinces the percentage showed only a fractional excess or a small decrease on the previous year's ratios. Deterrent sentences, as indicated by the numbers sentenced to transportation, were not imposed so frequently as in the previous year although the proportion of habituals was larger.

The reports under review show that the subject of segregating casual from habitual offenders continues to receive attention. Every endeavour is made in the Madras jails to carry the principle into practice to its utmost limit: in Bengal, it is possible now in most jails to achieve this object, and the separation of the two classes appears to be very thorough in the United Provinces. Habituals are carefully kept apart from casuals in the barracks in central and district jails, and in all the former and many of the latter jails they are confined in cells or cubicles at night In the Punjab, convicts of the habitual class are segregated as far as the available means permit; and in Burma, proposals for structural alterations to some jails, and other measures to secure the complete segregation of habituals and to make jail life more

irksome to them, are receiving the consideration of the local Government. The employment of habitual prisoners as convict officers in the wards and barracks set apart for prisoners of that class is contrary to the principles laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 18 of the Home Department resolution no. 10-Jails/610-23, dated 9th November 1892. The experiment referred to in paragraph 15 of the Burma Jail report by which habitual convicts are employed in watch and ward in the Insein Central Jail, though under unusually stringent conditions, therefore contravenes the orders cited. A separate communication will be addressed to the Government of Burma on this subject. In most jails in Eastern Bengal and Assam it is found possible to separate habitual prisoners from others by night and cubicles are being provided for this purpose. A standard pattern of cubicles has been decided on in the Central Provinces, but before general adoption a few are being erected experimentally in the Nagpur jail. Habituals are separated from casuals in the jails of the North-West Frontier Province so far as the accommodation will allow.

The prescribed statement regarding the identification of habitual offenders has been furnished by all provinces except the Punjab. Satisfactory progress has been made in this direction in Madras. In Bombay, although a larger number of persons were identified by the police than in the preceding year, no less than 565 were identified after commitment to jail; and numerous identifications after admission to jails were made in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, thus indicating that in those provinces the police failed to detect a considerable number before trial. In the Punjab, only 17 prisoners were identified after admission to jail; this is considered to be due to the more successful efforts of the police in tracing old offenders. But at the same time it is remarked that the classification of habituals is often faultily carried out by committing magistrates, with the result that the attempts of jails officers to separate casual prisoners from habituals are frustrated. The remarks of the Inspector-General have, the Government of India observe, been commended by the local Government to the careful attention of the Chief Court and the police authorities.

7. The number and percentage of offences committed by convicts during the year varied very slightly from those of 1904. As usual, offences relating to work preponderated and formed 55·79 per cent. of the aggregate, showing a small rise on the previous year's ratio, while the number of more serious offences which were dealt with by major punishments showed some decrease. Offences relating to assaults, mutinies, escapes, etc., necessitating major punishments showed an increase of 5·7 per cent. The greatest increase under this head occurred in the Punjab and is attributed principally to the bad character of the convicts confined in the Multan and Montgomery jails and the inadequate means of separating them.

The actual number of punishments showed a trifling increase over the figure for 1904, but was smaller in proportion to the number of prisoners. The greatest apparent decreases were in Madras (43·53 per cent.), Coorg (34·5 per cent.), the Punjab (31 per cent.), and Eastern Bengal and Assam (20·61 per cent.). Increases over the previous year's ratios are shown in Bengal (24·18 per cent.), Bombay (18·53 per cent.), the United Provinces (14·21 per cent.), and the Central Provinces (11·7 per cent.) Prisoners were most frequently punished in Burma and the Punjab and least often in Coorg and Madras. The frequency of punishments in Burma is ascribed to the larger proportion of relapsed criminals in the jails of that province than in those of other provinces. This fact suggests the inference either that sentences for first offences are not sufficiently deterrent in Burma, or that the Burmans are less susceptible than other races to the reforming influences of jail life. In the resolution reviewing the reports for 1904, comment was made on the small proportion of punishments inflicted in the Rawal Pindi jail, having regard to the fact that its population was drawn from the roughest classes and that discipline was well maintained. The explanation adduced in the report for 1905 is of interest. It is to the effect that the medical officer's classification of the prisoners according to the kinds of labour for which they are fitted largely affects the statistics of offences and punishments in a jail, for if prisoners are classed as in indifferent health and fitted for light labour only they are less likely to be

punished for offences connected with work than if set to full tasks. This reasoning is supported by the illustration afforded of the conditions existing in the Rawal Pindi jail and the Jullundur jail which is at the opposite extreme in respect of the ratio of offences to population.

The cases in which the punishment of penal diet, with or without solitary confinement, was awarded increased during the year to 10,954 as compared with 10,578 in the preceding year. The punishments of this kind imposed in Burma formed about two-thirds of the total for all provinces. The Government of India in their remarks on the reports for 1904 deprecated the excessive resort to this form of punishment and they regret to notice that its use has increased rather than diminished. They trust, with the Inspector-General, that future reports will show a substantial decrease in the infliction of penal diet. The proportion of corporal punishments to the aggregate of punishments shows a diminution in all provinces. With the exception of Coorg (where though only 9 whippings were inflicted the proportion to total punishments is 11·54) the proportion is still highest in the Central Provinces, 1·46. The number of whippings in the Jubbulpore jail rose from 17 to 28, the majority of which were inflicted for assaults or thefts. Twenty-five of the prisoners who were whipped belonged to the habitual class. The Government of India are pleased to observe that the number of punishments in Berar jails decreased during the year under report although the discipline instituted during the preceding year, at the expense of a large increase in the number of punishments, was well maintained.

In connection with the subject of punishments the remarks of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, Punjab and the Central Provinces, illustrate the difficulty of determining with certainty the real causes of statistical fluctuations. The former observes that an increase in the ratio of punishments is attributed by some Superintendents to the stricter enforcement of discipline or to closer supervision leading to the detection of a greater number of offences, while other Superintendents cite these same influences in explanation of a diminution of punishments and point out that offences have declined owing to the increased risks of detection. The Inspector-General of the Central Provinces holds that punishments fluctuate in a jail according to what the jailor conceives to be the wishes of the inspecting officer, and he cites concrete instances to show that periods in which numerous punishments have been inflicted are followed by others in which punishments are few, although the behaviour of the prisoners has been uniformly unsatisfactory in both the earlier and the later period. Without the fullest knowledge of local and personal conditions it is obviously impossible to say to what extent any of these causes have contributed to the recorded results.

In the resolution reviewing the jail reports for 1903, the Government of India invited an expression of the views of Inspectors-General of Prisons on the question whether habitual offenders are less frequently punished than ordinary prisoners owing to their familiarity with jail rules, and whether they formed a nucleus for the contamination of the remainder of the prison population. Complete statistics were not available in the reports for 1904, but those for the year under review furnish information for most provinces, which confirms the opinion expressed in the resolution issued last November that habituals lay themselves open to more frequent and severe punishment than ordinary prisoners. In Madras habituals formed 41·82 per cent. of the total number punished, although the proportion they bore to the total prison population was only 30 per cent. The ratio of punishments inflicted upon habituals in the Bombay jails was 29·6 per cent. and the proportion of habituals to the average population 16·7. Fifty-four per cent. of the total jail offences in Bengal were committed by habituals though their proportion to the total population was 48·9 per cent. Of the punishments inflicted on prisoners this class alone received 63·78 per cent. of the major punishments and 73 per cent. of the corporal punishments. The figures in the United Provinces do not show so marked a disparity. There habituals formed 28·18 of the total population and received 29·88 of the total punishments. They, however, received over 50 per cent. of the floggings. In the Punjab, habituals committed 48 per cent. of the offences though they formed only 37 per cent. of the population. In Burma, the figures

are very adverse to the habitual. That class formed 37·61 per cent. of the daily average population and received 69·81 per cent of major punishments. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the habitual class received 42·75 per cent. of the punishments although it formed only 34·18 of the total average population. In the North-West Frontier Province the habitual offenders formed 5 per cent. of the total population but received 21 per cent. of the aggregate punishments, exclusive of warnings. These figures clearly show that habituals set a bad example to the rest of the prison population and afford further proof of the necessity for segregating them. As has already been remarked, the arrangements for the separation of the two classes are fairly complete and the Government of India trust that further measures to secure entire separation will be introduced as soon as may be practicable.

8. The results of the remission system during the year showed unimportant variations from those of the preceding year: 87 prisoners eligible for the mark rules failed to gain any remission compared with 88 in 1904: 31,284 compared with 31,223 earned remission, which varied according to length of sentence from an average of 27 days in the case of short-term prisoners to 495 days in the case of prisoners whose sentences exceeded ten years. The average amount of remission earned during the previous year was slightly larger. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year amounted to Rs. 52 against Rs. 86-12 in the previous year, but the average gratuity was the same in the two years. The Government of India last year commended to the notice of other local Governments the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, that an annual return should be obtained from each jail to show how many prisoners have earned the special reward of fifteen days' remission for committing no offence during the previous twelve months. The suggestion has been accepted in some provinces. In Madras it is mentioned that the reward is much appreciated by prisoners and was earned by no less than 1,359. In the United Provinces 866 prisoners earned the reward in the Allahabad and Bareilly Central Prisons alone. Eighty-four prisoners in Eastern Bengal and Assam and 1,[illegible]71 prisoners in the Central Provinces obtained the reward during the year. The replies of local Governments regarding the proposals for the simplification of the remission system have been received and are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

9. The total cost of maintenance of the prisoners in jail during 1905 rose by Rs. 3,56,228 as compared with the preceding year. Except in Bengal, Burma, and the Central Provinces, the increase was general and was most marked (excluding Eastern Bengal and Assam where it was due to the transfer of districts from Bengal), in the United Provinces (Rs. 1,53,[illegible]), Madras (Rs. 87,337), and Bombay (Rs. 52,35[illegible]). The average gross cost of maintaining each prisoner (Rs. 66-15-10) was consequently higher (by Rs. 2-3-5) than in the year 1904.

The rates varied in the different provinces from Rs. 104-1[illegible]-2 in Coorg to Rs. 55-11-3 in Burma. The cash earnings per head ranged from Rs 47-0-0 in the Central Provinces, Rs. 31-8-10 in Coorg, and Rs. 22-8-[illegible] in Bengal, to Rs. 8-3-0 in the North-West Frontier Province. The net cost per prisoner was lowest in Burma (Rs. 39-4-3), and the Central Provinces (Rs. 43-2-7), the United Provinces (Rs. 47-2-4), and Madras (Rs. 54-14-10) coming next in order.

Excluding Eastern Bengal and Assam, the greatest improvement as compared with the figures for 1904 was shown in the Central Provinces, where the cost to the State of each prisoner was reduced by nearly Rs 15. The reduction is due to savings in dieting and hospital charges, clothing and bedding, miscellaneous charges and other charges. The cost per prisoner in the Central Provinces is now less than in any other province excluding Burma. This is the more satisfactory since in 1904 the cost per head in that province was the highest with the exception of Coorg and Assam. The provinces in which the net cost to Government of maintaining prisoners was greatest were Coorg (Rs. 73-3-4) a head, Eastern Bengal and Assam (Rs. 61-11-4) a head, and Bombay (Rs. 60-1-1) a head. Last year the Government of India remarked on the high cost of prisoners in Assam jails. Any comparison between the figures of 1904 and 1905 is vitiated by the inclusion in the latter year of the statistics relating to the districts transferred from Bengal and the Government of India will, therefore, reserve their comments.

10. A full discussion of the statistics relating to the health of the prisoners will be found in the annexed note by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The years 1904 and 1905 present a sharp contrast in respect of the conditions on which the public health depends. In 1904, except for the presence of plague, the public health was extraordinarily good and the rates of admission, constant sickness and death among prisoners were the lowest on record. In 1905 on the other hand unseasonable weather was followed by bad harvests in many places, and except in Bombay and the Punjab, the public health was below the average.

In spite of these adverse conditions the health of the prisoners in India and Burma was generally good, and although the unprecedentedly low death rate of 1904 increased by 1·62 to 19·23 per thousand, the rate of constant sickness was maintained at 28 per thousand, and the admission rate was further reduced by 29 to 647 per thousand. The increase in the death rate was common to all provinces except Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Burma ; the death rates in two administrations, Eastern Bengal and Assam (32·96) and Bengal (24·91), were exceptionally high, but the death rate in Madras (15·87) was the lowest in the history of the Presidency. The principal causes of deaths were tubercle of the lungs, dysentery, and pneumonia. There was an increase in the incidence of cholera and plague, but the decline in the numbers of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis continued.

The Sanitary Commissioner draws special attention to the successful results achieved by Colonel Bate, C.I.E., whose long connection with the Punjab jail administration terminated on his promotion in July 1905. The maintenance of the general health of the prisoners in spite of unfavourable conditions is very creditable to all concerned.

11. The Government of India desire to express their general satisfaction with the manner in which the administration of the jail department has been conducted during the year under review. The vital statistics show that close attention was paid to the health of the prisoners, and although the cost of their maintenance increased, every care was exercised to keep down the charges as far as possible. The Governor General in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the work done by officers of all ranks during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Foreign and Finance Departments for information.

ORDERED also that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 77 G. of I.—23 11 06—1,34 ..- G. A.

Statement appended to Home Department Resolution Nos. 238—249, dated the 5th December 1906.

No. I.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHEWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES

1	2			3			4			5		
Province and year.	Places of confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central jails.	District jails	Subordinate jails and lock-ups	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras ... 1901	7	11	304	13,308	313	13,621	97,014	4,976	102,890	111,222	5,289	116,511
1902	7	11	304	12,948	290	13,238	84,034	4,600	88,694	96,982	4,950	101,932
1903	7	11	304	11,247	229	11,476	73,941	3 427	77,368	85,188	3,656	88,844
1904	7	11	304	10,610	181	10 791	73,941	3,443	77,384	84,551	3,624	88,175
1905	7	11	304	11,062	242	11,304	92,362	4,001	96,363	103,424	4,243	107,667
Bombay .. 1901	3	14	(a) 33	12,254	356	12,610	82,460	6,121	88,581	94,714	6,477	101,191
1902	3	14	(a) 33	10,984	355	11,339	84,874	6,407	91,281	95,858	6,762	102,620
1903	3	14	(a) 33	10 371	363	10,734	77,347	6,177	83,524	87,718	6 540	94,258
1904	3	14	(a) 33	8 618	290	8 908	79,034	5,673	84,707	87 652	5,963	93,615
1905	3	14	(a) 33	8,848	342	9 190	76 833	5 434	82,207	85,681	5,776	91,457
Bengal ... 1901	8	40	89	20,500	492	20,992	101,897	4,060	105 957	122 397	4,552	126,949
1902	8	40	89	21,225	513	21,738	97 745	4,015	101 760	118,970	4 528	123,498
1903	8	40	89	20,474	556	21,030	96,111	3,550	99,661	116 585	4,106	120,691
1904	8	40	91	19,477	445	19 922	93,597	3,469	97,066	113,074	3,914	116,988
1905	6	29	67	14 048	400	14 448	69 909	3,041	72,950	83,957	3,441	87,398
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1901	6	44	5	29,799	1,094	30 893	75,246	4 339	79 585	105,045	5 433	110,478
1902	6	44	6	27 795	961	28 756	74,343	3,948	78 291	102 138	4,909	107,047
1903	6	44	6	25,580	910	26 490	67,649	3,693	71,342	93 229	4,603	97,832
1904	6	44	6	22,895	773	23,668	69,034	3 180	72,214	91 929	3 953	95 882
1905	6	44	7	22,344	666	23,010	74,754	3,028	78 382	97,098	4,294	101,392
Punjab .. 1901	4	23	20	14,178	304	14,482	40,633	1,570	48,203	60,811	1 874	62,685
1902	4	23	16	13,139	333	13,472	49 339	1,610	50 949	62,478	1,943	64,421
1903	4	26	20	13,038	323	13,361	47 491	1,473	48 964	60 529	1,796	62 325
1904	3	25	16	12,027	227	12,254	43,871	1,467	45 338	55 898	1 694	57,592
1905	3	25	15	11,586	289	11,875	44,577	1,369	45,946	56,163	1,658	57,821
North-West Frontier Province 1901		5	2	1,203	56	1 349	9,083	397	9 480	10 376	453	10 829
1902	..	5	2	1 100	19	1,119	8,667	414	9,071	9,757	433	10 190
1903	...	5	3	1,071	42	1,113	9 513	457	9,970	10, [illegible]	493	11,063
1904	...	5	3	1,222	56	1,278	8,278	343	8 621	9,500	399	9,899
1905	.	5	3	1,216	36	1,252	8 697	295	8,992	9,913	331	10,244
Burma .. 1901	7	26	...	11 963	111	12,074	26 046	857	26,903	38 009	968	38 977
1902	7	26		11 598	133	11,731	28,270	899	29,169	39,868	1,032	40,900
1903	7	26	...	11,040	128	11,168	29 783	990	30,773	40,823	[illegible]	41,941
1904	7	26	...	11 48	121	11,609	30,145	913	31 055	41,693	[illegible]	42,727
1905	7	26	...	12,037	140	12,177	33 142	981	34,123	45,179	1,121	46,300
Central Provinces .. 1901	3	15	1	5,273	247	5,520	11,801	1 109	12,910	17,074	1,356	18,430
1902	3	15	1	4,142	238	4 380	10,109	858	10 967	14 251	1 096	15,347
1903	5	19	1	4,5 2	219	4,721	9,078	870	10 548	14 480	1,089	15,569
1904	5	18	2	3,622	214	3,836	10,011	947	11,858	14 533	1 161	15,694
1905	5	16	3	3,423	218	3,641	9,657	835	10,492	13,080	1,053	14,133
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1901	.	9	15	1,577	30	1,607	8 104	353	8 457	9,681	383	10 064
1902	...	9	15	1,481	22	1,503	7,386	345	7,731	8 867	367	9 2 4
1903		7	17	1,479	24	1 503	7 580	390	7 970	9,059	414	9,473
1904	..	7	16	1 444	25	1 469	7,558	319	7,877	9 002	344	9,346
1905	2	19	38	6,720	91	6 817	33,526	852	34,378	40,252	943	41,195
Coorg .. 1901		1	25	145	.	145	515	22	537	660	22	682
1902		1	25	84	1	85	472	20	492	556	21	577
1903		1	25	68	...	68	540	25	565	608	25	633
1904	...	1	25	82	4	86	415	31	446	497	35	532
1905	..	1	25	66	1	67	714	53	767	780	54	834
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (b) 1901	2	5	...	1,685	81	1,766	3 587	284	3,871	5,272	365	5 637
1902	2	5		1,318	62	1 380	2,851	273	3,124	4,169	335	4,504
Total 1901	40	193	494	111,975	3 084	115,059	463,286	24,088	487,374	575 261	27,172	602,433
1902	40	193	493	102,811	2 977	105,741	448 080	23,449	471,529	553 894	26,376	580 270
1903	40	19[illegible]	498	[illegible]	2,704	101 664	419 933	21,052	440,9 5	518,803	23,846	542 649
1904	3[illegible]	191	496	91 [illegible]	2,336	93,881	416 784	19 785	436 569	508 329	22,121	530,450
1905	39	190	495	91,356	2,425	93,781	444,171	20,489	464,660	535 527	22,914	558,441

NOTE 1.—Figures for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Berar) are, from 1903, included in the figures for the Central Provinces, as the former province is now an administrative division of the latter

(a) Exclusive of lock ups.

NOTE 2.—Increase under Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1905 is due to the transfer of 15 districts from Bengal to the new province.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

6			7			8			
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Province and year.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
98,274	4,999	103,273	12,948	290	13,238	12,711	309	13,020	Madras 1901
85,735	4,721	90,456	11,247	229	11,476	12,190	301	12,491	1902
74,578	3,475	78,053	10,610	181	10,791	10,434	214	10,648	1903
73,489	3,382	76,871	11,062	242	11,304	10,739	237	10,976	1904
91,011	3,969	94,980	12,413	274	12,687	11,981	283	12,264	1905
83,730	6,122	89,852	10,984	355	11,339	11,588	399	11,987	Bombay. 1901
85,487	6,369	91,886	10,371	363	10,734	11,207	395	11,602	1902
79,101	6,250	85,351	8,617	290	8,907	8,893	295	9,188	1903
78,804	5,621	84,425	8,848	342	9,190	8,771	287	9,058	1904
76,821	5,430	82,251	8,860	346	9,206	8,828	340	9,168	1905
101,173	4,039	105,21[illegible]	21,224	513	21,737	20,861	533	21,394	Bengal. 1901
98,406	3,972	102,468	20,474	550	21,030	21,190	527	21,717	1902
97,123	3,661	100,784	19,462	445	19,907	19,160	399	19,559	1903
93,998	3,453	97,451	19,076	461	19,537	19,537	460	19,997	1904
69,462	3,064	72,526	14,495	377	14,872	14,523	411	14,934	1905
77,250	4,472	81,722	27,795	961	28,756	28,286	1,028	29,314	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1901
76,[illegible]58	3,909	80,557	19,580	910	20,490	26,826	963	27,789	1902
70,334	3,830	74,164	22,895	773	23,668	22,507	640	23,147	1903
69,585	3,287	72,872	22,341	669	23,010	23,172	716	23,868	1904
73,433	3,558	76,991	23,665	736	24,401	22,955	729	23,684	1905
47,672	1,541	49,213	13,139	333	13,472	13,488	328	13,816	Punjab 1901
49,440	1,620	51,060	13,038	323	13,361	12,842	320	13,162	1902
48,502	1,569	50,071	12,027	227	12,254	12,244	231	12,475	1903
44,312	1,405	45,717	11,586	289	11,875	11,745	274	12,019	1904
44,477	1,383	45,860	11,686	275	11,961	11,509	274	11,783	1905
9,276	434	9,710	1,100	19	1,119	1,191	43	1,234	North-West Frontier Province. 1901
8,705	391	9,096	1,052	42	1,094	1,147	36	1,183	1902
9,362	443	9,805	1,222	56	1,278	1,233	47	1,280	1903
8,284	363	8,647	1,215	36	1,252	1,252	42	1,294	1904
8,666	293	8,959	1,247	38	1,285	1,290	30	1,320	1905
26,411	835	27,246	11,598	133	11,731	11,705	130	11,015	Burma. 1901
28,828	904	29,732	11,040	128	11,168	11,397	126	11,525	1902
29,275	997	30,272	11,548	121	11,669	11,074	113	11,187	1903
29,656	894	30,550	12,037	140	12,177	11,577	126	11,703	1904
32,086	966	33,012	13,093	135	13,228	12,500	137	12,637	1905
12,932	1,118	14,050	4,142	238	4,380	4,549	248	4,797	Central Provinces. 1901
10,696	916	11,612	4,555	180	[illegible]	3,930	220	4,150	1902
10,858	875	11,733	3,622	214	[illegible]	3,891	183	4,074	1903
11,029	934	11,963	3,504	227	3,731	3,645	233	3,878	1904
9,885	807	10,692	3,195	246	3,441	3,365	232	3,597	1905
8,200	361	8,561	1,481	22	1,503	1,600	33	1,633	Eastern Bengal and Assam 1901
7,388	343	7,731	1,479	24	1,503	1,485	21	1,506	1902
7,615	389	8,004	1,444	25	1,469	1,434	25	1,459	1903
7,384	323	7,707	1,618	21	1,639	1,565	26	1,591	1904
33,289	836	34,125	6,963	107	7,070	7,034	105	7,139	1905
576	21	597	84	1	85	112	1	113	Coorg 1901
488	21	509	68	...	68	74	1	75	1902
526	21	547	82	4	86	74	2	76	1903
431	34	465	66	1	67	67	3	70	1904
695	51	746	85	3	88	89	4	93	1905
3,954	303	4,257	1,318	62	1,380	1,429	55	1,484	Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1901
3,133	292	3,425	1,036	43	1,079	1,126	49	1,175	1902
469,448	24,245	493,693	105,813	2,927	108,740	107,610	3,097	110,707	TOTAL. 1901
454,954	23,578	478,532	98,940	2,798	101,738	103,414	2,961	106,375	1902
427,274	21,510	448,984	91,529	2,336	93,865	90,944	2,149	93,093	1903
416,072	19,696	436,668	91,357	2,425	93,782	92,070	2,404	94,474	1904
439,825	20,377	460,202	95,702	2,537	98,239	94,074	2,551	96,625	1905

(b) The figures for the Secunderabad jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements.

No. 2.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2		3		4		5					
								RECEIVED BY					
								A					
Province and year.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.					
								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	1901	11,133	250	32,130	2,904	43,263	3,154	1,850	64	311	17	12	...
	1902	10,814	233	27 473	2,529	38,287	2,762	1,737	72	335	4	62	...
	1903	9,789	189	23,056	1,675	32,845	1,864	1.655	65	350	3	40	...
	1904	9,059	139	22,072	1,546	31,131	1,685	1,624	76	128	3	39	6
	1905	9,127	199	27,593	2,050	36,720	2,249	2,408	63	256	2	56	...
Bombay ...	1901	10,723	292	19,236	1,653	29,959	1,945	1,970	27	159	34	10	...
	1902	9,640	293	17,878	1,471	27,518	1,764	1,868	33	64	22	27	2
	1903	9,260	291	14 704	1,185	23,964	1,476	2,280	55	32	32	8	...
	1904	7,700	230	15,309	1,135	23,009	1,365	2,307	35	148	13	42	2
	1905	7,771	236	15,581	1,325	23,352	1,561	2,673	39	181	47	121	1
Bengal ...	1901	18,505	409	38,615	1,455	57,120	1 864	8,145	385	13,479	411	98	...
	1902	19,231	248	37,591	1,433	56,822	1,881	7,425	403	12,896	365	6	...
	1903	18,841	475	36,166	1,292	53,007	1,767	7,072	255	12,797	353	65	...
	1904	17,561	374	35,612	1,240	53,173	1,614	6,335	280	12,885	369	19	...
	1905	12,921	363	25,930	1,044	38,851	1,407	5,314	296	8,629	300	349	13
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	28,167	1,024	30,736	2,224	58,903	3,248	8,972	391	...	...	108	...
	1902	26,067	906	31,350	1,905	57,417	2,811	9,053	390	...	...	130	7
	1903	24,287	854	28 415	1,830	52,702	2,684	6,899	291	...	...	106	1
	1904	21,253	688	29,331	1,568	50,584	2 256	7,737	222	...	...	156	4
	1905	20,979	612	30,208	1,714	51,187	2,326	8,110	368	...	...	281	4
Punjab ...	1901	13,129	269	16,707	545	29,836	814	7 423	230	...	...	74	...
	1902	12,083	290	18,994	594	31,077	884	6,600	204	...	...	942	25
	1903	11,954	291	18,351	522	30,305	813	6,677	126	...	...	631	26
	1904	11,020	194	16,703	516	27,723	710	5.457	143	...	...	671	39
	1905	10,491	249	16,526	488	27,017	737	4,674	142	...	...	594	24
North-West Frontier Province.	1901	962	40	3,576	125	4,538	165	644	38	...	...	20	3
	1902	778	12	3,592	145	4,370	157	446	29	...	...	216	27
	1903	827	34	3,642	165	4,409	199	482	23	...	...	209	11
	1904	1,004	45	3,237	129	4,241	174	436	21	...	...	259	9
	1905	1,032	33	3,233	99	4,265	132	517	20	...	...	369	17
Burma ...	1901	11,642	106	14,743	577	26,385	683	2,125	43	...	...	375	...
	1902	11,210	122	15,463	575	26 673	697	2,494	52	...	...	326	...
	1903	10,636	122	16,098	646	26,734	708	2,637	37	...	...	498	...
	1904	10,935	109	15,792	541	26,727	650	2,566	58	...	...	212	...
	1905	11,474	131	17,612	605	29,086	736	2,748	36	...	...	448	...
Central Provinces	1901	4,929	221	5,102	634	1,041	855	1,185	37	2	...	7	...
	1902	3,859	212	4,550	492	9,409	704	1,033	27	...	...	15	1
	1903	4,222	206	4,198	479	8,420	685	1,075	54	7	1	45	...
	1904	3,361	196	4,531	503	7,892	699	1,377	91	33	2	27	...
	1905	3,134	196	3,850	400	6,984	596	1,235	74	108	1	7	1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	1,393	25	(a) 3,578	(a) 163	4,071	188	273	41	668	10	4	...
	1902	1,359	18	(a) 3,501	(a) 155	4,860	173	263	13	519	8	2	...
	1903	1,329	17	(a) 3,314	(a) 193	4,643	210	431	21	767	19	4	3
	1904	1,240	21	(a) 3,331	(a) 123	4 621	144	383	17	653	11	8	...
	1905	5,953	78	13,027	276	18,980	354	1,846	40	4,318	61	4	...
Coorg ...	1901	133	...	158	7	291	7	...	...	42	...	...	...
	1902	70	1	150	7	220	8	...	...	41	1	...	...
	1903	58	...	172	9	230	9	...	...	48	4	...	...
	1904	76	4	105	6	181	10	...	...	61	2	...	...
	1905	54	1	206	16	260	17	...	...	97	6	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	1,608	77	1,530	170	3,138	247	158	10	...	...	69	5
	1902	1,180	47	1,254	154	2,434	201	139	13	...	...	79	3
Total ...	1901	102,334	2,713	166,111	10,457	268,445	13,170	32,745	1,266	14,661	472	777	8
	1902	96,291	2,582	161,796	9,460	258,087	12,042	31,058	1,236	13,855	400	1,805	65
	1903	91,203	2,479	148,116	7,996	239,319	10,475	29,208	927	13,999	412	1,606	41
	1904	83,209	2,000	146,073	7,307	229,282	9,307	28,222	943	13,908	400	1,433	60
	1905	82,936	2,098	153,766	8,017	236,702	10,115	29,525	1,078	13,589	417	2,229	60

(a) Inclusive of convicts re-admitted after having been out on bail, etc.

JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

TRANSFER. B In transit for transportation to other jails. From jails in the province. M.	F.	From jails outside the province M.	F.	6 Grand Total. M.	F.	Total	7 Transferred to other jails A To undergo sentence. M.	F.	B For transportation beyond seas. M	F	Province and year.
20,932	536	4	...	66 372	3,771	70,143	22,713	603	116	2	1901 Madras
18,323	678	3	..	58,747	3,516	62 263	19,885	747	138	6	1902
14,874	441	1	...	49,705	2,576	52,141	16,704	505	64	2	1903
15,145	545	1	..	48 068	2,315	50,3[illegible]3	16,717	615	50	2	1904
18,225	557	1	...	57,666	2 871	60,537	20,421	593	64	2	1905
97	2	...	..	32,195	2,008	34 203	2 143	51	261	12	1901 Bombay
75	1	.	...	29,552	1,822	31 374	1,922	43	98	15	1902
265	6	18	..	26,563	1,571	28 134	2 507	104	199	6	1903
183	11	...	...	25,689	1,426	27,115	2,582	56	91	9	1904
28		...	...	26 355	1 648	28 003	2,828	87	100	1	1905
168	4	491	25	79,501	2,689	82,190	21,496	778	175	8	1901 Bengal
423	23	622	21	78,194	2,693	80 887	20 750	771	105	5	1902
86	4	1,065	47	76 092	2,426	78 518	20 454	609	1[illegible]7	9	1903
163	9	770	24	73,351	2,296	75,647	10,[illegible]	659	84	2	1904
83	2	601	15	53,827	2,033	55 860	13 822	604	410	2	1905
554	16	...	.	68,537	3 655	72 192	9,129	391	940	3[illegible]	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
498	17	...	...	67,098	3 225	70,3[illegible]3	9,249	427	861	41	1902
399	16	..	...	60 166	2 002	63,008	7 1[illegible]6	28[illegible]	705	23	1903
444	19	...		58 921	2,501	61,422	7,987	222	604	25	1904
438	13	..	...	60,016	2,711	62 727	8,708	372	594	24	1905
321	19	5	...	37,659	1,063	38,722	6,856	109	1[illegible]8	13	1901 Punjab.
171	12	66		37,850	1,125	39,[illegible]	6 890	20[illegible]	159	8	1902
231	15	109	3	37,953	[illegible]	38,[illegible]30	7 131	142	200	15	1903
328	8	48	3	34,227	[illegible]	35,1[illegible]0	5,817	152	314	9	1904
256	13	31	2	32,572	918	33,400	5 [illegible]	159	207	11	1905
12	1	..	...	5,214	207	5 421	1 524	79	63	2	1901 North-West Frontier Province
12	1	.	.	5,044	214	5,[illegible]8	1 403	70	75	3	1902
15	...	..	...	5,175	233	5 408	1,094	50	131	4	1903
11	2	...	...	4,947	206	5 153	1,153	62	66	5	1904
10	...	...	...	5,161	169	5 330	1 134	44	58	2	1905
211	...	...	..	20,036	726	20 822	2 042	42	303		1901 Burma
358	..	...	..	29,851	749	30 600	2,608	53	270	...	1902
371	3	...	.	30 240	808	31 048	2,807	40	291	2	1903
335	..	...		29,840	708	30 548	2,734	55	249	...	1904
158	...	...	..	32 440	772	33,212	2,874	36	160		1905
82	9	...	...	11,317	901	12 218	1 209	30	150	10	1901 Central Provinces
64	10		...	9 521	7[illegible]2	10,263	1 098	26	141	17	1902
66	6	2	...	9 615	746	10,361	1,111	56	126	12	1903
74	6	1	...	9,404	798	10,202	1 426	88	183	19	1904
60	6	...	...	8,394	678	9 072	1,387	72	199	14	1905
11	...	2	.	5,929	239	6 168	943	50	29	1	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam
6	...	...	...	5,650	194	5 844	787	21	12	.	1902
5	...	...		5,850	253	6,103	1,206	41	30	1	1903
9		1	...	5 675	172	5 847	1,083	28	5[illegible]		1904
15	..	1	..	25,164	455	25,619	6 450	93	34		1905
...	...	...	...	333	7	340	33	1	...	...	1901 Coorg
...	...	...	...	261	9	270	35	..	1	...	1902
..	...	...	..	278	13	291	46	2	...	..	1903
...	...	..	...	242	12	254	41	1	.		1904
...	...	.	...	357	23	380	69	4	..	...	1905
23	...	2	...	3,390	262	3 652	248	15	33	3	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts
25	1	2	..	2 079	218	2 297	258	18	23		1902
22,411	587	504	25	339,543	15,528	355,071	68,336	2,248	2 2[illegible]8	90	1901 Total.
19,955	743	603	21	315,453	14,507	330,960	64 945	2 [illegible]2	1 883	[illegible]	1902
16,312	494	1,193	52	301,637	12,401	314,038	60,190	1,836	1,023	74	1903
16,692	600	827	27	290,364	11,337	301,701	58,957	1 941	1 75[illegible]	74	1904
19,273	591	634	17	301,952	12,278	314,230	62,793	2,064	1 904	56	1905

No. 2—*continued.*

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

Province and year.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A		B		C		D					
								By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.	
								(a)		(b)			
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1901	1,951	37	27,647	2,846	2 607	36	9	...	4	.	178	5
	1902	2,053	80	23,840	2,452	2 623	33	8	...	4	...	155	7
	1903	1,699	80	18,226	1,500	2,340	24	1	...	1,352	212	86	5
	1904	1,773	51	17,489	1,414	2,596	24	4	...	1	..	88	2
	1905	1,796	36	21,931	1,968	2,630	43	6	...	3	..	104	2
Bombay ...	1901	770	25	16,4·4	1,555	2,152	45	5	...	219	8	168	16
	1902	694	29	14,565	1,365	2,495	58	2	..	30	2	144	15
	1903	745	11	11,122	989	2,194	33	...	..	1,671	184	176	7
	1904	658	27	12,154	1,044	2,221	46	...	.	17	2	...	..
	1905	779	22	12,225	1,166	2,291	51	4	2	17	...	185	11
Bengal ...	1901	1,315	28	29,071	1,254	6,734	111	15	...	5	...	897	48
	1902	1,418	35	28,010	1,185	7,563	147	19	2	3		932	58
	1903	1 276	33	25 780	968	6,346	59	32	2	3,016	319	976	46
	1904	1,139	30	27 0·8	1,031	6,996	107	16	3	11	..	921	35
	1905	800	17	19,455	936	5,065	118	9	...	8	..	840	36
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	2,867	64	20,338	1,913	8,402	300	23	3	...	...	...	...
	1902	2 898	66	20 479	1,543	8,604	268	18	...	3	...	...	...
	1903	2,695	79	15,305	1,204	8,7·6	97	25	...	3,763	508	..	..
	1904	2,342	47	17 481	1,356	9,022	221	21	1	2	..	...	...
	1905	2,642	46	16,723	1,322	9,0·0	236	21	...	13	...	...	...
Punjab ...	1901	2,611	73	11,106	397	4 226	69	3	...	...	...	179	11
	1902	3 033	72	1·,266	464	3,971	61	7	...	2	..	199	12
	1903	2,765	69	11,621	·69	3,252	27	6	...	1,378	142	263	17
	1904	3 096	105	10,514	3 221	3,453	50	5	...	...	..	217	8
	1905	3,109	94	9,880	344	3,109	46	5	...	...		227	11
North-West Frontier Province	1901	232	12	2,228	73	352	29	4	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	184	6	2,154	70	347	21	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1903	226	8	2,155	99	378	4	3	1	150	21	...	...
	1904	272	10	1,994	79	393	8	5	...	1	...	...	...
	1905	203	7	2 092	67	557	19	5	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ...	1901	995	30	8 902	511	5,062	21	21	...	18	...	294	...
	1902	830	31	9,514	516	4 939	23	18	...	277	2	465	...
	1903	1,112	39	9,475	524	3,749	10	11	1	1,104	79	476	2
	1904	1 076	26	9 167	468	4,493	18	10	1	12	2	324	...
	1905	1,189	30	10,607	545	4 663	31	17	2	11	...	234	...
Central Provinces	1901	316	22	4,101	564	1,511	39	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	345	12	3 180	467	1 320	41	1	...	1	...	...	...
	1903	391	13	2 701	342	1,320	30	...	1	504	85	...	...
	1904	596	28	2,805	403	1,136	41	...	2	...	...	...	...
	1905	551	21	2,213	313	1,024	48	2	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	384	6	2,809	156	332	3	18	3	6	...	...	...
	1902	550	6	2,543	145	373	2	10	...	2	1	...	...
	1903	364	5	2,329	165	297	1	12	...	324	16	...	...
	1904	356	2	2,299	170	371	3	9	1	4	1	...	...
	1905	1,850	15	8,193	235	2,220	26	23	1	8	...	...	...
Coorg ...	1901	20	1	163	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	1902	19	...	112	9	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1903	8	...	132	7	10	..	...	...	5	...	1	...
	1904	14	...	109	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1905	17	...	176	16	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	145	...	1,275	187	470	9	...	1	1	...	...	...
	1902	173	5	616	142	407	11	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	1901	11,606	298	124,064	9,460	3,19·	662	100	7	253	8	1,720	80
	1902	12 197	342	117,488	8,358	32,733	668	86	2	342	6	1,896	92
	1903	11,284	342	98,846	6,167	28,661	285	90	5	13,267	1,556	1,983	77
	1904	11,322	327	101,040	6,247	30,702	520	70	8	48	5	1,551	45
	1905	13,056	290	103,501	6,932	30,665	619	92	5	60	...	1,591	60

JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905—continued.

10		11		12		13		14		15			
Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.			PROVINCE AND YEAR.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
11	2	10	...	58	...	254	7	10,814	233	10 559	251	10 813	1901 Madras.
11	..	3	...	45	1	193	1	9,789	189	10 449	253	10,702	1902
21	2	4	...	45	1	164	6	9,059	139	8,731	168	8,899	1903
21	2	7	...	50	1	145	5	9,127	199	9,078	194	9 272	1904
11	...	10	...	39	...	156	6	10,495	221	9,897	233	10,130	1905
3	...	9	...	36	1	365	2	9,640	293	10,115	307	10 422	1901 Bombay.
5	...	6	...	40	...	291	4	9,260	291	9,740	313	10,053	1902
4	...	5	...	33	1	207	6	7,700	230	7,702	213	7,915	1903
8	...	6	...	33	.	148	6	7,771	236	7,678	229	7,907	1904
10	1	2	...	38	2	133	5	7,734	280	7,652	276	7,928	1905
7	...	14		23	...	519	14	19,270	448	18,734	446	19 180	1901 Bengal.
17	1	8	...	32	2	490	12	18,841	475	19,183	453	19,636	1902
18	...	7	.	41	1	408	6	17,561	374	17,147	329	17,476	1903
19	1	..	...	37	...	354	11	17,359	417	17 609	393	18,002	1904
12	1	..	...	27	...	325	8	13,042	311	13,158	358	13,516	1905
11	...	2	...	117	7	641	41	26 067	906	26 560	967	27 527	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
9	...	3		112	4	515	22	24,287	854	25 149	889	26,038	1902
17	1	2	...	114	7	322	8	21,253	683	20,775	570	21,345	1903
9	1	...	...	115	2	299	16	20,079	6[illegible]2	21,433	657	22 090	1904
14	5	3	...	91	12	351	21	21,766	671	21 022	629	21,651	1905
16	1	12	...	93	1	336	9	12 083	290	12,357	287	12 644	1901 Punjab.
6	1	2		95	3	302	6	11,054	291	11,650	278	11,928	1902
4	2	5	...	89	3	214	3	11 020	194	11,009	190	11 199	1903
8	1	1		71	2	210	5	10,491	249	10,521	231	10,752	1904
12	...	1		85	...	174	4	10,513	249	10,294	237	10,531	1905
...		1	.	24	...	8	...	778	12	849	32	881	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
...	...	...	...	28	...	24	1	827	34	867	26	893	1902
2	...	...	...	17	...	15	1	1,004	45	937	34	971	1903
1	...	...	...	10	...	14	3	1,032	33	1,021	34	1 055	1904
...	...	...	...	19	...	21	2	1,012	28	1 048	29	1,077	1905
2	...	.	...	77	..	170	...	11,210	122	11 395	113	11,508	1901 Burma.
6	1	1	..	60	...	167	1	10 650	122	10,956	120	11,076	1902
3	...	2	...	93	...	182	2	10,936	109	10,569	103	10,672	1903
5	...	2	...	80	...	204	4	11,479	131	10,998	115	11,113	1904
2	...	1	...	81	..	196	...	12,405	128	11,825	126	11 951	1905
3	...		...	16	...	120	6	3,859	212	4,241	224	4 465	1901 Central Provinces.
2	...	3		10	...	92	6	3,313	170	3,669	201	3,870	1902
2	1	4	...	18	2	67	3	3,302	196	3 621	168	3,789	1903
1	1	...	4	11	3	43	2	3 203	205	3,338	214	3 552	1904
6	..	...	.	16	1	43	3	2,953	206	3,071	211	3 282	1905
7	1	4	.	2	..	36	1	1,359	18	1,435	28	1,463	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
...	...	3	...	2	...	39	2	1,329	17	1,347	15	1,362	1902
...	...	7	1	3	1	37	1	1,240	21	1 278	18	1,296	1903
1	...	6	..	8		39	2	1,447	15	1,408	22	1 430	1904
4	...	6	...	17	1	196	5	6,151	79	6,192	85	6 277	1905
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	70	1	97	1	98	1901 Coorg.
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	58		62	1	63	1902
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	76	4	63	2	65	1903
...	...	...	..	1	...	6	...	54	1	60	2	62	1904
1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	76	2	73	3	76	1905
...	...	2	...	4	...	32	...	1,180	47	1,339	50	1 389	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	..	18	1	983	40	1,044	44	1,088	1902
60	4	54	...	450	26	2,481	80	90,290	2 582	97,681	2,709	100,390	1901 TOTAL.
56	3	30	...	400	10	2,140	56	91,277	2,483	94,116	2,593	96,709	1902
71	6	36	1	453	6	1,616	36	83,211	2,000	81,832	1,795	83,627	1903
73	6	22	4	422	8	1,462	54	82,942	2,098	83,144	2,091	85,235	1904
72	7	26	...	413	16	1,602	54	86,177	2,175	84,232	2,217	86,449	1905

No. 2-A.

NATURE of the OFFENCES for which CONVICTS were imprisoned in the

PROVINCE AND YEAR.		Against the State.	Relating to the Army and Navy	Against the public tranquillity.	By other than public servants relating to public servants	By public servants.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information, regarding an offence	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property.
Madras ...	1901	...	1	914	40	49	199	134	4	6
	1902	..	.	1 095	21	4	450	214	6	13
	1903	...	...	1 144	122	68	240	242	22	1
	1904	...	..	1,060	69	49	365	173	8	...
	1905	...	...	941	53	64	361	126	7	2
Bombay ..	1901	..	73	213	28	14	55	62	2	7
	1902	16	78	154	34	36	33	89	11	6
	1903	...	50	258	36	31	48	70	10	6
	1904	.	14	118	20	13	27	85	15	11
	1905	...	2	152	28	14	64	89	6	5
Bengal ..	1901	...	6	4 644	210	129	448	320	11	14
	1902	...	3	4,301	165	205	353	323	35	26
	1903	...	4	3 568	183	123	400	352	24	24
	1904		65	3 583	136	215	595	322	25	17
	1905	.	..	1,692	121	93	207	156	13	13
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	...	3	2 553	34	84	488	449	51	65
	1902	..	3	2 782	115	149	566	502	42	25
	1903	...	16	2 4,6	73	1 5	4 7	444	29	24
	1904	...	1	2,461	70	167	450	457	26	22
	1905	...	7	1,9 5	57	46	369	397	30	31
Punjab ...	1901	1	5	·587	46	35	98	148	29	8
	1902	2	1	[illegible]	75	5	130	182	32	11
	1903	1	1	964	119	5	120	175	36	21
	1904	3	1	[illegible]	90	35	151	107	13	29
	1905	1	12	848	50	159	100	158	19	14
North-West Frontier Province	1901	...	6	203	4	12	10	16	3	2
	1902	...	2	201	3	5	64	46	4	2
	1903	...	1	279	8	1	44	48	12	1
	1904	...	3	250	1	1	26	24	2	..
	1905	...	1	250	1	7	51	32	25	4
Burma ..	1901	2	...	209	40	58	64	94	15	8
	1902	14	...	167	46	49	60	92	11	11
	1903	4	..	180	37	40	85	9	7	7
	1904	3	9	129	39	46	49	96	12	6
	1905	7	...	108	32	44	65	66	10	11
Central Provinces...	1901	...	...	2	22	4	7	27	5	6
	1902	...	5	33	56	11	10	30	3	2
	1903	9	.	40	20	3	27	55	1	1
	1904	5	4	63	15	9	21	38	1	...
	1905	2	7	51	4	19	25	39	...	3
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	..	5	682	2	4	51	18	6	1
	1902	7	...	629	21	1	47	20	1	30
	1903	3	3	705	4	6	41	21	1	2
	1904	2	...	622	4	5	47	36	1	...
	1905	1	4	1 935	65	57	257	93	15	14
Coorg ..	1901	...		...	...	5	...	4		...
	1902	..	...	..		3	.	2	2	.
	1903		..	..		2	...	8	...	...
	1904	...	...	..	...	3	...	2	1	...
	1905		...		...	1	...	14	4	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	..	1	35	6	1	12	12	...	1
	1902	..	...	54	3	21	12	21	...	...
TOTAL ..	1901	3	100	10 042	432	305	1,432	1,384	126	118
	1902	39	92	10 48	539	529	1 755	1,521	14 7	126
	1903	17	75	9 636	611	414	1,441	1,514	142	87
	1904	13	97	9,098	444	540	1,730	1 430	104	85
	1905	11	33	7 912	422	486	1,479	1 170	129	97

JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901-1905.

Making false criminal charge.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehension, and the like	By public servants against public justice.	Interrupting public servants and personating juror or assessor.	Relating to coin (lighter offences)	Relating to coin and stamps (graver offences).	Relating to weights and measures	Affecting the public health and safety.	Nuisance	Year	Province
48	184	51	3	39	11	4	70	103	1901	Madras.
90	150	50	2	68	31	6	84	60	1902	
61	112	42	10	29	29	14	109	136	1903	
63	142	64	18	26	34	3	64	96	1904	
70	168	42	3	24	15	2	60	113	1905	
67	78	11	3	62	22	11	19	...	1901	Bombay.
49	68	8	4	58	16	1	8		1902	
52	70	31	2	31	20	1	15	1	1903	
60	57	16	...	29	3	..	28	...	1904	
54	75	16	3	30	24	.	40	3	1905	
244	260	59	30	75	24	2	90	10	1901	Bengal
277	237	45	23	57	30	2	99	25	1902	
288	253	39	16	67	32	4	105	9	1903	
284	200	65	12	58	60	3	113	9	1904	
253	115	30	6	66	25	4	50	16	1905	
153	399	54	22	119	78	9	79	3	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
237	312	58	17	138	72	6	87	4	1902	
189	213	32	23	101	148	73	89	9	1903	
214	107	28	44	90	38	2	67	2	1904	
123	225	51	7	98	29	5	82	7	1905	
38	63	14	6	37	29	2	16	2	1901	Punjab.
30	61	27	17	48	5	...	35	2	1902	
28	102	20	20	39	12	3	23	8	1903	
66	72	21	17	50	21	4	17	1	1904	
27	113	12	5	29	14	4	20	...	1905	
4	30	16	1	8	1	...	4	.	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
10	32	1	6	7	1	.	5	1	1902	
6	44	4	1	1	5	...	10	...	1903	
20	30	4	1	12	1	...	6	...	1904	
20	12	4	4	10	..	...	4	...	1905	
53	53	20		16	10	1	14	...	1901	Burma
46	61	34	1	19	32		7	9	1902	
39	80	48	4	25	21	2	27		1903	
60	93	32	..	21	30	...	23	1	1904	
49	115	28	2	11	23	...	16	1	1905	
6	18	8	1	28	2	...	5	1	1901	Central Provinces
9	30	2	2	40	11	...	5	..	1902	
17	20	7	5	15	10	1	15	...	1903	
11	30	3	2	20	25	...	2	...	1904	
32	22	8	...	11	2	...	2	..	1905	
31	37	6	1	9	4	...	1	1	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
36	28	6	1	6	1	73	4	...	1902	
33	21	12	...	8	4	5	4	..	1903	
29	33	0	..	6	5	...	9	..	1904	
77	113	19	6	15	23	4	31	5	1905	
1	..	...	...	1	..		..	...	1901	Coorg
1	...	..	...			.	...	...	1902	
3	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	1903	
3	...	...	1	..	1	.	...	...	1904	
2	1	...	8	...	...	2	..	.	1905	
1	11	5	1	6	4	3	4		1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
5	3	2	...	6	3	1	5	...	1902	
636	1,133	253	68	400	185	32	302	120	1901	TOTAL.
790	982	233	73	447	202	89	339	101	1902	
716	951	235	81	319	281	103	397	163	1903	
810	824	239	95	312	222	12	329	109	1904	
707	959	210	44	294	155	21	305	145	1905	

No. 2-A.—*continued.*

NATURE of the OFFENCES for which CONVICTS were imprisoned in the Jails

Province and year.		Obscene books and lotteries.	Relating to religion.	Murder and attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide, attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide.	Attempt to commit suicide.	Being a thug.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation.	Aggravated hurt, grievous hurt, and acts dangerous to human life.
Madras ...	1901	29	10	215	117	61	...	15	1,122	706
	1902	13	11	194	74	60		37	1,336	553
	1903	32	28	204	91	58	..	16	1,062	604
	1904	13	14	216	82	55	...	38	1,040	550
	1905	42	10	177	92	86	...	39	1,050	674
Bombay ..	1901	1	9	217	66	45	1	28	397	490
	1902	...	9	200	79	41	2	38	431	423
	1903	...	6	161	64	51	...	51	430	411
	1904	1	5	235	84	44	1	51	465	468
	1905	1	7	239	92	39	...	49	551	498
Bengal ...	1901	22	10	214	232	102	...	79	2,043	1,181
	1902	26	5	231	258	98	...	79	1,802	1,240
	1903	29	7	244	248	117	4	56	1,093	1,181
	1904	27	19	273	251	84	4	55	1,844	1,339
	1905	25	11	126	123	55	...	64	1,019	675
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	6	14	379	290	349	..	88	2,118	1,588
	1902	26	59	426	293	345	...	104	2,277	2,068
	1903	5	30	431	242	312	...	125	2,305	1,600
	1904	2	36	385	348	337	...	121	2,466	1,591
	1905	3	26	358	307	275	1	98	2,013	1,768
Punjab ...	1901	7	8	230	186	44	1	39	945	660
	1902	5	18	278	225	47	8	27	1,171	900
	1903	6	11	292	209	39	3	23	914	1,014
	1904	7	4	269	212	35	...	34	987	927
	1905	2	...	321	254	33	1	16	934	1,201
North-West Frontier Province	1901	...	...	252	83	3	...	6	203	262
	1902	...	6	222	61	1	...	14	174	236
	1903	...	12	260	64	3	...	4	153	281
	1904	..	7	205	33	4	...	...	211	351
	1905	1	2	204	74	3	...	3	161	398
Burma ...	1901	27	30	139	52	23	...	3	467	803
	1902	...	47	185	85	19	...	5	526	852
	1903	17	30	198	60	20	.	6	617	942
	1904	20	14	190	77	8	3	2	305	987
	1905	26	25	170	66	22	...	2	615	951
Central Provinces ...	1901	...	1	101	22	42	...	15	98	151
	1902	3	1	76	45	40	...	20	206	224
	1903	...	1	84	36	45	...	20	148	185
	1904	1	2	87	49	46	...	38	255	175
	1905	...	6	92	37	38	...	40	161	134
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	...	...	19	31	18	...	4	211	132
	1902	...	2	20	23	20	..	...	208	147
	1903	...	.	30	29	16	..	2	221	168
	1904	...	3	42	28	18	...	5	209	189
	1905	2	5	105	169	45	...	1	951	671
Coorg .	1901	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	3	...
	1902	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	4	13
	1903	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	7	4
	1904	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	10	4
	1905	...	..	1	.	1	...	1	12	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	...	...	8	3	16	...	3	74	23
	1902	...	...	5	8	19	...	5	38	40
Total ..	1901	92	82	1,779	1,083	704	2	280	7,681	5,996
	1902	73	158	1,842	1,153	690	10	329	8,173	6,716
	1903	89	125	1,906	1,063	662	7	305	7,910	6,390
	1904	71	104	1,903	1,165	631	8	344	7,792	6,581
	1905	102	92	1,793	1,214	597	2	313	7,507	6,974

of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905—contd.

Wrongful restraint and confinement.	Aggravated assault.	Kidnapping, abduction and selling minors to slavery	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Rape	Unnatural offences	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacles	Unaggravated extortion	Aggravated extortion	Province and year.
128	290	30	...	4	1	8,609	67	14	1901 Madras
163	309	39	...	6		6,778	53	.	1902 Madras
145	325	59	5	15	4	5,710	34	3	1903 Madras
147	362	45	17	23	2	5,126	68	30	1904 Madras
143	270	56		10	2	7,918	54	2	1905 Madras
35	136	87	..	25	8	7,998	21		1901 Bombay.
31	101	74	.	19	17	7,631	10	9	1902 Bombay.
11	152	57		23	10	5,184	15	1	1903 Bombay.
42	104	69	2	22	11	5,218	22	2	1904 Bombay.
24	124	98	...	24	16	5,211	14		1905 Bombay.
339	518	264	4	64	14	10,469	119	10	1901 Bengal
386	573	237	4	53	9	10,051	119	21	1902 Bengal
333	331	217	.	49	33	9,319	110	5	1903 Bengal
333	545	277	6	57	[illegible]	8,622	113	12	1904 Bengal
209	346	104	2	29	16	8,055	98	4	1905 Bengal
109	368	225	4	59	67	5,301	77	1	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
98	458	163	2	69	79	4,649	53	16	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
133	541	201	1	71	56	4,212	48	9	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
138	418	187	3	82	82	4,255	50	2	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
178	340	[illegible]	2	57	56	5,052	55	2	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
60	243	179	38	29	10	3,530	5	5	1901 Punjab
92	272	204		27	29	773	49	2	1902 Punjab
59	307	258	..	26	31	3 88	52	2	1903 Punjab
68	256	218	1	52	50	2,592	12	2	1904 Punjab
65	335	164	2	41	41	[illegible]577	30	2	1905 Punjab
4	64	32	.	10	13	343	5	...	1901 North-West Frontier Province
10	70	16		5	9	308	2	.	1902 North-West Frontier Province
3	61	15	...	5	[illegible]	315	5		1903 North-West Frontier Province
8	57	28		5	26	260	1	...	1904 North-West Frontier Province
10	69	18	...	8	15	249	6	1	1905 North-West Frontier Province
24	206	87	...	62	5	3,719	94	1	1901 Burma
25	307	131	5	87	4	3,7[illegible]0	61	1	1902 Burma
41	300	116		81	5	4,107	50	1	1903 Burma
107	253	155	7	106	6	4,[illegible]75	43	1	1904 Burma
28	322	140	5	79	4	4,501	50	27	1905 Burma
27	57	13	..	20	3	2,102	31	1	1901 Central Provinces
20	85	18	...	18	7	1,598	16	1	1902 Central Provinces
31	64	12	..	16	15	1,588	31	2	1903 Central Provinces
18	86	[illegible]	2	26	11	1,4[illegible]	24	5	1904 Central Provinces
23	55	15	.	23	9	1,237	19		1905 Central Provinces
55	43	7	...	5	4	820	4	...	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
37	42	10	.	4	2	701	6		1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
66	40	25	...	6	7	5[illegible]1	13	..	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
77	43	27	...	7	5	553	13	3	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
214	198	151	1	[illegible]3	11	2,481	42	7	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
...	...	.	...	...	.	64			1901 Coorg.
...	...	2	..	..	...	29			1902 Coorg.
5	2	.	.	1	..	47	.	...	1903 Coorg.
1		4	..	1		13	...	..	1904 Coorg.
...	..	...	...	2	...	78	...	..	1905 Coorg.
3	16	5	...	2		508	2	..	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts
5	28	6	..	5		374	...		1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts
784	2,031	879	46	280	125	43,643	425	32	1901 TOTAL
867	2,275	936	11	293	156	39,624	359	50	1902 TOTAL
827	2,413	930	6	293	216	34,191	358	23	1903 TOTAL
939	2,154	1,036	38	381	198	32,119	352	57	1904 TOTAL
894	2,059	948	12	296	170	37,359	368	45	1905 TOTAL

No. 2-A—*concluded.*

NATURE of the OFFENCES for which CONVICTS were imprisoned in the JAILS

Province and year.		Robbery and aggravated theft.	Dakaiti.	Dishonest misappropriation.	Criminal breach of trust.	Receiving and concealing stolen property.	Cheating.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property.	Mischief.	Simple trespass and house trespass.
Madras ..	1901	391	556	140	499	307	133	24	369	260
	1902	335	505	93	442	574	126	23	270	229
	1903	430	[illegible]	88	344	337	120	26	214	164
	1904	612	415	71	375	332	122	15	250	173
	1905	502	400	83	404	401	166	15	974	262
Bombay ..	1901	375	577	185	462	1,275	282	6	256	111
	1902	383	552	147	306	1,139	250	12	321	181
	1903	208	203	106	308	842	193	1	135	81
	1904	227	161	117	356	709	223	6	106	97
	1905	233	203	99	327	815	226	12	156	81
Bengal ...	1901	174	467	198	685	2,481	277	14	740	1,099
	1902	161	[illegible]	204	627	[illegible]	318	34	678	963
	1903	182	559	159	575	2,372	401	17	709	924
	1904	186	358	132	560	2,101	381	37	621	893
	1905	140	297	124	404	1,797	348	10	493	642
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	441	379	154	456	2,619	343	19	402	367
	1902	429	446	82	456	2,306	391	11	405	519
	1903	393	417	79	478	2,228	372	23	340	373
	1904	369	413	92	411	1,970	332	22	318	410
	1905	336	597	120	390	2,404	421	40	305	350
Punjab ...	1901	163	186	183	204	1,560	233	1	193	313
	1902	196	100	153	289	1,916	264	14	216	238
	1903	152	164	178	288	1,463	270	18	235	308
	1904	163	112	148	284	[illegible]	290	2	203	255
	1905	143	79	126	215	1,149	294	8	219	269
North-West Frontier Province	1901	33	56	19	47	428	24	..	56	48
	1902	61	39	12	46	153	24	1	67	44
	1903	43	70	21	45	180	35	9	49	53
	1904	22	45	17	33	170	23	...	38	42
	1905	26	67	19	37	124	16	4	47	48
Burma	1901	106	81	78	364	413	150	9	125	99
	1902	217	115	88	409	423	208	13	130	115
	1903	323	129	106	410	444	231	10	110	115
	1904	272	155	73	449	378	255	10	118	140
	1905	223	103	89	532	437	329	7	121	119
Central Provinces ..	1901	116	107	38	131	161	61	2	132	65
	1902	103	92	31	125	133	87	1	102	84
	1903	80	52	31	105	141	87	..	83	62
	1904	79	63	19	119	133	86	1	66	62
	1905	77	82	35	119	134	84	1	53	51
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	1901	7	28	22	73	315	26	3	70	73
	1902	10	23	26	45	257	29	4	54	67
	1903	4	3	22	48	250	33	...	52	96
	1904	29	28	19	56	233	30	...	44	77
	1905	45	141	60	191	852	103	4	232	396
Coorg ...	1901	1	9	2	8	3	4	...	...	...
	1902	1	8	3	9	6	3	...	4	...
	1903	4	...	...	16	8	2	...	5	...
	1904	2	6	2	18	2	...	...	4	...
	1905	7	8	4	21	17	...	...	5	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	38	113	34	57	98	22	...	14	14
	1902	18	37	14	58	59	13	...	20	28
Total ..	1901	1,938	[illegible]	1,062	3,076	9,629	1,555	78	2,357	2,449
	1902	1,925	2,308	853	2,002	8,098	1,693	113	2,206	2,468
	1903	[illegible]	1,999	790	2,015	[illegible]	1,752	104	1,941	2,176
	1904	1,961	1,785	690	2,067	[illegible]	1,742	93	1,768	2,149
	1905	1,822	1,977	759	2,730	8,130	1,987	101	1,905	2,218

of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905—concluded.

House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.	House-breaking or house trespass.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	Criminal breach of contract.	Offences relating to marriage.	Defamation.	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance.	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gangs of thieves.	All other offences.	TOTAL.	PROVINCE AND YEAR.
16	2,050	61	7	119	21	97	664	15,068	35,032	1901 Madras.
2	2,171	73	9	98	22	117	1,002	12,097	29,998	1902 Madras.
31	1,875	69	7	130	7	101	798	8,894	24,[illegible]27	1903 Madras.
...	1,975	49	10	119	6	91	1,319	7,619	23,6[illegible]5	1904 Madras.
28	2,655	52	2	101	21	145	1,331	10,032	29,640	1905 Madras.
10	1,609	76	1	78	16	36	1,574	3,679	20,880	1901 Bombay.
26	1,630	49	6	109	4	34	1,[illegible]68	3,955	19,349	1902 Bombay.
27	1,191	68	...	73	4	30	1,110	3,7[illegible]5	15,8[illegible]9	1903 Bombay.
21	1,107	63	1	88	4	28	1,177	4,552	16,444	1904 Bombay.
29	1,228	49	2	140	...	32	1,164	4,518	16,906	1905 Bombay.
262	2,954	85	61	245	29	91	4,306	3,542	40,070	1901 Bengal.
344	2,020	113	16	215	40	110	4,698	3,886	39,024	1902 Bengal.
172	2,022	111	29	209	30	79	4,419	3,944	37,4[illegible]8	1903 Bengal.
204	2,499	105	12	296	33	83	4,017	4,6[illegible]6	36,852	1904 Bengal.
196	1,945	77	10	141	23	69	2,953	3,394	26,974	1905 Bengal.
36	4,165	86	4	262	16	46	4,651	2,688	32,960	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
38	3,557	78	3	291	21	30	4,944	2,918	33,255	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
178	3,003	57	30	224	27	39	4,887	2,102	30,245	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
23	3,244	84	13	323	15	52	5,334	2,641	30,809	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
22	3,801	78	4	314	15	43	5,416	2,032	31,922	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
92	1,956	81	3	389	11	31	2,489	1,732	17,252	1901 Punjab.
59	1,826	35	5	424	15	44	3,525	1,525	19,5[illegible]8	1902 Punjab.
40	1,866	70	8	454	32	52	3,532	1,600	18,873	1903 Punjab.
88	1,730	27	11	432	10	49	2,912	1,823	17,210	1904 Punjab.
122	1,997	47	4	532	6	41	2,408	1,751	17,014	1905 Punjab.
24	244	3	...	90	1	10	494	704	3,701	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
7	191	4	1	73	1	9	599	826	3,737	1902 North-West Frontier Province.
13	208	12	...	87	4	13	594	699	3,[illegible]07	1903 North-West Frontier Province.
12	183	8	2	84	...	6	339	775	3,366	1904 North-West Frontier Province.
14	198	8	1	62	5	12	211	755	3,332	1905 North-West Frontier Province.
5	1,006	39	2	78	13	98	2,219	3,817	15,320	1901 Burma.
15	963	50	3	68	16	97	1,895	4,445	16,038	1902 Burma.
6	1,050	45	1	66	4	100	1,780	4,410	16,744	1903 Burma.
13	1,133	39	5	49	9	105	1,704	4,414	16,333	1904 Burma.
8	1,331	34	1	63	12	105	1,905	5,177	18,217	1905 Burma.
3	1,346	2	2	19	9	5	198	423	5,736	1901 Central Provinces.
9	962	13	...	37	17	14	126	480	5,042	1902 Central Provinces.
11	822	9	...	42	11	9	129	466	4,677	1903 Central Provinces.
93	855	11	1	28	8	6	176	737	5,034	1904 Central Provinces.
156	565	18	...	15	9	8	203	504	4,250	1905 Central Provinces.
5	265	47	2	18	3	7	81	401	3,658	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
9	243	10	...	18	3	9	65	417	3,434	1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
29	182	5	2	20	2	5	113	373	3,[illegible]67	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
7	242	10	7	18	2	12	759	381	3,381	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
67	993	35	18	128	11	20	1,410	806	13,303	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
...	13	...	7	...	1	1	...	23	157	1901 Coorg.
...	17	...	14	...	...	...	...	3	131	1902 Coorg.
...	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	17	151	1903 Coorg.
...	18	1	12	...	...	1	...	11	123	1904 Coorg.
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	218	1905 Coorg.
1	187	2	...	15	...	9	39	291	1,700	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	166	5	...	9	5	20	70	214	1,406	1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
454	16,695	482	89	1,313	120	431	16,715	32,363	176,475	1901 TOTAL.
490	14,352	430	57	1,362	144	484	18,292	30,766	171,002	1902 TOTAL.
507	12,881	455	87	1,305	131	428	17,362	26,280	155,938	1903 TOTAL.
461	13,026	397	74	1,487	87	453	17,137	27,639	153,266	1904 TOTAL.
642	14,784	398	42	1,496	102	475	17,001	29,883	161,776	1905 TOTAL.

No. 3.

RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF EDUCATION, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS ADMIT

1		2											
		RELIGION.											
		A						B		C		D	
Province and year.		Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.	
		Europeans. a		Eurasians. b		Natives. c							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	1901	6	...	45	5	473	55	2,979	74	28,625	2,769	...	...
	1902	15	...	28	4	403	67	2,416	79	24 608	2,378	...	...
	1903	11	...	34	3	334	36	2,183	80	20 490	1,556	...	...
	1904	21	1	32	2	463	52	2,079	53	19,473	1,437	2	...
	1905	11	1	30	3	571	59	2,304	61	24,674	1,926	...	...
Bombay ...	1901	100	1	30	...	246	13	5,339	159	13,415	1,474	27	4
	1902	132	1	17	1	222	13	5,447	166	11,972	1,288	25	...
	1903	137	3	10	...	242	38	4,895	160	9,341	982	11	...
	1904	96	2	20	2	260	29	5,250	147	9 505	953	30	1
	1905	135	...	20	1	242	40	5,700	189	9,414	1,115	12	...
Bengal ...	1901	147	4	63	3	111	19	14,440	349	22,324	1,002	191	8
	1902	141	...	104	10	121	17	14,342	322	21,276	951	84	20
	1903	113	1	92	5	119	6	14,596	291	19,822	888	87	17
	1904	150	2	86	7	159	12	13,839	279	20,178	854	71	10
	1905	126	1	70	7	138	7	5,779	150	18,041	774	54	3
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1901	26	1	9	...	44	7	5,318	265	25,340	1,951	...	...
	1902	35	...	6	...	30	2	5,392	238	25,886	1,665	1	...
	1903	25	1	15	...	29	1	4,977	210	23,369	1,618	...	...
	1904	26	...	9	2	65	2	5,186	173	24 045	1,391	...	...
	1905	24	2	16	1	27	2	4,836	167	25,302	1,542	3	...
Punjab ...	1901	7	...	2	1	11	1	11,205	343	5,478	200	4	...
	1902	1	...	9	...	38	3	12,497	392	6,449	199	...	...
	1903	17	1	10	...	[illegible]	...	12,167	371	6,127	150	1	...
	1904	16	...	13	...	22	...	10,903	349	5,745	167	...	...
	1905	22	...	2	1	23	2	10,605	300	5,874	185	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	123	176	2	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,432	142	160	3	...	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	1	...	3,459	156	182	9	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	...	6	...	3,057	114	174	15	...	...
	1905	...	...	1	...	...	...	3,093	96	139	3	...	...
Burma ...	1901	69	...	18	2	64	3	864	20	630	9	12,514	537
	1902	104	...	16	1	65	3	1,021	14	753	9	12,811	541
	1903	70	1	13	...	64	3	782	15	852	17	13,499	598
	1904	41	...	29	2	59	1	744	13	844	19	13,388	499
	1905	44	...	27	...	78	...	1,192	29	977	16	14,766	553
Central Provinces ...	1901	1	..	1	...	19	...	453	39	3,119	394	11	3
	1902	1	...	2	...	7	...	452	34	2,803	314	13	...
	1903	2	...	3	...	11	...	482	36	2,793	330	12	...
	1904	6	...	2	...	14	1	564	30	2,743	335	12	1
	1905	1	...	1	...	11	...	446	32	2,284	221	6	1
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	1901	...	...	1	...	3	...	1,307	18	1,899	137	7	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	4	1	1,153	10	1,848	133	1	...
	1903	2	...	1	...	8	...	1,115	8	1,775	171	2	1
	1904	2	...	...	...	8	1	1 101	16	1,801	95	26	3
	1905	2	...	8	...	10	1	8,678	89	4,012	179	52	...
Coorg ...	1901	...	...	...	...	15	1	34	...	104	6	...	...
	1902	...	...	...	...	10	...	29	1	89	5	...	...
	1903	...	...	...	...	4	2	19	...	120	8	...	...
	1904	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	1	65	3	2	...
	1905	...	...	...	...	30	...	35	3	238	10	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1901	1	1	3	...	39	18	330	28	1,157	123	...	...
	1902	...	2	6	...	36	6	271	25	938	121	...	...
Total ...	1901	356	7	172	11	1,025	117	45,669	1,418	102,267	8,067	12,754	552
	1902	429	3	188	16	936	112	46,452	1,423	96,782	7,066	12,935	561
	1903	377	7	178	8	841	86	44,675	1,327	84,663	5,729	13,612	616
	1904	358	5	191	15	1,059	98	42,741	1,175	...	5,969	13,531	514
	1905	365	4	175	13	1,130	91	42,668	1,116	90,955	5,971	14,893	[illegible]

TED into the JAILS and SUBSIDAIRY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

E		3 AGE. A		B		C		D		Province and year.	
All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	...	656	260	25,097	2,000	5,954	604	422	39	1901	Madras.
...	...	489	303	21,519	1,656	5,059	525	403	44	1902	
...	...	335	134	18,369	1,114	4,041	376	307	21	1903	
...	...	343	164	17,625	1,057	3,800	207	302	17	1904	
...	...	424	181	22,194	1,429	4,640	415	326	25	1905	
79	2	95	55	17,093	1,355	1,929	233	119	10	1901	Bombay.
63	2	121	49	15,840	1,271	1,818	146	99	6	1902	
68	2	105	67	13,015	963	1,522	119	62	6	1903	
58	1	161	49	13,577	954	1,503	126	68	6	1904	
58	...	116	33	13,910	1,178	1,489	108	66	6	1905	
1,339	70	352	33	28,732	1,033	8,432	347	1,099	42	1901	Bengal.
1,523	113	401	37	27,088	1,008	8,171	350	1,031	38	1902	
1,337	84	258	18	26,895	907	8,023	317	990	50	1903	
1,129	76	309	29	26,817	824	7,574	343	912	44	1904	
1,722	102	397	23	19,445	785	5,400	215	688	21	1905	
...	...	233	61	22,908	1,695	6,815	445	780	23	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
...	...	194	49	23,103	1,491	7,234	350	819	15	1902	
...	...	113	37	21,185	1,409	6,501	307	616	17	1903	
...	...	139	28	22,369	1,240	6,272	275	551	25	1904	
...	...	145	20	23,038	1,365	6,457	311	568	18	1905	
...	...	114	7	13,963	444	2,360	89	270	5	1901	Punjab.
...	...	116	12	15,615	490	2,798	83	405	9	1902	
...	...	115	2	14,953	451	2,893	68	390	1	1903	
4	...	82	2	13,759	439	2,513	68	349	7	1904	
...	...	79	6	13,721	419	2,416	60	310	3	1905	
...	...	14	...	3,050	117	459	8	53	...	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
...	...	19	3	3,080	134	451	8	42	...	1902	
...	...	14	5	3,138	144	451	15	39	1	1903	
...	...	21	3	2,769	113	401	11	46	2	1904	
...	...	9	...	2,735	90	405	7	84	2	1905	
584	6	102	12	12,248	434	2,260	123	133	8	1901	Burma.
693	7	119	17	12,898	436	2,283	112	163	10	1902	
818	12	123	9	13,646	498	2,192	128	137	11	1903	
687	7	129	22	13,323	412	2,169	97	171	10	1904	
528	7	132	9	14,752	469	2,560	116	168	11	1905	
1,498	198	76	38	4,322	485	684	110	20	1	1901	Central Provinces.
1,272	144	68	21	3,813	389	635	81	34	1	1902	
895	113	44	17	3,465	381	521	63	16	2	1903	
1,190	136	47	10	3,850	388	601	99	33	6	1904	
1,101	146	39	15	3,349	342	450	43	12	...	1905	
278	8	3	1	2,945	150	495	11	49	1	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
273	11	11	1	2,758	144	476	10	34	...	1902	
271	13	7	1	2,585	169	528	22	44	1	1903	
321	7	3	4	2,646	103	561	12	49	3	1904	
265	7	58	1	9,951	219	2,713	49	305	7	1905	
47	...	2	2	156	4	36	1	6	...	1901	Coorg.
63	2	2	...	153	6	32	2	4	...	1902	
77	3	...	...	178	11	40	1	2	1	1903	
78	4	...	1	139	5	25	2	2	...	1904	
...	9	3	1	248	18	46	3	6	...	1905	
...	...	12	5	1,276	145	227	17	15	3	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3	...	24	5	1,018	119	197	29	15	1	1902	
3,826	284	1,659	474	131,790	7,862	29,654	1,988	2,966	132	1901	TOTAL.
3,890	279	1,564	497	127,785	7,144	29,154	1,694	3,109	125	1902	
3,466	227	1,114	290	117,429	6,077	26,722	1,506	2,603	111	1903	
3,467	231	1,234	312	116,874	5,535	25,419	1,340	2,483	120	1904	
3,674	271	1,402	289	123,343	6,314	26,582	1,327	2,533	93	1905	

No. 3—*continued.*

RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF EDUCATION, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS

1901

Province and year.		4 EDUCATION. A Able to read and write. M	F.	B Able to read only. M	F.	C Illiterate. M	F.	PREVIOUS O… Males. A Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	B Professional persons	C Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.
Madras ..	1901	2,960	12	859	3	28 305	2 855	629	741	5 299	17,965
	1902	2,951	11	706	3	23 753	2 514	591	730	4 038	15,461
	1903	2 516	12	513	1	20,023	1,662	562	1,008	3 333	12,719
	1904	2 780	3	601	1	18 659	1 541	532	71[illegible]	3 300	12,302
	1905	2,871	20	859	1	23,880	2,029	501	743	3 077	15,728
Bombay ...	1901	2 001	7	78	...	17 157	1 646	612	247	4 001	8,311
	1902	2 099	6	65	...	15,714	1 405	491	235	3,401	8,380
	1903	2 042	3	34	.	12,6[illegible]8	1 182	580	274	3,668	5,950
	1904	1,975	3	32	1	1[illegible],702	1,131	533	255	4 918	5,657
	1905	1 974	2	52	...	13,555	1,3[illegible]3	516	252	5,493	5,789
Bengal ...	1901	3,360	4	1 070	1	34 235	1 450	666	1,347	3 694	23,094
	1902	3,439	7	801	1	33 551	1 425	615	12[illegible]	3,073	22,622
	1903	3 377	17	902	...	31 857	1 275	658	1,193	2,940	22,197
	1904	2,814	10	710	1	32 079	1 2[illegible]9	682	1 3[illegible]2	2 594	20,959
	1905	2,478	7	534	1	22 918	1,030	710	1,085	2 353	13,076
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1901	1,079	2	565	...	25 712	2,222	580	2 264	1,347	19,743
	1902	980	...	855	...	29,471	1[illegible]5	557	2 6[illegible]5	1 545	19 788
	1903	1 017	3	922	3	264-6	1 824	500	2 146	1,314	18,424
	1904	1 106	4	1 076	2	27,1[illegible]0	1 56[illegible]	510	2 372	1,353	18 857
	1905	1 124	4	1 209	2	27 875	1,705	432	1 842	1,117	20,189
Punjab ...	1901	323		37	1	16,317	544	317	104	431	10,771
	1902	318		16	...	13 6[illegible]0	591	265	74	573	12,834
	1903	303	1	93		17 9[illegible]	5[illegible]1	379	116	563	12,220
	1904	207	2	47	...	16,3[illegible]0	514	287	77	402	10 972
	1905	2[illegible]9	1	61	2	16,176	455	332	91	552	10 946
North-West Frontier Province	1901	29		2	...	3 548	125	165	44	80	2,604
	1902	31	...	10	...	3 551	115	172	37	66	2 613
	1903	60		5	..	3 577	105	147	27	104	2,601
	1904	35	...	22	...	3,157	1[illegible]9	161	15	83	2,252
	1905	37	.	5	...	3 191	91	224	44	89	2,232
Burma ...	1901	8 736	33	1 301	22	4 706	522	486	176	849	6,971
	1902	9,184	36	942	12	5,0 7	527	400	281	967	6,850
	1903	10 283	36	694	11	5 115	593	560	121	911	7,202
	1904	9 776	37	641	7	5,375	497	536	164	587	7,002
	1905	11,147	46	682	19	5 783	546	588	414	1 167	7,880
Central Provinces ..	1901	312	1	43		4 747	633	206	68	411	1 835
	1902	476	1	27	...	4 017	401	219	136	437	1,807
	1903	406	1	82		3,558	402	269	40	445	1,595
	1904	535	...	117		3,879	503	270	67	567	1,928
	1905	490	1	77	1	3 285	398	217	78	416	1,511
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	251	1	40	.	3,701	162	89	32	931	2,266
	1902	[illegible]6	.	26		3 007	155	67	47	886	2,118
	1903	276	..	27	...	2 871	193	89	50	817	2,022
	1904	[illegible]09	2	37	1	2 913	119	89	62	807	2,130
	1905	849	1	202	..	11,9[illegible]6	275	206	307	1,437	9 693
Coorg ...	1901	43		16	...	141	7	14	1	5	59
	1902	30	...	3	...	158	8	8	2	4	54
	1903	46	...	...	...	174	13	27	3	2	56
	1904	27	..	.	...	139	8	19	6	1	33
	1905	58	...	2	...	245	22	9	6	15	100
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	132	2	106	..	1,207	168	181	6	246	714
	1902	100	2	119	.	1 044	152	137	31	191	564
TOTAL ...	1901	19,215	62	4 466	27	142,388	10,367	3,945	5 030	17,294	94,333
	1902	20,160	63	3 689	16	137,763	9,381	3,612	5 495	15 194	93,091
	1903	20 382	73	3,272	15	124,214	7 896	3,777	4 928	14 106	84,986
	1904	19,617	61	3,292	13	123,101	7,233	3 619	5,085	14 912	82,072
	1905	21,357	82	3 663	26	128 840	7,915	3,735	4,865	16,616	87,144

ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years to 1905—continued.

5 OCCUPATION. Males. E	F	G	Females. H	I	J	K	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.	Province and year.	
Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un-married.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.		
1,955	1,727	3,813	1,763	395	696	49	32,129	2,903	(a) 35,032	1901	Madras.
1,780	1,335	3,523	1,459	422	626	21	27,470	2,528	(a) 29,998	1902	
1,452	1,189	2,789	1,007	219	406	43	23,052	1,675	(a) 24,727	1903	
1,492	1,264	2,468	943	248	320	34	22,070	1,545	(a) 23,615	1904	
1,705	1,652	3,284	1,344	305	332	69	27,590	2 050	(a) 29,640	1905	
1,842	2,396	1,828	1,016	112	462	63	19,236	1,653	20,889	1901	Bombay.
1,574	1,970	1,827	908	88	418	57	17,878	1,471	19,349	1902	
996	1,584	1,696	605	103	372	105	14,704	1,185	15,889	1903	
1,619	1,117	1,180	576	80	332	147	15,309	1,135	16,444	1904	
1,191	1,023	1,317	542	88	342	373	15,581	1,325	16,906	1905	
1,264	650	7,900	558	27	651	219	38,615	1,455	40,070	1901	Bengal.
1,178	610	8,206	581	38	633	181	37,591	1,433	39,024	1902	
1,274	495	7,400	590	21	627	154	36,166	1,292	37,458	1903	
995	512	8,268	491	30	568	151	35,612	1,240	36,852	1904	
1,104	595	7,004	474	35	464	71	25,930	1,044	26,974	1905	
145	3	6,654	1,431	49	667	77	36,736	2,224	32,960	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
154	5	6,603	1,226	66	535	78	31,450	1,905	32,255	1902	
98	38	5,895	1,177	44	517	92	28,415	1,830	30,245	1903	
68	1	6,150	994	36	473	65	29,331	1,568	30,899	1904	
74	...	6,554	1,060	85	489	80	30,208	1,714	31,922	1905	
605	443	4,036	359	18	151	17	16,707	545	17,252	1901	Punjab.
725	594	3,929	394	27	149	24	18,994	594	19,588	1902	
654	644	3,775	378	17	100	27	18,351	522	18,873	1903	
768	589	3,608	355	21	117	23	16,703	516	17,219	1904	
690	565	3,350	348	22	98	20	16,526	488	17,014	1905	
81	81	521	88	9	24	4	3,576	125	3,701	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
92	89	522	117	...	14	14	3,592	145	3,737	1902	
132	103	528	133	5	22	5	3,642	165	3,807	1903	
151	119	453	93	8	20	8	3,237	129	3,366	1904	
148	82	414	78	2	15	4	3,233	99	3,332	1905	
1,860	356	4,045	437	50	74	16	14,743	577	15,320	1901	Burma.
1,777	590	4,508	435	56	78	6	15,463	575	16,038	1902	
1,731	574	4,999	499	45	88	14	16,098	646	16,744	1903	
1,548	564	5,391	426	44	64	7	15,792	541	16 333	1904	
1,833	640	50,90	455	35	97	18	17,612	605	18,217	1905	
215	376	1,991	344	37	235	18	5,102	634	5,736	1901	Central Provinces.
153	277	1,521	273	27	187	5	4,550	492	5,042	1902	
238	302	1,157	256	34	175	14	(d) 4 198	(d) 479	(d) 4,677	1903	
249	309	1,141	277	30	181	15	4,531	503	5,034	1904	
207	230	1,191	248	16	132	4	3,850	400	4,250	1905	
110	19	48	131	4	24	4	(b)3,495	163	(b)3,658	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
92	8	61	117	11	27	...	(b)3,279	155	(b)3,434	1902	
90	47	59	152	11	27	3	(b)3,174	193	(b)3,367	1903	
84	33	54	97	3	20	2	(b)3,259	122	(b)3,381	1904	
288	83	1,013	159	6	79	32	13,027	276	13,303	1905	
16	...	105	4	...	3	...	200	7	(c) 207	1901	Coorg.
22	...	101	6	...	2	...	191	8	(c) 199	1902	
17	3	112	7	1	5	...	220	13	(c) 233	1903	
14	8	85	3	1	4	...	166	8	(c) 174	1904	
22	8	143	7	1	13	1	303	22	(c) 325	1905	
123	76	184	95	8	44	23	1,530	170	1,700	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
123	60	148	97	9	23	25	1,254	154	1,408	1902	
8,215	6,127	31,125	6,226	709	3,031	490	166,069	10,456	176,525	1901	Total.
7,677	5,544	31,009	5,613	744	2,692	411	161,612	9 460	171,072	1902	
6,682	4,979	28,410	4,704	500	2,339	457	148,020	8,000	156,020	1903	
7,008	4,516	28,798	4,255	501	2,099	452	146,010	7,307	153,317	1904	
7,262	4,878	29,360	4,695	595	2,061	672	153,860	8,023	161,883	1905	

(a) Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.
(b) These figures represent direct admission only, and do not therefore agree with the figures entered in column 3 of Table no. 2.
(c) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of Table no. 2.
(d) The classification of the convicts admitted into the Akola Central Jail according to age and state of education is not given, the records having been burnt. The previous occupation of the male convicts in that jail is also not given for the same reason.

No. 4.

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the ... to the Nature and LENGTH

1			2											
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
PROVINCE AND YEAR.			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	Admitted ...	1901	16,799	2,373	6,203	362	4,867	116	2,000	26	962	7	775	8
		1902	13,742	1,976	5,547	315	4,015	112	2,002	92	940	15	759	9
		1903	11,244	1,218	4,6[illegible]5	271	3,418	111	1,771	43	906	7	578	6
		1904	9,967	1,065	4,575	278	3,684	119	2,006	51	870	9	561	12
		1905	12,194	1,500	5,706	322	4,748	142	2,788	49	1,102	17	611	10
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	410	41	1,052	69	1,893	52	1,925	17	1,557	13	2,210	14
		1902	218	12	867	31	1,597	43	1,600	35	1,435	22	2,450	18
		1903	313	11	850	31	1,382	37	1,391	11	1,421	14	2,119	15
		1904	314	17	753	48	1,280	39	1,678	30	1,328	19	2,001	10
		1905	302	15	1,050	57	1,765	52	2,303	27	1,378	24	1,978	18
Bombay ...	Admitted ...	1901	[illegible]	1,008	4,126	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	2,676	55	927	27	682	16
		1902	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,317	313	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	51	1,015	22	672	16
		1903	[illegible]	694	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,552	40	1,520	25	534	7
		1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,414	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	[illegible]	9
		1905	[illegible]	842	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	14
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	252	13	625	49	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,157	59
		1902	258	10	602	55	1,104	55	1,840	35	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	40
		1903	210	31	664	40	[illegible]	35	1,247	41	1,116	20	1,779	25
		1904	[illegible]	20	519	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	45	1,244	30	1,058	31
		1905	[illegible]	10	536	41	891	51	1,559	70	1,370	28	1,584	33
Bengal ...	Admitted ...	1901	11,811	718	3,845	304	6,021	194	7,091	130	2,681	39	1,356	28
		1902	11,757	604	8,0[illegible]0	310	5,538	102	7,4[illegible]7	1[illegible]0	2,661	53	1,4[illegible]5	18
		1903	11,5[illegible]6	612	7,976	254	5,207	102	6,920	113	2,3[illegible]0	65	1,[illegible]69	30
		1904	11,013	587	8,046	260	5,027	152	6,204	123	2,155	55	1,259	20
		1905	8,509	517	5,809	240	3,552	135	4,560	75	1,670	30	902	25
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	507	21	1,359	41	2,267	81	5,161	93	3,178	72	3,325	87
		1902	422	29	1,264	65	1,947	79	5,417	112	3,214	62	3,380	82
		1903	543	23	1,275	56	1,743	55	4,914	88	3,131	71	3,140	49
		1904	360	15	1,181	56	1,745	92	4,739	84	3,015	92	3,369	55
		1905	320	17	833	32	1,302	59	3,316	69	2,139	54	2,037	51
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Admitted ...	1901	5,756	965	5,259	521	4,873	315	8,348	198	3,745	134	1,628	50
		1902	6,702	758	5,0[illegible]3	427	5,118	407	5,[illegible]48	212	3,422	1[illegible]0	1,559	43
		1903	6,049	719	4,905	420	4,377	270	7,371	251	3,167	100	1,508	35
		1904	5,952	674	5,177	378	4,840	211	7,940	153	2,805	68	1,454	40
		1905	6,[illegible]51	685	5,248	[illegible]94	4,069	241	5,352	213	2,759	99	1,463	44
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	605	40	1,232	91	2,171	127	6,237	190	6,122	197	4,535	134
		1902	510	24	1,065	71	2,065	124	6,399	1[illegible]0	5,273	133	3,812	138
		1903	509	33	[illegible],127	113	2,131	100	5,[illegible]6	177	3,910	81	3,451	118
		1904	381	21	975	77	1,979	82	5,503	134	3,852	114	3,602	128
		1905	454	24	1,050	62	2,191	109	5,865	195	4,024	115	3,645	103
Punjab ...	Admitted ...	1901	3,829	177	2,673	122	2,807	107	4,640	90	1,424	20	796	9
		1902	4,072	211	2,972	96	3,369	98	5,499	116	1,701	34	874	13
		1903	4,218	151	2,807	110	3,127	87	5,012	114	1,150	16	872	23
		1904	3,507	134	2,586	105	2,778	104	4,509	86	1,674	39	934	27
		1905	3,06[illegible]	148	2,860	102	2,705	93	3,945	84	1,666	32	1,025	14
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	3[illegible]0	16	645	10	1,257	38	2,074	53	2,071	49	2,564	51
		1902	415	3	828	21	1,214	4	2,178	64	2,0[illegible]6	55	2,343	59
		1903	482	4	883	15	1,214	26	1,719	30	1,795	25	2,135	52
		1904	487	7	752	26	1,1[illegible]2	28	1,647	43	1,529	33	2,114	54
		1905	494	7	774	16	1,1[illegible]8	32	1,680	36	1,542	44	2,181	61
North-West Frontier Province.	Admitted ..	1901	718	19	623	16	545	22	756	41	287	12	320	11
		1902	823	16	601	33	465	15	860	56	2[illegible]6	11	308	10
		1903	805	35	518	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	8[illegible]2	49	301	7	362	10
		1904	750	34	513	15	[illegible]	28	691	28	201	6	313	3
		1905	801	25	578	20	[illegible]39	32	509	19	225	7	332	1
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	25	...	76	2	165	3	102	5	172	1	77	1
		1902	47	...	93	11	[illegible]	4	193	15	189	1	70	1
		1903	34	2	84	[illegible]	[illegible]4	8	3[illegible]1	16	152	3	130	6
		1904	18	1	94	3	[illegible]	9	312	13	197	1	159	...
		1905	32	4	91	5	150	8	253	8	186	2	171	...
Burma ..	Admitted ...	1901	[illegible]	201	2,589	170	2,59[illegible]	71	3,335	35	2,116	7	804	3
		1902	[illegible]	20[illegible]	2,774	1[illegible]3	2,634	61	3,110	30	2,280	18	875	5
		1903	3,20[illegible]	3[illegible]5	3,01[illegible]	105	2,602	72	3,057	22	2,504	6	1,026	7
		1904	[illegible]	252	2,6[illegible]0	151	2,0[illegible]9	56	3,104	26	2,471	13	1,000	5
		1905	3,923	360	3,160	1[illegible]9	3,0[illegible]6	62	3,433	29	2,418	5	997	5
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	153	11	441	27	9[illegible]9	29	2,271	26	3,056	8	2,737	10
		1902	127	14	402	27	1,034	24	2,056	18	3,063	12	2,440	11
		1903	106	8	457	25	1,132	24	1,986	16	3,400	10	2,473	14
		1904	192	13	4[illegible]7	20	1,087	26	2,049	18	3,591	18	2,685	16
		1905	149	14	549	21	1,222	29	2,412	17	3,568	11	2,795	17

calendar years 1901 to 1905 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those years, according of SENTENCES.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

G		H		I				J		Total.			Province and year.		
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life		B For a term		Sentenced to death.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
235	1	16	...	124	7	67	1	81	2	32,129	2,903	(a)35,032	1901	Admitted ...	Madras.
249	2	11	1	105	5	43	...	57	1	27,470	2,528	(a)29,998	1902		
186	2	15	...	83	10	13	2	63	5	23,052	1,675	(a)24,727	1903		
206	1	9	...	96	7	27	...	69	3	22,070	1,545	(a)23,615	1904		
248	3	20	...	103	4	21	2	49	1	27,590	2,050	(a)29,640	1905		
1,359	9	143	1	181	12	51	3	20	1	10,801	232	(a)11,033	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
1,365	16	134	...	127	10	42	1	14	...	9,779	188	(a) 9,967	1902		
1,233	6	135	...	135	11	30	1	14	2	9,053	130	[illegible]	1903		
1,303	8	140	...	150	12	42	1	15	..	9,119	[illegible]	[illegible]	1904		
1,432	6	158		161	16	25	1	10	...	10,485	221	[illegible]	1905		
212	3	7	...	112	13	50	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,230	[illegible]	[illegible]	1901	Admitted ..	Bombay.
151	3	21	...	110	18	[illegible]	4	4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1902		
103	1	15	2	52	11	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1903		
137	3	9	...	85	11	69	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,411	1904		
158	3	5	1	73	13	40		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1905		
[illegible]	22	210	1	[illegible]	20	[illegible]		[illegible]	-	9,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	5	3	1	[illegible]	201	[illegible]	1902		
[illegible]	11	165	3	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1903		
[illegible]	12	159	3	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1904		
1,008	13	178	3	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	-	10	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1905		
484	11	6	.	[illegible]	26	72	[illegible]	49	3	38,615	1,455	40,070	1901	Admitted ...	Bengal.
548	6	9	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1902		
446	4	22	.	192	20	[illegible]	1	63	1	[illegible]	1,202	[illegible]	1903		
444	4	14	...	194	14	[illegible]	3	58	[illegible]	35,612	1,240	[illegible]	1904		
355	1	6	...		14	[illegible]	...	30	[illegible]	25,930	1,044	26,974	1905		
[illegible]	34	121	...	417	[illegible]	225	4	4	.	19,230	445	[illegible]	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
2,441	21	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	1	10	1	[illegible]	475	[illegible]	1902		
2,311	21	121	.	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	..	14	..	[illegible]	371	17,935	1903		
2,231	17	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	1	11	1	17,359	417	17,776	1904		
2,200	23	74	...	165	5	[illegible]	...	4	1	13,042	311	13,353	1905		
568	13	18	.	[illegible]	20	111	2	115	6	[illegible]	2,224	32,960	1901	Admitted ...	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
490	5	18	...	208	20	157	3	145	10	31,350	1,905	33,255	1902		
463	9	36	...	251	20	135	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1,830	[illegible]	1903		
602	6	28	1	240	28	[illegible]	3	127	6	[illegible]	1,568	[illegible]	1904		
635	9	24	.	219	17	102	1	120	11	[illegible]	1,714	31,922	1905		
3,120	71	690	7	1,129	31	107	10	26	..	26,007	966	26,973	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
3,280	153	698	3	[illegible]	24	200	10	39	4	24,287	854	25,141	1902		
3,830	45	773	2	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	688	21,941	1903		
3,799	23	803	2	715	25	194	4	26	.	20,979	612	21,591	1904		
3,046	35	716	4	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	4	29		21,766	671	22,437	1905		
233	1	11		68	15	[illegible]	...	91	4	16,707	545	17,252	1901	Admitted ...	Punjab.
230	5	43	1	89	9	61	1	84	10	[illegible]	594	19,588	1902		
251	4	10	..	103	12	85	2	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	542	15,873	1903		
259	1	18	...	100	16	233	1	103	3	16,703	516	17,219	1904		
168	...	13	..	141	9	182	3	122	3	[illegible]	488	17,014	1905		
2,271	35	202	3	333	30	218	3	38	2	12,083	290	12,373	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
2,007	36	295	4	295	25	[illegible]	5	29	5	11,954	201	12,245	1902		
2,007	23	[illegible]	3	256	13	195	2	34	1	11,020	194	11,214	1903		
1,847	26	358	7	252	16	309	3	54	1	10,491	249	10,740	1904		
1,673	25	477	9	206	12	273	6	55	1	10,543	249	10,792	1905		
176	3	29	...	45	1	18	..	29		3,576	125	3,701	1901	Admitted ..	North-West Frontier Province.
117	2	22	...	33	1	45	1	29	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,737	1902		
105	3	73	..	48	1	54	1	21	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1903		
99	4	70	5	20	5	50	1	21	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1904		
80	5	79	...	43	...	25	..	22	...	[illegible]	99	3,332	1905		
39	...	2	...	11	...	7	.	12	..	778	12	790	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
62	1	7	...	10	...	12	1	7	...	[illegible]	34	901	1902		
48	3	20	...	8	..	8	...	5		1,004	45	1,049	1903		
66	3	25	1	7	2	8	..	5	...	1,032	33	1,065	1904		
71	...	27	1	23	...	5	...	3	..	1,012	28	1,040	1905		
170	...	8	...	73	...	139	...	84	...	14,743	577	15,320	1901	Admitted ...	Burma.
178	5	[illegible]	...	90	3	177	1	93	.	15,403	575	[illegible]	1902		
155	...	7	...	80	5	250	1	114		[illegible]	646	16,744	1903		
257	1	10	...	74	4	244	2	117	1	15,702	541	[illegible]	1904		
219	4	15	...	82	1	242	..	117	...	17,612	605	18,217	1905		
764	4	83	...	369	1	407	6	10	...	11,210	[illegible]	[illegible]	1901	Remaining on the 31st December	
676	8	70	...	402	3	264	5	22	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1902		
617	4	56	...	339	3	335	5	14	...	10,935	109	11,044	1903		
625	5	71	...	344	6	342	3	21	...	11,474	131	11,605	1904		
522	10	112	...	630	7	427	2	15	...	12,404	128	12,532	1905		

No. 4—*continued.*

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of RRITISH INDIA in the ... to the NATURE and LENGTH

1			NUMBER ACCORDING TO											
PROVINCE AND YEAR.			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
			M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F.	M.	F.
Central Provinces	Admitted	1901	550	175	1,030	229	1,550	138	1,032	51	530	16	238	4
		1902	609	157	901	165	1,323	86	833	30	507	22	255	10
		1903	633	130	911	178	1,127	80	750	37	430	21	203	10
		1904	705	111	1,083	202	972	77	809	54	477	31	270	12
		1905	475	77	822	136	1,044	95	726	39	398	25	221	13
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	31	7	235	40	688	57	876	43	747	29	501	13
		1902	27	5	181	26	484	30	662	29	722	27	538	22
		1903	26	4	151	47	391	26	555	30	672	30	840	23
		1904	64	6	210	56	379	27	487	43	606	33	817	32
		1905	37	5	135	26	397	35	547	26	574	35	632	43
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Admitted	1901	1 255	100	1,101	42	501	13	320	1	152	4	95	1
		1902	1 190	126	950	17	524	3	328	6	148	1	78	2
		1903	991	143	915	31	525	8	370	4	194	2	113	1
		1904	959	89	805	15	551	10	508	4	213	2	81	1
		1905	3,762	165	2,976	47	2,033	30	2,403	12	951	8	562	6
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	49	3	142	4	177	4	262	1	224	2	300	3
		1902	49	3	105	2	212	1	227	3	205	2	258	4
		1903	45	4	120	5	149	3	241	3	234	4	254	2
		1904	32	1	136	1	200	2	320	3	260	3	268	4
		1905	174	9	460	4	705	12	1,493	6	1,055	11	1,152	20
Coorg	Admitted	1901	75	4	46	1	49	2	8	...	12	...	3	...
		1902	73	7	67	1	25	...	5	...	9	...	5	...
		1903	73	5	68	4	44	3	6	...	4	...	2	1
		1904	57	4	40	2	41	2	6	...	2	...	6	...
		1905	142	11	73	3	51	2	9	1	10	...	11	...
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	3	1	3	...	12	...	6	...	13	...	27	...
		1902	...	...	5	...	10	...	4	...	13	...	19	...
		1903	1	...	21	2	15	1	3	...	4	...	2	1
		1904	2	...	8	...	11	...	4	...	2	...	5	...
		1905	2	...	12	1	20	...	7	1	8	...	17	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	1901	479	101	312	39	285	20	163	6	117	3	94	...
		1902	418	92	213	28	204	14	208	11	107	5	64	3
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	19	4	56	10	124	8	127	6	254	5	348	7
		1902	26	3	30	2	100	8	159	7	162	6	277	8
TOTAL	Admitted	1901	50 808	6,024	32 807	2,118	27,851	1,123	30,399	633	12,953	269	6,821	130
		1902	48,308	5,236	31,485	1,864	26,505	1 026	31,033	743	13 096	311	6,875	123
		1903	43 287	4,048	29,792	1,795	23,804	946	27,971	682	12,356	249	6,487	130
		1904	42,313	3,667	28,940	1,638	23,840	860	27,886	578	11,835	257	6,385	129
		1905	45,450	4,330	30,534	1,623	25,437	957	29,014	590	12,000	255	6,795	132
	Remaining on the 31st December	1901	2,417	157	5,869	343	10,907	449	20,976	476	18,765	410	18,811	370
		1902	2,099	109	5,562	314	9,729	402	20,830	488	17,676	359	17 623	363
		1903	2,271	120	5,662	341	9,371	318	17,803	412	15,895	264	16,323	305
		1904	2,041	101	5,115	300	9,044	346	18,037	422	15,594	354	16,828	336
		1905	2,133	117	5,470	265	9,711	390	19,435	455	15,844	324	16,731	546

calendar years 1901 to 1905 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those years, according of SENTENCES—continued.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

G		H		I				J		Total.			Province and year.	
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.						
				A For life.		B For a term.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
65	4	10	..	68	14	15	...	14	...	5,102	634	5,736	1901	Central Provinces. Admitted
73	6	11	..	30	6	25	...	17	1	4,550	492	5,042	1902	
52	4	5	...	31	9	36	2	20	2	4,108	479	4,077	1903	
47	2	..	...	51	11	93	...	18	3	4,531	503	5,034	1904	
35	4	1	...	49	7	58	1	21	3	3,850	400	4,250	1905	
491	12	195	3	82	7	11	1	2	..	3,859	212	4,071	1901	Central Provinces. Remaining on the 31st December
412	24	168	2	100	4	17		1	1	3,313	170	3,483	1902	
515	27	101	2	84	5	21	2	3	...	3,361	196	3,557	1903	
429	19	95	4	45	5	68	.	3	...	3,203	205	3,408	1904	
395	32	110	1	83	3	43	...	1	...	2,944	206	3,150	1905	
48	...	2	.	16	2	1	...	4	...	(a)3,495	163	(a)3,658	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam. Admitted
38	...	2	...	7	..	4	...	4	...	(a)3,279	155	(a)3,434	1902	
27	1	2	..	20	1	4	1	7	1	(a)3,174	193	(a)3,367	1903	
52	.	...		38	1	39	...	13		(a)3,239	122	(a)3,361	1904	
184	3	1	...	77	3	40	...	38	2	13,027	270	13,303	1905	
175	1	17	.	10	...	3	...	...	..	1,359	18	1,377	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam. Remaining on the 31st December
184	2	11		15	...	3		...	...	1,323	17	1,340	1902	
168	...	10	..	11	...	3	..	2	...	1,240	21	1,261	1903	
189	...	6	1	28	...	5	...	3		1,447	15	1,462	1904	
879	12	95	2	98	3	30	..	10	..	6,151	79	6,230	1905	
2	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	200	7	(b) 207	1901	Coorg. Admitted
4	...	.	...	3	...	..	...	..	...	191	8	(b)199	1902	
...	.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	220	13	(b)233	1903	
4	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	166	8	(b)174	1904	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	303	22	(b)325	1905	
5	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1	71	1901	Coorg. Remaining on the 31st December
7	.	...	-	..	...	..	..	...	...	58	...	58	1902	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	48	4	52	1903	
4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	1904	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	70	2	78	1905	
24	1	1	...	6	...	46	...	3	...	1,530	170	1,700	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Admitted
9	...	2	...	6	1	22	...	1	...	1,254	154	1,408	1902	
203	7	16	...	13	...	20	...	...	...	1,180	47	1,227	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Remaining on the 31st December
184	6	8	...	13	...	23	...	1	...	983	40	1,023	1902	
2,217	37	108	...	993	98	566	6	546	18	166,069	10,456	176,525	1901	Total. Admitted
2,017	34	142	2	924	81	695	11	534	29	161,612	9,460	171,072	1902	
1,873	28	185	2	872	89	773	13	620	18	148,020	8,000	156,020	1903	
2,107	22	158	6	901	97	1,049	12	596	21	146,010	7,307	153,317	1904	
2,110	32	164	1	902	68	794	7	600	28	153,860	8,023	161,883	1905	
12,304	195	1,776	15	2,826	116	1,404	36	132	5	96,277	2,581	98,858	1901	Total. Remaining on the 31st December
11,942	295	1,771	11	2,553	101	1,350	28	126	12	91,267	2,482	93,749	1902	
10,820	143	1,701	10	2,038	68	1,151	15	140	4	83,175	2,000	85,175	1903	
10,638	113	2,031	18	2,028	87	1,420	15	155	5	82,911	2,097	85,008	1904	
11,232	158	1,947	20	2,230	82	1,218	15	140	3	86,097	2,175	88,272	1905	

No. 5.

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY Jails of BRITISH INDIA

1		2			3								
Province and year.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.								
					A		B		C		D		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1901	32,130	2,904	35,034	3,314	47	676	10	560	14	4,550	71	4,621
	1902	27,473	2,529	30,002	2,555	63	610	8	514	8	3,079	79	3,758
	1903	23,056	1,675	24,731	1,715	30	508	10	417	7	2,040	47	2,087
	1904	22,072	1,546	23,618	1,552	55	493	0	440	3	2,455	97	2,552
	1905	27,593	2,050	29,643	1,903	49	651	27	536	11	3,090	87	3,177
Bombay	1901	19,136	1,653	20,889	2,236	63	617	24	618	13	3,471	100	3,571
	1902	17,878	1,471	19,349	2,015	80	598	19	713	15	3,326	114	4,440
	1903	14,704	1,185	15,889	1,443	43	494	24	654	16	2,591	85	2,076
	1904	15,309	1,135	16,444	1,370	28	507	13	624	18	2,501	59	2,560
	1905	15,581	1,325	16,906	1,348	40	533	18	692	18	2,573	76	2,649
Bengal	1901	38,615	1,455	40,070	3,646	72	1,002	18	680	21	5,328	111	5,439
	1902	37,591	1,433	39,024	3,127	65	1,001	26	799	24	4,927	115	5,042
	1903	36,166	1,202	37,458	3,146	62	973	17	817	12	4,936	91	5,027
	1904	35,012	1,240	36,252	2,717	59	929	14	829	15	4,475	88	4,563
	1905	25,930	1,044	26,974	2,547	63	1,006	14	771	9	4,324	86	4,410
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1901	30,736	2,224	32,960	1,735	115	908	45	745	32	3,388	192	3,580
	1902	31,350	1,905	33,255	1,404	69	734	27	610	20	2,814	122	2,936
	1903	28,415	1,830	30,245	1,358	79	731	20	753	41	2,842	140	2,982
	1904	29,331	1,568	30,899	1,359	45	703	10	772	19	2,834	80	2,914
	1905	30,208	1,714	31,922	1,576	77	839	35	926	30	3,341	142	3,483
Punjab	1901	16,707	545	17,252	1,669	16	537	5	548	7	2,754	28	2,782
	1902	18,964	594	19,558	1,561	11	575	4	528	4	2,664	19	2,683
	1903	18,351	522	18,873	1,381	6	405	2	479	3	2,555	11	2,566
	1904	16,703	516	17,219	1,374	12	522	2	534	3	2,430	17	2,447
	1905	16,526	488	17,014	1,379	13	495	2	496	3	2,370	18	2,388
North-West Frontier Province.	1901	3,576	125	3,701	158	1	54	2	61	...	273	3	276
	1902	3,592	145	3,737	114	2	51	...	58	...	223	2	225
	1903	3,642	165	3,807	137	2	54	1	44	...	235	3	238
	1904	3,237	69	3,306	156	1	66	...	65	...	287	1	288
	1905	3,233	99	3,332	150	...	60	...	51	...	261	...	261
Burma	1901	14,743	577	15,320	2,104	27	771	6	646	9	3,521	42	3,563
	1902	15,463	575	16,038	2,103	30	816	6	720	6	3,039	42	3,081
	1903	16,098	646	16,744	2,140	27	788	9	719	10	3,647	46	3,693
	1904	15,792	541	16,333	1,812	20	821	9	781	10	3,414	39	3,453
	1905	17,612	605	18,217	2,265	36	959	7	897	5	4,121	46	4,167
Central Provinces	1901	5,102	634	5,736	792	44	296	19	279	19	1,367	82	1,449
	1902	4,550	492	5,042	576	23	279	9	235	13	1,090	45	1,135
	1903	4,198	479	4,677	476	23	212	12	210	7	898	42	940
	1904	4,531	503	5,034	470	29	200	9	180	44	850	52	902
	1905	3,850	400	4,250	402	27	162	10	181	8	745	45	790
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	1901	(a)3,495	163	(a)3,658	211	9	58	...	31	1	300	10	310
	1902	(a)3,279	155	(a)3,434	204	1	62	1	25	...	291	2	293
	1903	(a)3,174	193	(a)3,367	193	4	53	1	20	1	266	6	272
	1904	(a)3,259	122	(a)3,381	252	1	55	...	24	...	331	1	332
	1905	13,027	276	13,303	900	7	227	1	159	3	1,286	11	1,297
Coorg	1901	200	7	(b)207	8	...	1	...	8	...	17	...	17
	1902	191	8	(b)199	5	...	2	...	10	...	17	...	17
	1903	220	13	(b)233	19	...	...	...	10	...	29	...	29
	1904	166	8	(b)174	12	1	1	...	6	...	19	1	20
	1905	303	22	(b)325	31	1	6	...	8	...	45	1	46
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1901	1,530	170	1,700	171	11	61	3	65	3	297	17	314
	1902	1,254	154	1,408	102	2	54	...	60	3	216	5	221
Total	1901	166,070	10,457	176,527	16,044	405	4,981	132	4,241	119	25,266	656	25,922
	1902	161,615	9,461	171,076	13,820	346	4,782	100	4,278	99	22,886	545	23,431
	1903	148,024	8,000	156,024	12,008	276	4,308	96	4,123	99	20,439	471	20,910
	1904	146,012	7,308	153,320	11,074	251	4,297	72	4,255	82	19,626	405	20,031
	1905	153,863	8,023	161,886	12,501	313	4,938	114	4,717	85	22,156	512	22,668

(a) These figures represent direct admissions only and do not agree with the figures entered in column 3 of Table no. 2.
(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of Table no. 2.

in the calendar years 1901 to 1905 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5							
RATIO PER CENT OF NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED TO NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR (COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2).			YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE (REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT 1897). A: Number admitted during the year.			B: Number previously convicted.			PROVINCE AND YEAR	
M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.		
14 16	2 44	13 19	458	226	684	47	10	57	1901	Madras.
13 39	3 12	12 53	317	209	550	37	8	45	1902	
11 45	2 81	10 56	228	121	349	[illegible]	16	48	1903	
11·26	4 33	10 81	2[illegible]7	138	365	33	3	36	1904	
11 20	4 24	10 72	311	130	441	31	7	38	1905	
18	6	17 1	95	55	150	8	1	9	1901	Bombay.
18 6	7 7	17 8	1[illegible]1	49	170	10	1	11	1902	
17 [illegible]	7 2	16 5	105	67	172	12	4	16	1903	
16 3	5 2	15 6	161	49	210	17	3	20	1904	
16 5	5 7	15 7	116	33	149	13	5	18	1905	
13 79	7 62	13 57	[illegible]6	16	212	18	..	18	1901	Bengal.
13 1	8 02	1[illegible]	[illegible]57	17	2[illegible]4	51	..	51	1902	
13 04	7 04	13 42*	141	6	147	34		34	1903	
12 [illegible]	7 09	12 38	123	8	131	[illegible]	...	30	1904	
16 67	8 23	10 34	91	2	93	22		22	1905	
11·02	8 63	10 56	226	59	285	61	7	68	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
8 97	6 4	8 82	179	42	2[illegible]1	45	4	47	1902	
10	7 05	9 55	98	[illegible]	134	25	2	27	1903	
9 66	5 1	9 43	130	24	154	21	..	21	1904	
11 05	8 28	10 91	1[illegible]0	10	142	32	2	34	1905	
16	5	16	93	6	99	22		22	1901	Punjab.
14	3	14	87	10	97	1	...	16	1902	
13	2	13	97	-	99	16	...	16	1903	
15	3	14	63	2	65	16	...	16	1904	
14	4	14	50	1	51	10	...	10	1905	
8	2	7	7	.	7	1	..	1	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
6	1	6	15	3	18		...		1902	
6	2	6	13	[illegible]	18	1	...	1	1903	
9	1	9	15	3	18	4	..	4	1904	
8	...	8	6	...	6	2	...	2	1905	
23 88	7 28	23 76	65	7	72	7	2	9	1901	Burma
23 53	7 3	22 95	72	9	81	5	1	6	1902	
22 65	7 12	22 06	89	4	93	14		14	1903	
21 62	7 21	21 14	35	5	40	6		6	1904	
23·40	7 00	22 87	47	2	49	9	...	9	1905	
26 79	12 03	25 26	5[illegible]	27	82	23	4	27	1901	Central Provinces.
23 95	9 15	22 51	33	18	51	11	1	12	1902	
21 39	8 77	20 10	30	11	41	8	2	10	1903	
18·75	10 34	17 02	30	5	35	5	..	5	1904	
19 35	11 25	18 59	27	10	37	3	...	3	1905	
8 58	6 13	8 47	2	1	3	...		..	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam
8 87	1 29	8 53	9	1	10	1		1	1902	
8·38	3 11	8 08	7	...	7	...	...	...	1903	
10 16	·82	9 82	1	2	3	...	...	...	1904	
9 87	3·99	9 75	33	1	34	4		4	1905	
11·8	.	10 83	...	...		.	...		1901	Coorg
13 39	.	12 98	...		.		..	...	1902	
20 57	...	19 2	...	...	.	...	...	...	1903	
11 44	12 5	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1904	
14 85	4 54	14 15	1	..	1	1	..	1	1905	
19·41	10	18 47	4	4	8	3	2	5	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts
17·23	3 25	15 69	22	4	26	6	..	6	1902	
15.21	6 27	14 68	1,231	401	1,632	190	26	216	1901	TOTAL.
14 16	5 76	13 7	1,002	422	1 514	180	15	195	1902	
13 81	5 89	13·4	808	252	1,06[illegible]	142	24	166	1903	
13 44	5 54	13 06	785	236	1,021	132	6	138	1904	
14·4	6 38	14	808	195	1,003	127	14	141	1905	

* The Bengal jail report shows the ratio for 1904 as 13 68.

No. 6.

EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER				
							On prison duties.			
						A	B	C	D	E
Province and year.	Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e.g., wheat-grinding manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.
Madras ... 1901	220	10,596	275	663	536	...	728	884	1,317	1,637
1902	236	10,403	243	606	447	...	811	851	1,365	1,635
1903	186	8,710	188	415	381	...	706	748	963	1,238
1904	185	9,085	191	470	398	...	720	752	895	1,163
1905	345	9,958	206	495	485	...	757	822	1,128	1,385
Bombay ... 1901	125	10,297	395	366	485	749	1,028	1,019	553	2,314
1902	137	9,910	306	353	367	413	1,027	1,032	502	2,194
1903	109	7,606	105	234	333	181	892	862	479	1,636
1904	111	7,796	103	217	426	30	1,020	854	466	1,488
1905	129	7,799	221	193	422	27	1,002	803	453	1,447
Bengal ... 1901	191	18,713	846	1,484	480	616	1,125	2,067	805	2,150
1902	176	19,136	915	1,408	526	604	1,176	2,213	862	2,145
1903	166	17,036	701	1,044	432	705	1,006	2,091	823	1,866
1904	154	17,543	606	974	474	716	1,122	2,105	873	2,018
1905	127	13,084	561	621	288	421	864	1,570	601	1,351
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1901	199	(a)27,283	1,108	1,930	395	22	1,934	2,708	1,490	3,813
1902	193	(a 25,776	924	1,707	439	25	1,870	2,618	1,420	3,506
1903	162	(a)21,120	734	1,190	327	19	1,676	2,127	1,133	2,948
1904	220	(a)21,858	638	1,102	331	61	1,728	2,232	1,104	3,040
1905	205	21,448	593	1,160	364	72	1,712	2,179	1,203	2,897
Punjab ... 1901	123	12,507	403	34	168	...	735	1,223	701	3,204
1902	146	11,772	426	40	201	..	826	1,196	711	2,880
1903	162	11,018	338	15	212	...	898	1,151	684	2,846
1904	134	10,611	352	32	168	...	936	1,140	701	2,757
1905	127	10,396	280	21	166	...	961	1,124	610	2,726
North-West Frontier Province 1901	32	848	31	...	51	...	72	116	59	146
1902	32	859	33	...	51	...	80	133	73	133
1903	41	970	35	...	40	...	65	120	74	171
1904	28	1,027	36	1	36	...	60	132	90	205
1905	17	1,060	40	4	28	...	72	131	95	210
Burma ... 1901	47	(b) 9,860	292	304	(c)245	81	2,020	928	694	371
1902	60	(b) 9,473	266	316	(d)255	89	1,770	965	676	335
1903	85	(b) 9,119	216	268	(e)259	79	1,738	918	652	325
1904	80	(b) 9,593	216	273	(f)240	141	1,858	937	710	334
1905	89	(b)10,337	184	288	(g)295	115	2,034	962	404	296
Central Provinces 1901	17	4,427	129	112	47	12	367	511	227	562
1902	21	3,838	136	144	40	5	345	484	210	416
1903	25	3,668	112	192	75	...	359	486	299	356
1904	21	3,503	73	174	48	...	344	454	270	385
1905	25	3,185	69	143	41	...	316	389	205	376
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1901	4	1,451	71	73	10	27	115	174	205	165
1902	9	1,346	59	64	15	13	118	170	204	154
1903	8	1,281	47	65	14	15	102	153	139	168
1904	10	1,410	49	61	19	26	103	151	107	189
1905	39	6,118	315	380	134	210	427	755	348	594
Coorg ... 1901	...	86	4	4	...	...	6	6	3	9
1902	36	68	2	8	...	...	4	10	4	6
1903	39	64	1	3	...	..	4	7	4	6
1904	1	62	1	...	...	4	4	8	3	6
1905	1	75	1	...	...	11	3	10	4	13
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1901	12	1,217	29	42	5	1	80	146	128	196
1902	8	955	21	30	5	1	85	113	107	120
Total ... 1901	975	97,285	3,672	5,012	2,422	1,508	8,219	9,872	6,182	14,573
1902	1,054	93,622	3,346	4,676	2,348	1,270	8,121	9,785	6,143	13,524
1903	983	80,761	2,627	3,426	2,073	999	7,446	8,663	5,250	11,560
1904	944	82,458	2,437	3,304	2,090	981	7,895	8,855	5,309	11,585
1905	1,104	83,460	2,470	3,305	2,223	866	8,208	8,835	5,051	11,295

(a) The difference between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work

(b) Exclusive of 1,603, 1,543, 1,468, 1,440 and 1,525, prisoners unemployed on account of Sundays and holidays in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, respectively.

(c) Includes prisoners unemployed on account of cells and penal diet and 97 prisoners newly admitted, not passed for, or put to labour.

(d) " 61 " " " 133 " " " "

(e) " 62 " " " 141 " " " "

JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA *in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.*

7									8				
EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.									RATIO PER CENT. ON NUMBER UNDER SENTENCE OF LABOUR (COLUMN 3) OF THOSE EMPLOYED AS			Province and year.	
F	On Jail Buildings.				K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.					
	Additions and alterations		New Jails.			Public Works.							
	G	H	I	J									
Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers (7 B.)	Prison servants (7 C.)	On manufactures (7 K.)		
616	122	46	...	...	3,692	...	...	86	6·87	8·34	34·85	1901	Madras.
458	102	245	..	...	3,641	...	...	54	7·70	8·14	34·8	1902	
288	184	386	...	...	3,195	...	...	18	8·11	8·58	36·68	1903	
312	162	175	...	...	3,833	...	...	14	8	8·28	42·18	1904	
326	337	58	...	..	3,928	...	...	31	8	8	39	1905	
208	11	20	53	...	2,295	596	159	46	10	9·9	22·3	1901	Bombay.
197	12	3	138	...	2,297	733	181	121	10·4	10·4	23·2	1902	
197	27	3	37	...	2,012	581	38	99	11·4	11	25·8	1903	
242	31	3	6	...	1,984	749	11	44	13·1	11·3	25·4	1904	
201	52	48	...	...	1,963	621	...	186	13·6	11·5	25·2	1905	
290	695	174	84	14	7,820	...	...	57	6·01	11·04	41·78	1901	Bengal.
318	668	134	52	92	7,858	...	...	73	6·13	11·55	41·01	1902	
315	517	171	16	110	7,151	...	...	28	5·9	12·27	41·97	1903	
381	448	60	8	50	7,582	...	...	30	6·39	12·34	43·21	1904	
317	245	51	9	15	6,142	...	...	28	60·8	12	46·94	1905	
1,878	840	41	...	...	11,001	...	35	...	7·08	10·25	40·32	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
1,850	832	38	...	...	10,528	...	5	...	7·29	10·15	40·84	1902	
1,762	640	16	.	...	8,550	...	...	3	7·93	10·06	40·40	1903	
1,849	540	27	...	...	9,046	39	...	...	7·91	10·22	41·44	1904	
1,634	481	8	..	...	9,133	...	...	12	7·98	10·15	42·58	1905	
712	45	105	...	...	3,850	1,196	...	41	6	10	31	1901	Punjab.
770	70	124	...	...	3,646	839	...	39	7	10	31	1902	
807	60	441	23	286	3,122	125	...	10	8	10	28	1903	
681	25	321	...	333	3,165	...	...	...	9	11	30	1904	
644	5	145	...	322	3,391	...	..	1	9	11	33	1905	
54	...	9	...	...	310	...	...	...	8	14	37	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
44	...	44	...	...	268	...	...	...	9	15	31	1902	
64	1	27	...	...	340	...	...	...	7	13	37	1903	
74	...	35	...	...	358	...	...	...	6	13	35	1904	
78	...	24	...	...	378	...	...	...	7	12	36	1905	
134	91	107	59	115	4,171	...	246	3	20·49	9·41	42·3	1901	Burma.
127	32	87	15	87	4,135	...	311	7	18·68	10·19	43·65	1902	
118	11	26	...	25	4,061	...	409	14	19·06	10·07	44·53	1903	
129	10	3	...	...	4,241	2	495	4	19·37	9·77	44·21	1904	
138	7	32	...	...	4,703	...	873	6	19·68	9·31	45·5	1905	
130	100	18	...	...	2,202	...	...	11	8·28	11·53	49·72	1901	Central Provinces.
105	57	22	..	..	1,872	...	...	2	8·98	12·01	48·78	1902	
75	38	92	...	...	1,583	...	...	1	9·79	13·25	43·16	1903	
92	45	70	...	...	1,543	...	...	5	9·82	12·95	44·04	1904	
79	30	52	...	...	1,480	...	...	5	9·92	12·23	46·47	1905	
87	48	5	1	40	258	...	33	139	7·91	12·02	17·70	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
66	42	3	...	29	275	...	25	109	8·8	12·6	20·41	1902	
53	77	19	...	...	338	...	24	67	8	11·98	26·43	1903	
66	62	12	9	..	454	...	38	64	7	10·68	32·22	1904	
17[illegible]	204	49	33	50	2,318	...	26	99	7	12·34	37·88	1905	
9	...	...	...	...	17	15	...	13	6·78	7·38	19·24	1901	Coorg.
1	...	...	...	...	15	16	...	2	6·60	14·82	21·89	1902	
2	...	...	...	...	16	18	...	3	6·26	10·08	25·02	1903	
1	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	2	6·29	12·27	45·48	1904	
4	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	1	4·78	13·40	18·26	1905	
24	...	7	...	...	550	...	...	...	7·31	12	45·19	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
22	...	25	...	...	426	...	...	...	8·9	11·83	44·61	1902	
4,142	1,952	526	197	169	36,196	1,807	473	395	8·45	10·15	37·17	1901	TOTAL.
3,958	1,841	723	205	208	34,961	1,588	522	407	8·68	10·45	37·34	1902	
3,681	1,555	1,174	76	421	30,374	724	471	243	9·22	10·73	37·61	1903	
3,827	1,323	706	23	389	32,234	795	544	163	9·57	10·74	39·09	1904	
3,597	1,361	467	42	387	33,450	635	899	369	9·83	10·59	40·08	1905	

1

No. 7.

OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on them in the

1		2	3	4					
				OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY					
				A		B		C	
				RELATING TO WORK.		RELATING TO PROHIBITED ARTICLES.		RELATING TO ASSAULTS, MUTINY AND ESCAPES.	
PROVINCE AND YEAR.		Daily average population	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
Madras	1901	10 813	13	5,962	1,482	1,921	364	242	163
	1902	10,702	15	6,817	1,406	2,114	381	226	133
	1903	8 899	19	7,251	1,106	1,768	494	255	164
	1904	9,272	15	7,161	785	1,818	370	253	142
	1905	10,130	12	5,203	536	1,634	218	276	159
Bombay	1901	10 422	23	3,186	1,196	1,340	380	94	154
	1902	10 053	20	3,032	1,060	1,777	379	97	140
	1903	7,915	36	3,080	927	1 453	364	120	138
	1904	7,907	23	5,153	1,393	1 561	435	108	163
	1905	7,928	24	5,923	1,105	1,712	505	88	178
Bengal	1901	19,181	49	17,924	1,263	3,504	596	1,835	586
	1902	19,636	29	15,028	1,252	3,338	690	986	349
	1903	17 476	40	14,792	963	3,238	533	1,024	358
	1904	18,002	22	13,802	1,365	3,344	477	876	349
	1905	13,516	20	12,730	1,542	2,361	473	762	367
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	27,527	19	21,633	3 022	3,172	720	128	327
	1902	26,038	20	22,008	2,841	3,024	441	152	238
	1903	21,345	11	10,845	2,683	2,772	468	58	187
	1904	22 090	14	18,648	2,536	2,717	554	38	130
	1 05	21,681	13	21,350	3,126	2,521	455	56	126
Punjab	1901	12,644	123	18 076	5,851	2,061	1,315	59	178
	1902	11,928	84	17,691	6,827	2 032	1,450	110	176
	1903	11 199	91	18,690	6,660	1,905	1,220	21	143
	1904	10,752	89	20,250	8,507	2,066	1,602	42	134
	1905	10,531	61	18,697	7,361	1,577	1,486	78	245
North-West Frontier Province ...	1901	881	5	873	157	80	94	2	7
	1902	893	4	966	148	89	60	4	12
	1903	971	1	636	139	99	68	11	14
	1904	1,055	1	775	196	82	106	26	21
	1905	1,077	1	880	217	84	64	9	20
Burma	1901	11,510	48	12,668	921	3,292	1,240	258	359
	1902	11,076	58	15,221	1,655	2,871	1,105	374	417
	1903	10,672	50	17,818	1,760	2,844	980	268	396
	1904	11,113	41	16,797	1,338	3,425	1,003	568	473
	1905	11,951	25	19,337	1,425	2,779	1,100	433	378
Central Provinces	1901	4,465	12	3,192	750	217	100	39	24
	1902	3,870	20	2,836	363	284	73	51	32
	1903	3,789	26	5,069	933	785	233	58	35
	1904	3,553	21	3,944	521	656	258	40	40
	1905	3,482	30	3,327	229	414	210	25	51
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1901	1,463	21	578	44	315	28	28	27
	1902	1 362	19	746	64	228	40	66	31
	1903	1,296	34	1,107	119	215	39	46	35
	1904	1,430	21	1,244	56	293	44	34	48
	1905	6,277	29	3,372	211	1,039	111	121	59
Coorg (a)	1901	97	1	67	7	29	4	...	...
	1902	62	...	22	2	7	1	[illegible]	1
	1903	64	2	16	3	6	2	5	4
	1904	62	1	32	19	7	1	2	2
	1905	76	...	27	8	12	3	...	5
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	1,389	3	159	24	262	94	12	18
	1902	1,087	2	66	32	166	53	16	5
TOTAL ...	1901	100,392	317	84,284	14,717	16,193	4,935	2,697	1,843
	1902	96,707	271	84,433	15,650	15,930	4,678	2,083	1,534
	1903	83,626	310	88,310	15,293	15,085	4,401	1,866	1,474
	1904	85,235	248	87,806	16,716	15,969	4,850	1,987	1,502
	1905	86,449	215	90,846	15,760	14,133	4,625	1,848	1,588

(a) Exclusive of the taluk lock-up figures, which are not given in the report.

JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

SUPERINTENDENTS. D. All other breaches of Jail rules. Dealt with by minor punishments.	SUPERINTENDENTS. D. All other breaches of Jail rules. Dealt with by major punishments.	SUPERINTENDENTS. E. Total. Dealt with by minor punishments.	SUPERINTENDENTS. E. Total. Dealt with by major punishments.	5. Punishments inflicted. By Criminal Courts.	6. Punishments inflicted. By Superintendents. Minor. (a) Warnings.	6. Punishments inflicted. By Superintendents. Minor. (b) Penal diet.	Province and year.
3,289	501	11,414	2,510	13	4,089	525	1901 Madras.
3,261	481	12,418	2,401	15	4,488	507	1902 Madras.
3,530	688	12,804	2,452	19	4,219	856	1903 Madras.
3,323	479	12,555	1,776	15	3,640	719	1904 Madras.
2,872	416	9,985	1,329	12	3,071	318	1905 Madras.
3,368	1,028	7,988	2,758	23	1,785	789	1901 Bombay.
2,948	677	7,854	2,256	20	1 650	978	1902 Bombay.
2,532	677	7,191	2,106	36	1,244	767	1903 Bombay.
3,378	787	10,200	2,778	23	1 772	1,304	1904 Bombay.
4,078	852	11,801	2,640	24	1,911	1,618	1905 Bombay.
13,002	1,557	36,265	4,002	44	10,696	736	1901 Bengal.
11,590	1,225	30,942	3,516	27	10,121	717	1902 Bengal.
9,999	921	29,053	2,775	37	9,[illegible]67	1,006	1903 Bengal.
9,628	1,087	27,650	3,278	22	8,277	824	1904 Bengal.
7,297	884	23,150	3,266	18	6,782	845	1905 Bengal.
11,567	2,219	36,500	6,288	19	15,046	1,645	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
12,604	1,655	37,788	5 175	20	15,495	566	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
11,145	1,505	33,820	4,943	11	12 890	173	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
9,957	1 701	31,360	4,921	14	11,912	25	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
9,757	1,316	33,684	5,023	13	12,664	5	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
7,316	3,095	27,512	10,439	109	7 619	209	1901 Punjab.
7,268	3,037	27,101	11,490	80	8 519	201	1902 Punjab.
7,246	2,952	27,652	10,975	91	8,197	134	1903 Punjab.
6,335	3 111	28,093	13,354	91	7 819	167	1904 Punjab.
5,458	2,982	25,810	12,074	59	6,912	170	1905 Punjab.
206	122	1,161	380	4	680	23	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
144	77	1,203	297	2	650	35	1902 North-West Frontier Province.
152	87	898	308	1	541	17	1903 North-West Frontier Province.
166	129	1,049	452	1	587	35	1904 North-West Frontier Province.
180	106	1,153	407	1	618	4	1905 North-West Frontier Province.
15,890	2,007	32,108	4,527	48	5,144	7,689	1901 Burma.
14,898	2,102	33,364	5,279	58	4,249	8,054	1902 Burma.
16,395	2,402	37,325	5,538	50	5,719	8,614	1903 Burma.
16,012	1,625	36,802	4,439	41	5,702	6,136	1904 Burma.
16,872	2,567	39,421	5,470	25	6,234	6,589	1905 Burma.
1,409	134	4,787	1,008	12	1,965	194	1901 Central Provinces.
1,674	158	4,845	631	20	2,126	239	1902 Central Provinces.
2,083	342	7,995	1,543	26	2,143	261	1903 Central Provinces.
2,900	351	7,540	1,170	19	2,329	378	1904 Central Provinces.
3,637	467	7,403	957	30	2,008	445	1905 Central Provinces.
453	30	1,374	129	20	481	18	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
477	47	1,517	182	16	664	15	1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
309	59	1,677	252	28	558	40	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
273	62	1,844	210	19	717	65	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
2,312	193	6,844	574	24	2,634	136	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
138	21	234	32	1	124	41	1901 Coorg.
27	8	57	12	...	20	11	1902 Coorg.
20	4	47	13	2	30	9	1903 Coorg.
13	9	54	31	1	32	5	1904 Coorg.
22	1	61	17	...	26	16	1905 Coorg.
259	76	692	212	2	201	43	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
213	69	461	159	2	123	79	1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
56,897	10,790	160,035	32,285	295	47,830	11,912	1901 Total.
55,104	9,536	157,550	31,398	260	48,105	12,302	1902 Total.
53,411	9,737	158,672	30,905	301	45,808	11,877	1903 Total.
51,985	9,341	157,747	32,409	246	42,857	9,660	1904 Total.
52,485	9,784	159,312	31,757	206	43,460	10,146	1905 Total.

No. 7—*continued.*

OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the punishments INFLICTED on them in the

Province and year.		6				7			
		PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED							
		By Superintendents							
		Minor.				*Major.*			
		(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Separate and solitary confinement	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.
Madras	1901	309	2,037	3,916	11,776	170	15	1,568	45
	1902	227	3,244	4,228	12 704	153	6	1,567	57
	1903	231	3,079	4,650	13 041	114	43	1,182	81
	1904	328	2,907	5,072	12 606	91	9	1,053	34
	1905	164	2,946	3,502	10,061	76	7	880	24
Bombay	1901	258	1,454	3,756	8,042	412	130	1,760	141
	1902	200	1 610	3,482	7,920	314	129	1,2[illegible]9	129
	1903	157	1,790	3,317	7,275	210	320	1,025	79
	1904	116	2,294	4,841	10 327	306	225	1 487	108
	1905	43	2,541	5,854	11,967	249	113	1,657	79
Bengal	1901	945	14,411	9 810	36 598	371	80	1,933	220
	1902	661	10,895	8,973	31,367	127	59	2 0 9	246
	1903	440	9 170	8,526	29,109	115	53	1,845	167
	1904	569	9 599	8,470	27,745	134	62	2,183	203
	1905	718	8,278	6,671	23,294	217	96	1,997	145
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	1,667	4,323	13,825	36 506	865	108	3,916	240
	1902	1,879	6,853	12,988	37 791	619	110	3,461	213
	1903	1,019	6,009	13,729	33 820	590	17	3,296	226
	1904	971	5 6[illegible]3	12 839	31,36[illegible]	626	9	3,263	175
	1905	1,057	6,468	13,510	33 684	578	...	3,574	104
Punjab	1901	2 221	3,771	19 693	27,513	2 812	252	6,368	168
	1902	1,661	4,218	14,543	27,122	2,871	236	7,083	103
	1903	1,891	4,469	12,872	27 863	2 028	132	6,575	104
	1904	1,715	6 160	12,664	26 715	2,592	265	8,675	101
	1905	1,507	6,406	11,833	25 828	2,306	290	8,124	86
North-West Frontier Province ...	1901	6[illegible]	9	380	1,161	189	86	76	7
	1902	57	5	456	1,203	141	49	61	12
	1903	38	17	294	907	117	73	82	12
	1904	23	49	408	1,102	185	98	141	12
	1905	26	14	494	1,156	144	60	172	2
Burma	1901	689	2 802	15,604	32,108	828	376	2,099	289
	1902	1,029	2,069	10,443	33,364	777	486	2,157	313
	1903	1,361	5 506	16,035	37 325	924	473	2,510	269
	1904	913	6,872	17,117	36 802	459	186	2,700	220
	1905	844	7,[illegible]53	18,101	39,421	670	214	3,449	160
Central Provinces	1901	148	609	1,911	4 827	47	9	722	200
	1902	162	645	1,670	4 842	64	13	266	109
	1903	504	1,271	3,809	7,988	236	20	547	125
	1904	360	1,115	3 370	7 558	249	18	440	156
	1905	322	1,075	3,004	7 454	216	14	460	124
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	1901	26	27	827	1,374	24	1	53	25
	1902	5	19	814	1 51[illegible]	19	2	106	35
	1903	6	26	1,052	1,09[illegible]	23	17	105	31
	1904	4	14	1,046	1,843	19	46	60	54
	1905	74	1,546	2,461	6 851	13	14	286	66
Coorg	1901	1	...	68	234	...	2	5	10
	1902	...	2	24	57	1	...	...	4
	1903	...	1	7	47	...	1	...	6
	1904	...	5	12	54	3	...	...	13
	1905	...	1	18	61	...	...	...	9
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	31	59	363	697	6	15	151	19
	1902	11	43	227	483	5	20	87	11
Total ...	1901	6,355	30,492	64,252	160,536	5,724	1,074	18,651	1,364
	1902	5 902	30,223	61,838	158,370	5,091	1,110	18,076	1,315
	1903	5,647	31,428	64,297	159 057	5,257	1,149	17,167	1,100
	1904	5,005	34,618	66,037	158,177	4,664	918	20,002	1,076
	1905	4,735	35,928	65,[illegible]08	15[illegible],777	4,469	808	20,599	799

JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar year 1901 to 1905—contd.

(e) Other punishments.	(f) Total.	8 Grand total of punishments	9 Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2.	10 Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 2	11 Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	12 Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8.	Year	Province.
727	2,525	14,314	108·91	[illegible]	[illegible]	·31	1901	Madras
639	2,422	15,141	118·71	22·03	[illegible]	·38	1902	
1,019	2,460	15,529	140·54	[illegible]	[illegible]	·52	1903	
610	1,707	14,775	130·61	[illegible]	[illegible]	·23	1904	
349	1,356	11,409	99·31	[illegible]	[illegible]	·21	1905	
330	2,773	10,835	77·16	26·01	[illegible]	1·3	1901	Bombay.
404	2,275	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·26	1902	
482	2,110	9,447	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·84	1903	
608	2,794	13,144	130·01	[illegible]	[illegible]	·82	1904	
559	2,657	14,048	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·54	1905	
1,682	4,286	40,884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·53	1901	Bengal
1,169	3,080	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·7	1902	
6?8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·52	1903	
755	3,337	[illegible]	154·13	[illegible]	[illegible]	·65	1904	
857	3,312	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·5	[illegible]	·54	1905	
1,168	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·56	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·40	1902	
814	4,943	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·58	1903	
849	4,922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·45	1904	
768	5,024	35,721	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	·26	1905	
852	10,452	38,074	218	83	301	·44	1901	Punjab.
1,221	11,514	35,716	227	97	[illegible]	·27	1902	
1,265	11,004	[illegible]	249	95	345	[illegible]	1903	
1,749	13,382	42,185	[illegible]	1·4	92	·24	1904	
1,315	12,121	[illegible]	215	115	[illegible]	·23	1905	
25	383	1,545	132	43	176	·45	1901	North West Frontier Province.
31	297	1,502	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	·8	1902	
26	310	[illegible]	93	32	125	·99	1903	
20	456	1,559	105	43	[illegible]	·77	1904	
37	415	[illegible]	107	39	[illegible]	·13	1905	
935	4,527	[illegible]	278·06	39·33	318·71	·79	1901	Burma
1,516	5,270	38,701	301·23	47·00	340·11	[illegible]	1902	
1,362	5,538	42,913	349·75	51·50	402·11	·63	1903	
874	4,439	41,782	[illegible]	39·01	[illegible]	·53	1904	
977	5,470	44,916	329·80	45·77	[illegible]	·36	1905	
196	1,174	6,013	108·12	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·33	1901	Central Provinces.
159	694	5,550	[illegible]	17·93	143·57	3·45	1902	
634	1,562	9,576	210·81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1903	
320	1,153	8,760	212·77	33·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1904	
178	992	8,476	227·11	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·46	1905	
27	130	[illegible]	91·26	8·89	104·52	2·64	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
33	195	1,728	111·37	14·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1902	
82	258	1,968	129·70	19·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	1903	
31	210	2,077	129·28	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·0	1904	
197	570	7,451	109·13	9·15	[illegible]	·89	1905	
15	32	266	240·62	[illegible]	273·52	3·76	1901	Coorg.
7	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	19·2	[illegible]	5·79	1902	
6	13	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	90·72	9·68	1903	
15	31	86	80·41	49·01	[illegible]	15·1	1904	
8	17	78	[illegible]	22·47	103·12	11·54	1905	
26	217	916	50·18	[illegible]	65·8	2·08	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
20	143	628	44·43	13·16	57·77	1·75	1902	
5,983	32,796	103,887	[illegible]	32·07	193·13	·7	1901	TOTAL
6,098	31,090	[illegible]	163·76	34·77	[illegible]	·7	1902	
6,398	31,071	190,429	178·24	37·15	227·83	·5	1903	
5,891	32,551	190,974	185·58	38·19	224·06	·5	1904	
5,245	[illegible]	191,903	184·82	36·92	221·99	·4	1905	

No. 8.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS

1	2				3				Dieting	
	Daily average number of Prisoners.				Establishment.					
					A	B	C	D	A	B
Province and year.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil	Total.	Permanent	Temporary.	Total costs.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ... 1901	10,813	2,036	171	13,020	2,43,829	11,043	2,55,772	19 10 4	4,78,945	3,679
1902	10 702	1 625	164	12,491	2,73 461	11,903	2,85,364	22 13 6	3,59,650	5,745
1903	8,899	1,582	167	10 648	2 48 784	8,940	2,57,724	24 3 3	2,73,673	3,455
1904	9,272	1,523	181	10 976	2 63 850	11,279	2 75,128	25 1 1	2,77,792	4,937
1905	10,131	1,918	215	12,264	2 67,814	12,966	2,80,780	22 14 4	3,35,809	3,816
Bombay ... 1901	10,422	1,487	...	11,909	2,19,531	5,228	2 24,759	18 14 —	4,64,184	2,473
1902	10,053	1,464	...	11,517	2,22,533	2 093	2,24,626	19 8 1	3,86,214	2,117
1903	7 915	1,200	..	9,115	2,21,121	753	2 21,874	24 5 6	2,75,460	1,881
1904	7,907	1,068	...	8,975	2,21,234	629	2,21,863	24 11 6	2 60,381	2,101
1905	7,928	1,174	...	9,104	2 27,163	1,082	2,28,245	25 1 3	2,66,324	2,144
Bengal ... 1901	19,191	2,150	53	21,394	4 86 226	5,905	9,92,131	23 — 6	6,77,141	13,515
1902	19,646	2,011	60	21,717	4 90,388	7,248	4 97,636	22 14 7	6,76,116	11,450
1903	17,483	2,026	50	19,559	4 95 562	7 422	5 02,984	25 11 5	5 54,605	13,221
1904	18,006	1,937	54	19,997	5,03,821	7,319	5,11,140	25 8 11	5 37,623	12,369
1905	13,520	1,386	28	14,934	3,88,570	5,129	3,93,699	26 5 9	4,25,491	9,881
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1901	27,527	1,646	141	29,314	4 23,364	30	4 23,394	14 7 1	7 28,715	13,029
1902	26 038	1,629	122	27,789	4,24,995	...	4 24 995	15 4 8	6,50,190	13,736
1903	21,345	1,675	127	23,147	4,25 152	...	4,25,152	18 5 10	5,06,385	12,712
1904	22,090	1,672	126	23,888	4,28 863	...	4,28,863	17 15 2	4,94 820	12,743
1905	21,681	1,879	124	23,684	4,48,849	179	4 49,028	18 15 4	6,06,025	14,537
Punjab ... 1901	12,644	754	35	(a) 13,433	2,95,307	20,490	3,15 797	23 8 2	3,06 741	13,272
1902	11,928	784	55	(a) 12,767	3,09,506	17,415	3,26,921	25 9 8	2 68,390	16,200
1903	11,199	903	44	(a) 12,146	2,05,477	9 849	2,75,326	22 10 1	2,38,212	12,932
1904	10,752	925	54	(a) 11,731	2 80 087	8,282	2,88,369	24 9 4	2,02,180	16,613
1905	10,531	932	45	(a) 11,508	2,84,075	3,392	2,88,067	25 — 6	2,16,466	15,887
North-West Frontier Province 1901	881	284	10	(a) 1,175	38,633	1,971	40,604	34 8 11	25 561	1,420
1902	893	237	12	(a) 1,142	41,931	1,533	43,464	38 — 11	22,012	1,006
1903	971	226	16	(a) 1,213	36 536	739	37,275	30 11 8	24,143	1,545
1904	1,055	156	14	(a) 1,225	39,601	654	40,265	32 13 9	20,341	1,393
1905	1,077	171	22	(a) 1,270	40,173	828	41,001	32 4 7	20,871	1,587
Burma ... 1901	11,509	351	55	11,915	3,19,332	2,322	3,21,654	26 15 11	3,26,328	2,739
1902	11,076	385	64	11 525	3,34,579	2,516	3,37,095	29 4 —	3,11,687	2,266
1903	10,672	447	68	11,187	3,06 234	2,665	3,08,899	27 9 10	2,42,846	5,069
1904	11,113	508	82	11,703	3,13 787	3,350	3,17,137	27 1 7	2 58,042	9,713
1905	11,951	581	105	12,637	3,23,973	4 743	3,28,716	26 — 2	2,31,196	15,793
Central Provinces 1901	4,465	326	6	4,797	1,12,422	1,513	1,13,935	23 12 —	1,69,939	1,893
1902	3,870	270	10	4,150	1,17,057	1,077	1,18,134	28 7 5	1,16,119	1,616
1903	3,789	275	10	4,074	1,39,493	2,172	141,605	34 12 4	1,08,273	2,074
1904	3,561	309	6	3,878	1 60,659	2,331	1,62,990	42 — 6	84996	2,751
1905	3,282	307	8	3,597	1,67,964	2,230	1,70,194	47 4 11	78,898	1,325
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1901	1,463	165	5	1,633	27,746	658	28,404	17 6 4	67,704	436
1902	1,362	138	4	(b) 1,506	30,338	587	30,925	20 8 6	56,554	545
1903	1,296	157	6	1,459	30,815	492	31,307	21 7 4	48,340	487
1904	1 430	153	8	1,591	34,200	667	34,867	21 14 6	52,154	504
1905	6,278	839	22	7,139	1,65,648	3,644	1,69,292	23 11 5	1,91,914	3,238
Coorg ... 1001	98	13	2	113	5,153	...	5 153	47 7 8	6,007	37
1902	63	9	3	75	3,573	...	3,573	50 11 1	2,903	4
1903	65	9	2	76	4,106	...	4,106	57 4 6	2,614	10
1904	63	6	1	70	4,289	...	4,289	60 15 11	3,309	15
1905	77	13	3	93	4,517	..	4,517	48 9 1	4,182	96
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1901	1,389	94	1	1,484	36,296	485	36,781	24 12 7	62,214	1,448
1902	1 087	86	2	1 175	35,529	177	35,706	30 6 1	34,508	1,337
Total ... 1901	100,407	9,306	479	110,187	22,07,839	50,545	22,58,384	20 7 11	33,13,479	53,941
1902	96,718	8,638	496	105,854	22,83,890	44,549	23 28 439	21 15 11	28,84,349	56,022
1903	83,634	8,500	490	92,624	21,73,280	33,032	22,06 312	23 13 2	22,74,752	53,357
1904	85,149	8,257	588	94,034	22,50,400	34,501	22,89,001	24 4 9	21,91,638	63,139
1905	86,456	9,200	572	96,228	23,19,346	34,193	23,53,539	24 7 3	23,97,176	68,304

(a) Exclusive of lock-ups.

[illegible]

JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW ALTERATIONS, and REPAIRS).

4				5								
CHARGES.				HOSPITAL CHARGES.								
C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	PROVINCE AND YEAR.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.		
—775	147	4,81,996	37 8 3	14,955	1 476	9,715	464	26,610	2 — 8	84 13 1	1901	Madras.
—1,503	196	3,64,088	29 2 4	13,776	1,953	12,502	157	28,388	2 4 4	104 5 3	1902	
—1,285	159	2,76,203	26 5 8	9,852	1,739	11,744	307	23,642	2 3 6	102 — 11	1903	
— 472	94	2,82,351	26 2 6	10,581	1,373	10,697	419	23,070	2 1 8	107 3 9	1904	
— 544	...	3,39,081	28 2 3	11,609	1,540	11,338	1,267	25,754	2 1 7	110 1 9	1905	
1,878	240	4,68,775	39 5 10	21,560	10,054	7,265	1,440	40,319	3 6 2	99 6 11	1901	Bombay.
1,769	363	3,00,463	33 14 5	17,156	9,435	5,436	746	32,773	2 13 6	100 4 1	1902	
1,591	438	2,79 370	30 10 5	11,001	8,188	7,566	420	27,175	2 15 8	133 3 4	1903	
1,793	502	2,64,777	29 8 —	10,689	8,203	8,745	434	28 071	3 2 1	1 8 11 1	1904	
1,499	121	2,90,088	31 13 11	12,039	9,313	7,523	84	28,959	3 2 11	124 8 11	1905	
4 873	1,280	6,96,809	32 10 5	58,397	15,122	18,742	18,795	1,11,056	5 3 —	136 11 2	1901	Bengal.
5 705	1 175	6,94 446	32 1 —	56 605	14,410	22,553	18,069	1,12,527	5 2 10	130 15 6	1902	
6,068	1,340	5,75,234	29 7 9	52,356	9,481	23,719	20,003	1,05,619	5 6 4	141 1 7	1903	
4 839	870	5,55 701	27 13 9	50,723	10,234	23,832	20,361	1,05,150	5 4 1	151 13 10	1904	
3,634	243	4,39,249	29 7 5	36 499	3,061	23,164	15,774	78,498	5 4 1	139 4 11	1905	
7,525	183	7 49,452	25 11 —	56,160	3,002	11 562	800	71,533	2 7 —	61 10 9	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
8,135	...	6,72 061	24 4 7	46,415	4,002	11,846	...	62,283	2 3 10	64 3 —	1902	
8 850	383	5 26,331	22 15 2	33 701	4,072	11,040	937	49,750	2 2 4	63 14 11	1903	
6 752	377	5 14 602	21 10 6	29,338	4 546	14 783	1,062	49,729	2 1 3	73 10 7	1904	
7,655	110	6,25,327	26 10 8	34,015	3,720	18,643	529	51,907	2 3 —	81 11 11	1905	
2,660	6	3,22,679	24 1 4	19 998	12,424	17 658	3,600	53,680	3 15 11	105 7 5	1901	Punjab.
2,797	25	2,87,421	22 9 9	14 155	6 394	16 978	5,337	42,864	3 5 9	96 12 2	1902	
2,751	19	2,53,914	20 15 8	10,183	4 755	10,207	6,550	37,695	3 1 8	105 — —	1903	
3,599	128	2,22,520	19 — 11	11,870	3,630	20 545	6,944	43,189	3 10 11	117 10 11	1904	
3,443	130	2,35,926	20 9 4	9,245	4,136	18,132	9,975	41,488	3 9 8	141 9 7	1905	
...	...	26,081	23 2 7	1,175	404	1,079	153	2,811	2 6 3	73 15 7	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
13	...	23 031	20 6 1	1,141	382	1,891	157	3,571	3 2 —	96 8 3	1902	
...	4	25 692	21 7 5	1,178	358	1,008	133	2,767	2 4 6	69 2 10	1903	
...	...	21 734	17 15 2	1,125	346	2,167	75	3,713	3 — 6	92 13 2	1904	
...	...	22 458	17 15 11	1,352	575	1,635	55	3,617	2 13 7	84 1 10	1905	
2,803	5	3,31,875	27 15 9	10 093	4 247	8,261	194	22,795	1 14 7	73 12 4	1901	Burma,
2 825	...	3 16 778	27 10 3	7,610	4,129	7,341	655	19 735	1 11 5	69 3 11	1902	
1,861	.	2,49 776	22 7 5	5,459	2,213	5,675	1,003	14 350	1 4 6	61 9 5	1903	
1,429	...	2,69 184	23 2 7	6 498	855	6,557	887	14 797	1 4 3	63 8 1	1904	
1 572	...	2 48,561	19 13 4	3,912	648	7,802	1,045	13,467	1 1 1	64 2 1	1905	
1,617	1,546	1 74 995	36 8 5	5,120	5 982	3,602	783	15,487	3 3 8	113 5 1	1901	Central Provinces
1,153	700	1,19 588	28 14 —	5,576	6,322	3 004	1,511	10,413	3 15 3	124 3 —	1902	
1,369	223	1,11 946	27 8 8	6 028	7,828	5 651	676	20,183	4 15 3	183 9 7	1903	
1,335	145	89,227	23 — 11	4,679	7,826	4,417	736	17,658	4 8 10	227 14 —	1904	
965	98	81,260	22 10 5	2,905	7,171	4,731	282	15,089	4 3 1	219 3 —	1905	
2,341	47	70,528	43 5 4	5,070	36	3,023	78	8 207	5 — 5	120 5 11	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
2,013	47	59 159	32 11 8	4,700	52	3,370	64	8,166	5 7 —	141 10 4	1902	
1,711	...	50 508	34 12 1	3,430	25	3 132	313	6,900	4 11 8	146 15 11	1903	
1,653	..	54 311	34 4 6	4,307	82	4 759	46	9 194	5 12 5	182 14 10	1904	
2,814	223	1 98,189	27 13 7	15,230	1,737	10,648	5,267	32,882	4 9 8	106 14 5	1905	
...	...	6,044	54 6 9	208	...	24	...	232	2 2 3	60 14 4	1901	Coorg.
...	...	2,907	38 12 2	60	...	46	...	106	1 8 8	66 10 7	1902	
...	...	2,624	35 — 5	18	...	86	...	104	1 7 3	208 — —	1903	
...	...	3,324	48 4 6	36	..	85	...	121	1 11 6	153 2 8	1904	
..	...	4,278	47 8 6	14	...	58	...	72	— 12 4	92 4 11	905	
606	...	64,268	43 5 5	1,754	393	1 104	...	3,251	2 3 1	108 5 10	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
573	...	36 415	31 — 9	998	103	1,139	...	2,240	1 14 6	102 12 9	1902	
23,528	3,454	32,91,402	30 15 1	1,94 499	53,140	82,035	26,307	3,55,981	3 3 8	91 6 2	1901	TOTAL.
23,480	2,506	29 06 357	28 2 6	1,68,282	47,202	86 106	27,496	3,29,086	3 1 9	96 9 5	1902	
22,914	2,575	23,52,598	25 8 9	1,33,206	38,659	85,918	30,402	2,88,185	3 1 9	105 7 9	1903	
20,928	2,116	22,77,821	24 5 9	1,29 846	37,295	96,587	30,964	2 94 692	3 2 1	115 7 7	1904	
21,038	925	24,87,443	26 — 1	1,26,820	31,901	98,734	34,278	2,91,733	3 — 6	112 9 6	1905	

No. 8—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS

Province and year.		6		7					8			
		Clothing and feeding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy cleansing and purifying.	Charge for water-supply.	Extra-ordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1901	25,610	2 — —	3,629	10,188	2,733	16,550	1 4 4	42, 35	7,329	49,564	3 12 11
	1902	25,267	2 10	4,579	8,042	1,909	14 10	1 2 4	35,858	6,343	42,181	3 6 —
	1903	17,477	1 10 8	7,244	6,401	1,1.7	14 77	1 6 2	32,183	4,055	36,238	3 6 5
	1904	20,591	1 11 6	9,160	7,071	5,378	22,015	2 1 5	32,496	3,614	36,110	3 4 8
	1905	30,198	2 8 1	9,820	10,882	5,053	26,301	2 2 5	40,119	4,554	45,373	3 11 2
Bombay	1901	31,304	2 10 1	7,002	11,604	3,572	22,238	1 13 10	19,800	2,022	21,822	1 13 4
	1902	34,852	3 — 5	6,349	12,092	4,267	23,288	2 — 4	19,920	1,723	21,643	1 14 1
	1903	29,417	3 3 8	5,513	12,040	8,[illegible]	25,025	2 13 6	21,445	2,108	23,553	2 9 4
	1904	31,280	3 7 9	4,248	11,809	1,715	17,862	1 15 10	15,714	...	15,714	1 12 —
	1905	33,869	3 11 6	3,998	11,051	8,303	23 [illegible]2	2 9 1	22,450	2,126	24,576	2 11 2
Bengal	1901	95,542	4 7 7	19,698	17,147	1,305	38,150	1 12 6	43,824	236	44,060	2 1 —
	1902	90,050	4 2 6	18,230	20,027	721	38,987	1 12 8	43,434	248	43,682	2 — 3
	1903	82,699	4 3 6	21,714	18,715	515	40,944	2 1 5	40,018	323	46,941	2 6 5
	1904	99,174	4 15 6	24,174	21,524	2,265	47,001	2 6 4	36,903	296	37,199	1 13 10
	1905	83,899	5 15 5	25,020	15,285	1,101	39,412	2 10 2	26,480	3,871	30,351	2 — 6
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	85,[illegible]32	2 14 9	3,021	4,991	5,867	13,879	— 7 6	27,335	11,205	38,6[illegible]2	1 5 1
	1902	89,615	3 3 9	3,714	5,257	6,82[illegible]	15,791	— 9 1	26,511	8,820	35,331	1 4 4
	1903	72,555	3 2 5	3,905	5,480	4,575	13,960	— 9 7	21,574	8,023	29,497	1 4 4
	1904	8[illegible],2[illegible]0	3 8 —	4,400	8,[illegible]24	8,[illegible]65	21,552	— 13 9	18,179	8,918	27,097	1 2 1
	1905	87,609	3 11 5	4,797	9,156	16,930	30,913	1 4 10	21,356	7,586	28,942	1 3 6
Punjab	1901	44,378	3 5 —	5,000	4,380	746	10,823	— 12 11	23,474	3,119	26,593	1 15 8
	1902	55,140	4 5 5	7,115	3,678	2,338	13,131	1 — 5	21,880	3,837	25,717	2 — 3
	1903	65,800	5 4 5	8,5[illegible]5	4,051	309	13,705	1 2 2	20,281	4,190	24,470	2 — 3
	1904	66,890	5 11 8	10,702	4,884	456	16,042	1 6 —	18,153	4,864	23,017	1 15 5
	1905	63,858	5 9 2	11,102	5,811	329	17,242	1 8 —	16,035	4,309	20,344	1 12 3
North-West Frontier Province	1901	4,063	3 7 10	327	46	...	373	— 5 1	4,269	112	4,381	3 11 8
	1902	2,741	2 6 10	400	114	...	514	— 7 2	3,413	152	3,565	3 2 4
	1903	3,963	3 5 —	473	79	...	552	— 7 3	2,930	208	3,138	2 9 5
	1904	4,315	3 9 —	407	157	5	569	— 7 5	3,336	150	3,486	2 13 6
	1905	6,503	5 3 4	417	146	...	563	— 7 1	3,272	101	3,373	2 10 6
Burma	1901	27,681	2 5 4	1,968	2,906	426	5,300	— 7 1	21,750	5,303	27,053	2 4 4
	1902	27,548	2 6 5	1,220	1,434	81	2,735	— 3 10	23,212	12,495	35,707	3 1 7
	1903	28,646	2 9 3	1,381	1,555	21	2,957	— 3 10	23,068	9,099	32,167	2 14 —
	1904	25,824	2 3 7	1,062	2,[illegible]07	762	4,[illegible]31	— 5 8	21,514	7,012	28,126	2 6 5
	1905	36,523	2 14 8	725	3,907	250	4,982	— 6 4	24,313	1,314*	25,627	2 — 5
Central Provinces	1901	24,060	5 2 4	2,281	6,241	553	9,075	1 14 3	6,884	577	7,461	1 8 10
	1902	20,084	4 13 7	1,837	4,690	26	6,553	1 9 3	6,246	589	6,835	1 10 4
	1903	17,084	4 3 3	1,050	5,[illegible]57	1,921	9,128	2 3 10	5,152	962	6,114	1 8 —
	1904	18,613	4 12 11	1,756	5,422	772	7,950	2 — 10	4,622	587	5,209	1 5 6
	1905	15,353	4 4 7	1,448	4,133	241	5,822	1 9 11	5,213	495	5,708	1 9 5
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	11,150	6 13 7	593	91	4	688	— 6 8	2,156	109	2,265	1 6 2
	1902	10,862	7 3 9	615	171	..	786	— 8 4	1,815	27	1,842	1 3 7
	1903	12,200	8 6 11	801	316	1	1,208	— 13 3	3,716	61	3,777	2 9 5
	1904	8,029	5 10 2	859	153	...	1,012	10 2	3,005	278	3,283	2 1 —
	1905	30,819	5 9 6	5,797	6,207	41	12,045	1 11 —	13,368	106	13,474	1 14 2
Coorg	1901	817	7 11 2	52	24	...	76	— 11 1	...	...	...	...
	1902	30	— 7 1	57	56	...	113	1 9 8	...	...	...	...
	1903	259	3 11 3	46	48	...	94	1 5 —	...	...	...	...
	1904	64	1 5 10	18	51	..	69	— 15 8	...	...	...	...
	1905	263	2 14 9	51	48	...	99	1 1 —	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	7,123	4 12 10	305	46	22	373	— 4 —	1,269	728	1,997	1 5 6
	1902	3,643	3 1 8	355	30	...	385	— 5 3	1,475	878	2,353	2 — —
Total	1901	3,57,730	3 4 2	44,566	57,730	15,229	1,17,525	1 1 1	1,92,996	30,832	2,23,828	2 — 6
	1902	3,59,862	3 6 8	44,237	56,191	16,165	1,16,593	1 1 7	1,83,774	35,112	2,18,886	2 1 1
	1903	3,28,259	3 9 —	51,712	54,548	16,795	1,23,055	1 5 3	1,75,907	29,988	2,05,895	2 3 7
	1904	3,58,990	3 13 5	57,335	62,392	19,419	1,39,146	1 7 8	1,52,922	26,319	1,79,241	1 14 6
	1905	3,97,924	4 2 7	61,187	66,656	32,948	1,60,791	1 10 9	1,73,312	24,456	1,97,768	2 — 11

JAILS of BRITISH INDIA, in the calendar years 1901 to 1905 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW and REPAIRS)—continued.

9								10		
CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES								TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	PROVINCE AND YEAR
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
8,172	853	9,731	2,905	108	2,555	24,3[illegible]	1 13 11	2,417	— 3 —	1901 Madras.
7,706	955	11,2[illegible]9	2,804	65	2,929	25,818	2 1 1	1,770	— 2 3	1902
7,967	920	10,2[illegible]7	4,199	109	2,[illegible]	25,517	2 6 10	2,5[illegible]	— 4 4	1903
8,576	842	11,140	3,180	309	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	4 7 9	3,469	— 5 1	1904
8,540	1,257	14,182	3,661	247	4,950	[illegible]	2 10 7	[illegible]	— 2 10	1905
6,117	440	2,550	3,536	372	8,215	[illegible]	1 13 5	1,517	— 2 5	1901 Bombay.
6,248	611	5,254	4,543	517	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 2 1[illegible]	2,073	— 2 11	1902
5,667	451	[illegible]	[illegible]	309	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 4 4	2,419	— 4 [illegible]	1903
6,155	411	4,741	3,151	541	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 3 [illegible]	[illegible]	— 4 10	1904
6,064	412	4,473	4,19[illegible]	410	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 9 7	2,261	— 4 —	1905
18,737	3,021	26,[illegible]	1,[illegible]64	587	23,514	[illegible]	3 6 3	7,40[illegible]	— 5 6	1901 Bengal.
18,081	2,[illegible]72	[illegible]	[illegible]	802	24,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6 2	[illegible]	— 6 1	1902
19,006	2,229	4,5[illegible]	[illegible]	1,151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 12 3	[illegible]	— 6 11	1903
24,670	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,065	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 10 8	[illegible]	— 7 —	1904
18,257	2,507	[illegible]	767	[illegible]	15,710	65,110	4 5 9	6,115	— 8 8	1905
9,746	5,714	6,17[illegible]	31	1,122	3,707	[illegible],473	— 11 [illegible]	3,[illegible]	— 1 8	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
9,551	6,07[illegible]	[illegible]	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 15 10	[illegible]	— 1 9	1902
10,594	5,500	6,055	84	1,101	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 3 4	[illegible]	— 1 [illegible]	1903
10,967	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	110	801	3,619	[illegible]	1 2 2	[illegible]	— [illegible]	1904
10,665	6,[illegible]79	6,151	11[illegible]	890	3,820	[illegible],018	1 3 3	3,4[illegible]6	— 2 3	1905
8,948	3,435	11,419	2,532	1,043	21,5[illegible]6	48,943	3 10 4	[illegible]	— 3 8	1901 Punjab.
9,667	4,104	[illegible]	2,[illegible]94	575	[illegible]	[illegible],027	4 9 6	[illegible]	— 5 3	1902
10,319	4,772	[illegible]	2,075	669	27,[illegible]	[illegible],103	[illegible] 9 8	[illegible]	— 4 —	1903
11,80[illegible]	7,153	[illegible]	[illegible]	707	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 14 3	[illegible]	— [illegible] 11	1904
9,919	6,61[illegible]	20,433	2,830	1,021	34,770	75,[illegible]	6 9 1	[illegible]	— 4 —	1905
814	487	1,405	11	5	1,491	4,393	3 11 10	200	— 9 —	1901 North-West Frontier Province
859	34[illegible]	1,091	294	35	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	4 11 10	1,[illegible]	— 14 11	1902
742	424	[illegible]	123	87	1,470	[illegible]	3 15 9	[illegible]31	— 7 —	1903
736	374	2,[illegible]41	144	70	1,151	4,710	3 15 7	640	— 8 1	1904
715	296	2,8[illegible]5	160	69	1,2[illegible]	5,34[illegible]	4 3 1	3,[illegible]	— 4 8	1905
9,618	768	12,368	50	1,011	3,727	27,537	2 5 —	1,929	— 2 7	1901 Burma.
9,089	606	12,405		771	2,[illegible]95	25,[illegible]	2 [illegible] 10	2,154	— 3 —	1902
8,330	898	12,140	..	1,203	3,430	26,091	2 5 4	2,[illegible]55	— 3 3	1903
10,516	617	11,594	50	1,123	1,951	25,[illegible]	2 3 4	2,3[illegible]8	— 3 2	1904
8,563	311	12,179	50	905	2,990	25,001	1 15 8	2,382	— 3 —	1905
5,150	381	5,153	655	86	6,503	17,[illegible]28	5 11 9	1,704	— 5 8	1901 Central Provinces.
3,427	804	4,081	696	77	5,341	14,4[illegible]0	3 7 7	2,[illegible]79	— 8 9	1902
4,452	731	4,094	561	63	6,3[illegible]0	16,5[illegible]	4 2 1	1,673	— 6 7	1903
4,294	823	5,697	4[illegible]2	19	6,[illegible]00	17,9[illegible]	4 10 [illegible]	3,904	1 — 1	1904
3,294	773	5,571	753	3[illegible]	6,909	17,3[illegible]	4 13 1	3,341	— 14 10	1905
1,251	59	643	199	29	954	3,135	1 14 8	147	— 1 5	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam
1,074	115	467	206	76	1,0[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	2 — 1	404	— 4 3	1902
1,231	247	899	380	120	1,2[illegible]	4,091	2 12 10	712	— 7 1[illegible]	1903
1,141	210	712	241	72	993	3,399	2 2 2	1,145	— 11 6	1904
5,070	764	8,603	690	321	10,021	25,72[illegible]	3 9 8	3,171	— 7 1	1905
192	77	...	.	...	8	277	2 8 12	...	—	1901 Coorg.
135	80	350	...	5	51	6[illegible]1	8 13 —	...	—	1902
177	84	..	50	...	...	311	4 5 6	11	— 2 5	1903
166	101	350	20	25	23	6[illegible]5	9 11 10	...	—	1904
175	113		...	..	74	362	3 14 3	...	—	1905
1,307	207	1,381	80	...	732	3,707	2 8 —	1[illegible]3	— 1 10	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts
1,199	120	1,[illegible]26	240	.	495	3,480	2 15 5	[illegible]	— — 7	1902
70,032	15,442	77,345	11,483	4,363	73,047	2,51,712	2 4 6	22,486	— 3 3	1901 TOTAL.
67,636	17,009	86,890	12,552	4,103	75,447	2,63,637	2 7 10	26,084	— 3 11	1902
68,705	16,627	86,049	15,080	5,096	77,012	2,08,564	2 14 5	24,492	— 4 3	1903
79,003	18,687	95,992	10,824	4,652	80,188	2,89,346	3 1 3	29,382	— 5 —	1904
71,088	20,418	98,179	13,213	4,888	91,574	2,99,354	3 1 9	28,102	— 4 8	1905

No. 8—*concluded.*

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS

Province and year.	11								0		
	Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges.)	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras 1901	4,557	2,213	367	283	310	577	8 317	— 10 8	1,799	1,112	198
Madras 1902	4,316	2,886	864	371	245	604	9 286	— 11 11	1,095	1 411	200
Madras 1903	5,048	2,797	859	379	77	603	9 853	— 14 10	1,380	1,706	241
Madras 1904	4,068	3,411	687	424	384	1,084	10,058	— 14 8	2,847	2 645	938
Madras 1905	4,520	3,320	835	548	440	769	10,452	— 13 7	1,504	2 833	470
Bombay 1901	504	2,283	167	1,410	156	727	5,247	— 7 1	493	1,985	338
Bombay 1902	610	2,794	200	1,704	277	708	6,293	— 8 9	1,889	1 631	415
Bombay 1903	516	2 999	235	1,942	344	743	6,779	— 11 11	1,082	792	143
Bombay 1904	457	2 980	143	1,217	390	768	5,961	— 10 8	781	1,329	261
Bombay 1905	445	3,022	177	835	847	717	6,043	— 10 7	1,015	1,557	525
Bengal 1901	29,834	5,253	1,019	390	667	10,579	47,742	2 3 2	1,376	7 552	944
Bengal 1902	30 935	5,504	1,045	614	1,004	10 188	49,290	2 4 3	6 354	7,068	1 109
Bengal 1903	3[illegible]	5 202	1,19[illegible]	559	678	10,024	53 385	2 11 8	4 753	6 851	1 965
Bengal 1904	34 458	5 614	1 051	401	830	11,564	53 998	2 11 2	6,173	8,167	1,266
Bengal 1905	24,513	4,017	556	364	6[illegible]9	10 606	40,095	2 11 7	6,797	7,334	1,131
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1901	681	3,432	728	403	480	19,867	25 681	- 14 —	42	481	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1902	719	3 430	1,043	516	595	21,825	28 1 8	1 — 2	54	814	69
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1903	620	3,225	1 449	306	612	22,194	28 496	1 3 8	758	1,108	488
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1904	621	3,363	1 268	524	550	22,465	28,7[illegible]1	1 3 3	1,334	971	374
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 1905	695	3 406	1,174	510	601	23 910	30,356	1 4 6	69	839	359
Punjab 1901	207	3,788	683	4,928	603	1,194	11 403	— 13 7	680	2,694	884
Punjab 1902	686	3,983	617	4 006	508	1,071	11,773	- 14 9	2 808	1,907	428
Punjab 1903	778	4 976	691	4,207	974	1,80[illegible]	12,586	1 — 7	1,960	2,203	370
Punjab 1904	567	3 928	404	4 579	1,151	1,774	12,363	1 — 10	2 573	1,403	226
Punjab 1905	707	3,835	499	3,400	1,060	742	10,243	— 14 3	351	1,280	666
North-West Frontier Province 1901	...	524	128	629	26	168	1 475	1 4 1	31	109	10
North-West Frontier Province 1902	...	6 1	120	404	116	754	2 124	1 13 9	188	192	4
North-West Frontier Province 1903		550	118	179	61	1,262	2,170	1 12 7	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province 1904	...	528	108	206	33	709	1 584	1 4 8	...	58	100
North-West Frontier Province 1905	...	539	100	223	269	678	1,809	1 6 9	...	108	...
Burma 1901	7,152	2,350	614	382	930	653	12 081	1 — 3	516	2,934	960
Burma 1902	7 625	2,813	855	415	1,491	670	13,860	1 3 3	414	729	153
Burma 1903	8 144	2,781	1 152	436	312	409	13,234	1 1 11	213	810	600
Burma 1904	8,882	2 977	1,203	443	141	315	13,961	1 3 1	517	1,073	161
Burma 1905	8,601	3,069	1,001	446	164	296	13,657	1 1 3	1 088	840	30
Central Provinces 1901	128	775	8[illegible]	370	206	13	1 577	— 5 3	701	561	100
Central Provinces 1902	52	888	168	183	197	38	1 526	— 5 10	267	842	[illegible]3
Central Provinces 1903	61	1,211	195	309	358	627	2,701	— 10 10	691	825	603
Central Provinces 1904	61	1,558	1[illegible]9	441	613	398	3[illegible]00	— 12 5	917	2,230	298
Central Provinces 1905	101	1,393	222	195	456	178	2 545	— 11 4	599	724	207
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1901	2,660	329	101	45	73	4,030	(b) 7 238	4 6 11	1,251	644	18
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1902	2,144	325	94	54	330	1 200	(b) 4 117	2 13 —	1,298	229	142
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1903	2,845	366	210	52	547	2,636	(b) 6,556	4 8 3	325	1 133	58
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1904	2,880	395	1,30	51	401	1,334	(b) 5 191	3 4 2	1,538	1,0[illegible]4	107
Eastern Bengal and Assam 1905	12,756	1,855	423	203	767	2,496	(b) 18,300	2 9 6	5,082	3,421	694
Coorg 1901	87	58	4	13	...	...	(a) 215	1 14 4		23	...
Coorg 1902	96	42	12	37	...	...	(a) 245	3 4 5	...	5	...
Coorg 1903	90	33	9	2	...	...	(a) 191	2 8 10	...	...	...
Coorg 1904	129	30	18	1	...	...	178	2 8 6	.	...	...
Coorg 1905	129	17	1	...	...	...	147	1 9 3	...	5	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1901	9	301	11	41	58	948	1,368	— 14 9	...	8	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1902	10	289	16	64	65	522	966	— 13 2	...	171	...
Total 1901	45 813	21,316	3,904	8,093	3 509	38,756	1,22,344	1 1 9	10 279	18,103	3,452
Total 1902	47,195	23,[illegible]85	5,043	8,158	4,828	38,480	1,27,617	1 3 3	14,427	15,003	4,873
Total 1903	52,844	28,330	6,114	8 521	3 963	41,288	1,36 114	1 7 6	11 152	15,428	4 473
Total 1904	52,123	24,590	5,141	8,367	4,473	40,371	1,35,005	1 7 —	16 709	18,940	3,731
Total 1905	52 537	24,553	4,988	6,724	5,243	40,392	1,34,427	1 6 4	16 505	18,441	4 082

(a) Includes Rs 53 Rs 58, and Rs. 54 spent in 1901, 1902 and 1903, respectively, on account of taluk lock-ups, the details of which are not given in the report

(b) Includes Rs. 4 0 0, Rs 1 200, Rs. 2,636, Rs. 1,334, and Rs. 2,478 spent in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, respectively, on account

JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW and REPAIRS)—concld.

12

FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS											
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			
Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost.)	Diary live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance)	Draught cattle (excluding keep which goes under 9-F.)	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	PROVINCE AND YEAR.
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
129	205	796	72	—418	88	37	4,018	— 4 11	8,95,248	68 12 1	1901 Madras.
141	473	871	61	71	107	135	4,565	— 5 10	8,01,067	64 2 1	1902 Madras.
115	483	1,600	230	—208	487	350	6,444	— 9 8	6,71,048	63 — 5	1903 Madras.
384	262	2,894	6,841	38	125	187	17,161	1 9 —	7,18,145	65 6 10	1904 Madras.
223	1,054	2,453	4,379	—464	—110	336	12,678	1 — 6	8,05,462	65 10 10	1905 Madras.
154	39	153	157	—38	53	6,118	9,452	— 12 8	8,47,649	71 2 10	1901 Bombay.
249	129	1,493	1,105	—5[illegible]	374	63	7,289	— 10 2	7,65,462	66 11 7	1902 Bombay.
175	94	570	457	155	...	257	3,730	— 6 6	6,40,954	70 5 1	1903 Bombay.
50	234	1,079	137	—5	47	170	4,683	— 8 4	6,12,682	68 4 3	1904 Bombay.
239	205	—251	1,120	—917	252	204	4,009	— 7 1	6,65,041	73 1 1	1905 Bombay.
165	957	2,562	410	950	206	1,017	10,139	— 14 3	16,25,171	75 15 5	1901 Bengal.
105	631	3,109	1,585	807	473	3,090	24,691	1 2 2	10,33,868	75 3 9	1902 Bengal.
94	1,181	2,279	404	1,217	64	2,351	21,129	1 1 3	15,11,155	77 4 2	1903 Bengal.
871	711	2,047	694	2,937	373	4,410	27,079	1 6 1	15,40,136	77 — 3	1904 Bengal.
225	780	1,403	1,133	1,034	483	4,353	24,673	1 10 5	12,03,707	80 9 7	1905 Bengal.
56	1	1,048	1,375	3	122	205	3,333	— 1 9	(a) 14,42,837	49 — 6	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
99	...	2,012	1,544	...	391	684	5,671	— 3 3	(b) 13,00,910	49 3 —	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
49	...	1,146	3,406	...	601	904	8,460	— 5 10	(c) 11,89,130	51 5 11	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
100	...	2,736	3,950	...	335	810	10,640	— 7 1	(d) 11,97,062	50 1 9	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
610	13	2,115	3,515	...	447	964	8,931	— 6 —	(e) 13,50,515	57 — 4	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
630	457	4,303	3,781	566	2,140	6,133	22,667	1 11 —	8,60,049	64 1 7	1901 Punjab.
208	240	3,796	57	880	1,290	8,127	19,861	1 8 10	8,45,057	66 5 7	1902 Punjab.
554	495	5,410	121	370	737	5,053	17,259	1 6 9	7,71,052	63 7 3	1903 Punjab.
611	355	3,182	35	234	2,005	4,044	14,607	1 4 —	7,50,140	64 13 3	1904 Punjab.
955	104	2,364	...	370	606	10,018	16,774	1 7 4	7,72,379	67 3 7	1905 Punjab.
28	152	659	55	...	...	365	1,409	1 3 2	87,150	74 6 5	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
3	26	210	8	...	...	15	652	— 9 2	86,109	75 11 —	1902 North-West Frontier Province.
...	...	1,046	...	...	8	..	1,094	— 14 5	86,017	67 15 —	1903 North-West Frontier Province.
9	...	158	2	...	125	427	6,9	— 11 0	81,891	67 1 5	1904 North-West Frontier Province.
...	...	306	8	...	...	.	422	— 5 4	85,444	67 10 10	1905 North-West Frontier Province.
305	216	3,270	6,745	..	...	3,023	17,069	1 8 2	7,95,874	66 12 9	1901 Burma.
280	151	1,579	590	587	...	650	5,112	— 7 1	7,50,555	68 4 —	1902 Burma.
147	52	1,169	2,365	42	...	730	6,128	— 8 9	6,84,233	61 2 7	1903 Burma.
370	335	640	258	57	...	642	4,119	— 5 8	7,05,461	66 4 6	1904 Burma.
63	136	1,427	102	666	...	678	5,030	— 6 4	7,03,046	55 11 3	1905 Burma.
151	171	481	96	176	358	44	2,929	— 9 9	3,69,751	77 1 4	1901 Central Provinces.
431	261	377	412	67	195	45	2,951	— 11 4	3,05,788	74 6 5	1902 Central Provinces.
133	468	323	215	.	384	155	4,277	1 — 10	3,51,665	61 6 5	1903 Central Provinces.
883	775	1,617	6,376	228	354	376	14,089	3 10 2	3,40,655	67 13 6	1904 Central Provinces.
130	224	1,456	3,838	70	332	71	7,651	2 2 —	3,24,354	90 2 7	1905 Central Provinces.
121	58	360	118	...	80	275	2,884	1 12 3	1,34,646	82 7 6	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
132	115	445	5	1,000	146	144	3,665	2 6 11	1,23,006	81 10 9	1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
234	112	105	20	130	130	1,054	3,301	2 4 2	1,20,720	82 11 11	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
25	174	120	3	—60	270	1,075	4,916	3 1 5	1,26,247	79 5 —	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
616	364	635	403	100	...	1,373	12,688	1 12 5	5,25,789	73 10 4	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	— 3 5	12,837	113 2 11	1901 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	— 1 1	7,600	101 9 11	1902 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,103	101 5 8	1903 Coorg.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,760	124 9 2	1904 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	— — 10	9,743	104 12 2	1905 Coorg.
...	...	111	110	...	100	2	331	— 3 7	1,19,432	80 7 8	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	30	221	21	...	45	52	548	— 7 6	85,776	72 15 9	1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1,739	2,256	13,833	12,010	1,259	3,105	17,169	84,154	— 12 3	71,60,644	65 4 2	1901 TOTAL.
1,777	2,056	14,119	5,386	3,362	3,021	12,985	75,009	— 11 4	68,13,858	64 5 11	1902 TOTAL.
1,501	2,865	14,248	7,218	1,712	2,411	10,704	71,522	— 12 5	60,08,710	64 13 11	1903 TOTAL.
3,314	2,876	15,073	18,326	3,429	3,634	12,081	98,8 3	1 — 10	60,90,172	61 12 3	1904 TOTAL.
3,061	2,880	11,908	14,498	850	2,070	18,057	92,861	— 15 5	64,46,400	66 15 10	1905 TOTAL.

(a) Includes Rs. 696 realised from Native States Rs. 2,400 on account of the purchase of tents and Rs. 294 cost of mounted police over the Benares Central Jail.
(b) " " 406 " " " 2,400 " " " 294 " " "
(c) " " 279 " " " 2,398 " " " 295 " " "
(d) [illegible] 42 [illegible] 2,407 " " " 294 " " "

No 9.

NET cost of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS

1		2	3			4
Province and year.		Total cost of maintenance (column 61, table 8)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 65, table 8).			Total cash earnings.
		Rs.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.
Madras	1901	8,95,248	68	12	1	1,39,953
	1902	8,01,067	64	2	1	1,58,205
	1903	6,71,048	63	—	5	80,232
	1904	7,18,145	65	6	10	1,32,652
	1905	8,05,482	65	10	10	1,31,757
Bombay	1901	8,47,649	71	2	10	1,07,566
	1902	7,65,402	66	11	7	83,249
	1903	6,40,954	70	5	1	62,506
	1904	6,1[illegible],652	68	4	3	2,08,792
	1905	6,65,041	73	1	1	1,18,[illegible]68
Bengal	1901	16,25,171	75	15	5	2,75,562
	1902	10,33,868	75	3	9	4,63,531
	1903	15,11,185	77	4	2	4,69,559
	1904	15,40,1[illegible]6	77	—	3	4,59,319
	1905	12,03,707	80	9	7	3,35,506
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	(a) 14,42,5[illegible]7	49	3	6	1,94,957
	1902	(b) 13,66,[illegible]10	49	3	—	2,[illegible]6,343
	1903	(c) 11,59,130	51	5	11	2,03,443
	1904	(d) 11,67,[illegible]02	50	1	9	1,96,8[illegible]9
	1905	(e) 13,50,[illegible]13	57	—	4	2,35,251
Punjab	1901	8,60,049	64	1	7	1,24,834
	1902	8,15,657	66	5	6	1,19,573
	1903	7,70,052	63	7	3	1,08,765
	1904	7,[illegible]9,140	64	13	3	1,09,658
	1905	7,72,[illegible]79	67	3	7	1,04,325
North-West Frontier Province	1901	87,150	74	6	3	7,457
	1902	80,16[illegible]	75	11	—	5,291
	1903	8[illegible],017	67	15	—	7,082
	1904	81,891	67	1	5	9,374
	1905	85,444	67	10	10	10,412
Burma	1901	7,95,[illegible]74	66	12	9	1,99,558
	1902	7,86,[illegible]5	68	4	—	2,01,045
	1903	6,84,[illegible]3	61	2	7	1,86,900
	1904	7,[illegible]5,4[illegible]8	60	4	6	2,22,104
	1905	7,03,046	55	11	3	2,07,696
Central Provinces	1901	3,6[illegible],751	77	1	4	90,433
	1902	3,0[illegible],[illegible]86	74	6	5	2,11,922
	1903	3,31,008	81	6	5	93,867
	1904	3,40,635	87	13	6	77,030
	1905	3,24,354	90	2	7	1,69,085
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	1,[illegible]4,646	[illegible]2	7	6	13,357
	1902	1,23,006	81	10	9	11,161
	1903	1,20,720	82	11	11	9,409
	1904	1,26,247	79	5	—	950
	1905	5,25,789	73	10	4	85,205
Coorg	1901	12,937	113	2	11	7,420
	1902	7,600	101	9	11	5,063
	1903	7,[illegible]03	101	5	8	4,460
	1904	8,7[illegible]0	124	9	2	6,078
	1905	9,743	104	12	2	2,732
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	1,19,432	80	7	8	21,781
	1902	85,776	72	15	9	22,047
Total	1901	71,90,644	65	4	2	11,82,878
	1902	68,13,988	64	5	11	15,07,490
	1903	69,08,710	64	13	11	12,26,524
	1904	60,90,172	64	12	5	14,22,786
	1905	64,46,400	66	15	10	14,00,837

(a) Includes Rs 656 realised from Native States.
(b) " " 406 " "
(c) " " 879 " "

of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

5			6	7			
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.			Net cost to Government (column 2, *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).			PROVINCE AND YEAR.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
10	12	0	7,55,295	58	0	1	1901 Madras.
12	11	0	6 42 802	51	7	1	1902 Madras.
7	9	0	5,90,816	55	7	5	1903 Madras.
12	1	0	5,85,493	53	5	10	1904 Madras.
10	12	0	6,73,725	54	14	10	1905 Madras.
9	1	0	7,40,083	62	1	10	1901 Bombay.
7	4	9	6,85,213	59	7	7	1902 Bombay.
6	14	0	5,78,448	63	7	1	1903 Bombay.
23	4	0	4,03,890	45	0	3	1904 Bombay.
13	0	0	5,46,773	60	1	1	1905 Bombay.
12	14	0	13,49,609	63	1	5	1901 Bengal.
21	5	0	11,70,357	53	14	9	1902 Bengal.
24	0	0	10,41,326	53	4	2	1903 Bengal.
22	15	0	10,80,817	54	1	3	1904 Bengal.
22	8	0	8,68,201	58	1	7	1905 Bengal.
7	1	0	12,47,880	42	2	6	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
8	11	0	11,40,567	40	8	0	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
9	10	0	9 85,687	41	11	11	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
8	3	0	10,00,233	41	12	11	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
9	14	0	11,15,264	47	2	4	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
9	5	0	7,35,215	54	12	7	1901 Punjab.
9	6	0	7,26 084	56	15	7	1902 Punjab.
8	15	0	6,61,287	54	8	3	1903 Punjab.
9	6	0	6,49,488	55	7	3	1904 Punjab.
9	1	0	6,68,054	58	2	7	1905 Punjab.
6	6	0	79,693	68	0	5	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
4	10	0	80,878	71	1	0	1902 North-West Frontier Province.
5	13	0	74,934	62	2	0	1903 North-West Frontier Province.
7	10	0	72,517	59	7	5	1904 North-West Frontier Province.
8	3	0	75,032	59	7	10	1905 North-West Frontier Province.
16	12	0	5,96,316	50	0	9	1901 Burma.
17	7	0	5,85,540	50	13	0	1902 Burma.
16	11	0	4,97,333	44	7	7	1903 Burma.
19	0	0	4,83,364	41	4	6	1904 Burma.
16	7	0	4,96,250	39	4	3	1905 Burma.
18	13	0	2,79,318	58	4	4	1901 Central Provinces.
51	1	0	96,866	23	5	5	1902 Central Provinces.
23	1	0	2,37,801	58	5	5	1903 Central Provinces.
19	14	0	2,63,665	67	15	0	1904 Central Provinces.
47	0	0	1,55,269	43	2	7	1905 Central Provinces.
8	3	0	1,21,289	74	4	6	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
7	7	0	1,11,845	74	3	9	1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
6	7	0	1,11,311	75	4	11	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
0	10	0	1,25,297	78	11	0	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
11	15	0	4,40,584	61	11	4	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
76	4	7	5,417	36	14	4	1901 Coorg.
81	0	0	2,537	20	9	11	1902 Coorg.
69	9	3	3,243	31	6	5	1903 Coorg.
90	1	11	2,682	84	7	3	1904 Coorg.
31	8	10	7,011	73	3	4	1905 Coorg.
14	10	10	97,651	65	12	10	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
18	12	2	63,729	54	3	7	1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10	11	9	60,07,766	54	8	5	1901 TOTAL.
14	3	10	53,06,398	50	2	1	1902 TOTAL.
13	3	10	47,82,186	51	10	1	1903 TOTAL.
15	2	1	46,67,386	49	10	2	1904 TOTAL.
14	8	10	50,46,163	52	7	0	1905 TOTAL.

No. 10.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS

1		2			3		
PROVINCE AND YEAR.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1901	13,618	2,156	15,774	12,711	309	13,020
	1902	13,608	2,126	15,734	12,190	301	12,491
	1903	13,866	2,088	15,954	10,434	214	10,648
	1904	14,229	2,098	16,327	10,739	237	10,976
	1905	14,397	2,105	16,502	11,981	283	12,264
Bombay	1901	9,294	2,066	11,360	11 588	399	(a) 11,987
	1902	9,965	2,246	12,211	11,207	395	(a) 11,602
	1903	10,095	2,355	12,450	8,893	295	(a) 9,188
	1904	10,295	2,385	12,680	8,771	287	(a) 9,058
	1905	*10,256	2,319	12,575	8,828	340	(a) 9,168
Bengal	1901	20,497	1,102	21,599	(b) 20,851	(b) 533	(b) 21,384
	1902	20,506	1,114	21 620	(b) 21,180	(b) 527	(b) 21,707
	1903	20,847	1,101	21,948	91,160	399	19,559
	1904	20,350	1,104	21,454	19,537	460	19,997
	1905	15,241	833	16,074	14,543	411	14,934
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	29,240	1,907	31,147	21,286	1,028	29,314
	1902	29,293	1,915	31 208	26,826	963	27,779
	1903	29,214	1,869	31,083	22,507	640	23,147
	1904	29,157	1,849	31,006	23,172	716	23,868
	1905	29,168	1,860	31,028	22,955	729	23,684
Punjab (d)	1901	12,994	704	13,698	13,113	320	13,433
	1902	12,920	703	13,623	12,457	310	12,767
	1903	13,242	732	13 974	11,923	223	12,146
	1904	11,767	722	12 489	11 464	267	11,731
	1905	11,806	720	12,526	11,238	270	11,508
North-West Frontier Province	1901	1,133	90	1,223	1,135	40	1,175
	1902	1,297	100	1,397	1,107	35	1,142
	1903	1,324	100	1,424	1,168	45	1,213
	1904	1,345	100	1,426	1,184	41	1,225
	1905	1,328	100	1,428	1,234	36	1,270
Burma	1901	14,257	391	14,648	11,795	120	11,913
	1902	14,854	398	15,262	11,397	128	11,525
	1903	15,094	416	15 510	11 074	113	11,187
	1904	15,157	440	15 597	11 377	126	11,703
	1905	14 851	433	15,284	12,500	137	12,637
Central Provinces	1901	4,917	502	5,419	4,549	248	4,797
	1902	4,933	501	5 434	3,930	220	4,150
	1903	6,172	604	6,776	3,891	183	4,074
	1904	6,153	595	6,748	3,645	233	3,878
	1905	5,871	564	6,435	3,365	232	3,597
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1901	1,928	187	2,115	1,600	33	1,633
	1902	1,918	178	2,096	1,484	20	(c) 1,504
	1903	1,893	178	2,071	1,434	25	1,459
	1904	1,848	156	2,004	1,565	26	1,591
	1905	6,959	392	7,351	7,034	105	7,139
Coorg (d)	1901	136	20	156	107	1	108
	1902	136	20	156	70	1	71
	1903	139	12	151	70	2	72
	1904	139	12	151	65	3	68
	1905	139	12	151	82	4	86
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	1,342	113	1,455	1,426	55	1,484
	1902	1,342	113	1,455	1,126	49	1,175
TOTAL ...	1901	109,356	9,238	118 594	107,164	3,086	110,250
	1902	110 802	9,414	120 216	102,974	2,949	105,923
	1903	111,886	9,455	121,341	90,542	2,139	92,693
	1904	110,421	9,461	119 882	91,719	2,396	94,115
	1905	110,016	9,338	119,354	93,740	2,517	96,287

(a) Inclusive of civil prisoners. These figures do not agree with those entered in column 2 (5) of table no. 8 as the latter excludes civil prisoners.

(b) Excluding an average of 10 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal in each of the years 1901 and 1902. Figures for 1903 nclude an average of 7 state prisoners and those for 1904 and 1905 an average of 4 State prisoners.

(c) Excluding an average of 2 State prisoners. (d) Exclusive of lock-ups.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

4			5			1	
Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Province and year.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
6,041	155	6,196	304	10	314	1901	Madras.
4,756	116	4,872	265	7	272	1902	
5,553	185	5,738	205	6	211	1903	
5 562	217	5,779	208	7	215	1904	
6,590	252	6,842	227	7	234	1905	
11,401	154	11,555	398	7	405	1901	Bombay.
7,816	100	7,916	322	5	327	1902	
4,763	102	4,865	200	4	204	1903	
5 179	106	5,285	198	4	202	1904	
5,405	155	5,560	226	7	233	1905	
23,021	406	23 427	797	15	812	1901	Bengal.
22,238	348	22,586	840	14	859	1902	
20,312	253	20,505	737	12	749	1903	
18 025	329	18,354	678	14	692	1904	
14,226	299	14,525	553	10	563	1905	
23,804	819	24,623	1,116	44	1,160	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
19,866	5 8	20,404	941	29	970	1902	
15,836	393	16,229	750	19	778	1903	
14 228	403	14,631	656	19	675	1904	
13,064	406	13,470	616	19	635	1905	
16,547	279	16,826	501	8	509	1901	Punjab.
14,298	218	14,516	439	4	443	1902	
11,215	194	11,409	356	2	358	1903	
10 423	221	10,644	361	5	366	1904	
7,947	200	8,147	287	6	293	1905	
1,107	36	1,143	37	1	38	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
1,155	31	1,186	35	2	37	1902	
1,297	58	1,355	39	1	40	1903	
1,338	45	1,383	39	1	40	1904	
1,216	33	1,249	42	1	43	1905	
6,455	68	6,523	306	3	309	1901	Burma.
6,110	79	6,189	281	4	285	1902	
5,212	96	5,308	232	2	234	1903	
4,443	83	4,526	230	3	233	1904	
3,998	50	4,048	206	1	207	1905	
3,958	203	4,161	129	8	137	1901	Central Provinces.
3,841	193	4,034	124	8	132	1902	
3,151	170	3,327	1 4	6	110	1903	
2,093	183	2,276	72	6	78	1904	
2,099	168	2,267	69	5	74	1905	
1,637	43	1,680	66	2	68	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
1,261	29	1,290	57	1	58	1902	
1,120	22	1,142	46	1	47	1903	
975	32	1,007	48	2	50	1904	
7,268	96	7,364	302	6	308	1905	
70	1	71	4	...	4	1901	Coorg
20	...	20	2	...	2	1902	
14	...	14	1	...	1	1903	
15	...	15	1	...	1	1904	
19	...	19	1	...	1	1905	
954	49	1,003	29	1	30	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
858	63	921	20	2	22	1902	
94,995	2,213	97,208	3 687	99	3,786	1901	Total.
82,219	1,715	83,934	3 331	70	3,407	1902	
68,473	1,509	69,982	2,679	53	2,732	1903	
62,881	1,619	64,500	2,491	61	2,552	1904	
61,832	1,659	63,491	2,529	62	2 591	1905	

No. 10—*continued.*

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS

1		6					
					Ratio per		
					A		
Province and year.		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1901	275	8	283	475·27	500·57	475·87
	1902	221	2	223	390·14	385·75	390·04
	1903	187	6	193	532 21	865·62	538·9
	1904	171	6	177	517·94	914·69	526·51
	1905	177	7	184	550·05	889·27	557·89
Bombay	1901	416	3	419	983·9	386	964
	1902	322	5	327	697·4	253·2	682·3
	1903	230	7	237	535 6	345 8	529 5
	1904	175	8	183	590 5	369·3	583 5
	1905	151	6	157	612·2	455·9	606·5
Bengal	1901	573	15	588	1,104	762·1	1,095·5
	1902	540	14	554	1,050	660·8	1,040·6
	1903	452	8	400	1,060	709 3	1,052·9
	1904	386	10	396	953·3	715·4	947·8
	1905	368	11	379	979·5	727·5	978·5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1901	665	47	712	841·5	796·6	839·9
	1902	542	26	568	740·5	558·6	734·2
	1903	350	30	360	703 6	619	701
	1904	330	18	348	614·1	562·8	612·4
	1905	385	25	410	569·1	556·9	568·7
Punjab	1901	353	9	362	1,261·88	871·87	1,252·59
	1902	314	6	320	1,147·79	703·23	1,136·99
	1903	230	3	233	941	870	939
	1904	226	6	232	909	828	907
	1905	184	4	188	707	741	708
North-West Frontier Province	1901	15	...	15	975	900	973
	1902	31	1	32	1,043·36	885·71	1,038·53
	1903	18	1	19	1,110	1,289	1,117
	1904	15	3	18	1,130	1,098	1,129
	1905	23	2	25	985	917	983
Burma	1901	181	...	181	547·27	566·67	547·46
	1902	182	1	183	536·11	617·19	537·01
	1903	188	3	191	470 65	849·56	474·48
	1904	214	4	218	383·78	658·73	386·74
	1905	215	...	521	319·84	364·96	320·33
Central Provinces ...	1901	126	6	132	870·14	817·95	867·44
	1902	97	6	103	977·32	876·95	971·99
	1903	71	3	74	809·03	961·74	816·64
	1904	47	2	49	574·21	785 41	586·87
	1905	53	3	56	623·69	723·95	630·17
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	39	1	40	1,023·81	1,319·02	1,029·02
	1902	43	2	45	849 84	1,409 14	857·49
	1903	40	1	41	781·11	877·89	782·78
	1904	42	2	44	622·88	1,208·46	632·63
	1905	217	5	222	1,033·24	915·16	1,031·5
Coorg	1901	17	1	18	651·53	934·58	654·31
	1902	3	...	3	322·27	...	220·05
	1903	1	...	1	201·18	...	195·37
	1904	6	...	30	231·34	...	222·44
	1905	4	...	74	230	...	219·42
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1901	36	1	37	67·55	904·05	676·19
	1902	20	1	21	661·8	1,287·26	783·68
Total ...	1901	2,696	91	2,787	886·15	717·11	881·71
	1902	2,315	64	2,379	798·44	581·55	792·58
	1903	1,767	42	1,809	756·17	705·47	754·99
	1904	1,612	59	1,671	685·58	675·7	685·33
	1905	1,777	63	1,804	659·61	651·35	659·39

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905—continued.

7

RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.

B. Of daily average number sick. M.	B. F.	B. Total.	C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera. M.	C. F.	C. Total.	D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital. M.	D. F.	D. Total.	Year	Province.
23·92	31·42	24·1	18 09	27 61	18·2	21 64	25·84	21 74	1901	Madras.
21 74	23·61	21 78	17 55	6 65	17 29	18 13	6 65	17·85	1902	
19·65	27·7	19·81	16 48	23 4	16 62	17 92	28 07	18 13	1903	
19 38	29 46	19 6	15·64	21 08	15 76	15·92	25 29	16·13	1904	
18·94	24·60	19 07	13 77	21·17	13 78	14 77	24 70	15	1905	
34 4	18	33·8	35 7	5	34·7	35·9	7·5	35	1901	Bombay.
28·8	11·1	28 2	28·7	12 7	28 2	28 7	12·7	28·2	1902	
22·5	12·2	22·2	25 8	23·7	25 7	25·9	23·7	25·8	1903	
22·6	16	22·3	20	27·9	20 2	20	27·9	20 2	1904	
25·7	19 1	25·4	17·1	17 6	17 1	17·1	17 6	17·1	1905	
38·2	29·3	37·9	26 5	26 2	26 5	27·4	28·1	27 5	1901	Bengal.
39·8	27·4	39 5	24 9	26·5	24 9	25·4	26 5	25 4	1902	
38 4	28 9	38·2	22·5	17·5	22 4	23·5	20	23·5	1903	
34·7	31 2	34 6	19·6	21 7	19 6	19 7	21 7	19·8	1904	
38	25·8	37 7	24·9	26·7	24 9	25·3	20·7	25·3	1905	
39·4	42·8	39·5	22·4	44·7	23 1	23 5	45·7	24·2	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
35	29 9	34·9	19 8	26 9	20 1	20 2	26 9	20 4	1902	
33·7	30·2	33 6	14 9	15 6	14 9	15 5	15 6	15 5	1903	
28·3	26·4	28 2	14 2	25·1	14 5	14 2	25 1	14·5	1904	
26·8	25 5	26·8	16 5	34·2	17 1	16·7	34 2	17·3	1905	
38·21	25	37·89	26 92	28 12	26·95	26·92	28·12	26 95	1901	Punjab.
35·24	12·9	34·7	25 21	19 35	25 06	25·21	19·35	25 06	1902	
30	9	39	19 12	13 45	19·02	19 29	13·45	19 18	1903	
31	19	31	19 71	22·47	19 78	19 71	22 47	19 78	1904	
26	22	25	16 02	14 81	15 99	16 37	14·81	16 34	1905	
33	25	32	13·22	...	12·77	13 22	...	12 77	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
31·61	57·14	32 43	28	28 57	26 02	28	28 57	28 02	1902	
33	22	33	15 41	22 22	15 66	15 41	22 22	15·66	1903	
33	24	33	12·67	73 17	14 69	12 67	73·17	14 69	1904	
34	28	34	18 64	55 56	19 69	18 64	55·56	19 69	1905	
25·94	25	25·93	13 9	...	13 76	15·34	...	15·19	1901	Burma.
24·66	31·25	24·73	15 97	7 81	15 88	15·97	7·81	15 88	1902	
20·77	85 4	20 83	16·34	26 55	16 45	16 98	26·55	17 07	1903	
19·87	23·81	19·91	17 02	23 81	17 09	18 48	31·75	18 63	1904	
16·56	14·60	16 62	17 20	...	17 01	17·20	...	17 01	1905	
28·33	31·43	28·49	(a)	(a)	(a)	27·7	24·18	27·52	1901	Central Provinces.
31·55	37·05	31 64	(a)	(a)	(a)	24 68	27 26	24 82	1902	
26·73	32 9	27	(a)	(a)	(a)	18 23	16·39	18 16	1903	
19·75	25·75	20·11	(a)	(a)	(a)	12 69	8 58	12 64	1904	
20·43	24·52	20·69	(a)	(a)	(a)	15 75	12·92	15 57	1905	
41·17	70·86	41·76	(a)	(a)	(a)	24·37	30·67	24 5	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
38 19	54·42	38·41	(a)	(a)	(a)	28 98	97·18	29 91	1902	
32·2	30·73	32·17	25 8	39 9	26·05	27 9	39 9	28·1	1903	
30·91	71	31·57	26 83	75·53	27 04	26 83	75·53	27·64	1904	
42·93	53 86	43·09	29 43	47 66	29 69	30·85	47·66	31 09	1905	
35·18	28·13	35 11	158·23	934·58	165 88	158·23	...	165·88	1901	Coorg.
33·08	...	32 23	48·34	...	48	48·34	934·58	48	1902	
7·18	...	6 98	14 37	...	13·95	14 37	...	13 95	1903	
12·18	...	11 71	92·54	...	88 97	92 54	...	88·97	1904	
9·44	...	9·01	48 42	...	46 19	48 42	...	46 19	1905	
20·43	24·16	20·56	(a)	(a)	(a)	25·19	18·45	24 94	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
17·92	32·9	18·54	(a)	(a)	(a)	17·76	20·43	17·87	1902	
34·41	32·08	34·34	...	...	...	25·16	29 49	25·28	1901	TOTAL.
32·35	25 77	32·17	...	...	...	22·48	21·7	22 46	1902	
29·58	24·78	29·47	...	...	...	19·51	19·64	19 52	1903	
27·16	25·46	27·12	...	...	...	17·58	27 62	17 75	1904	
26·98	24·34	26 9	...	...	...	18 96	24·73	19·1	1905	

(a) Information not available.

N

No. II.

CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED from the JAILS

1		2	3	4				
				Number who had gained weight.				
				A	B	C	D	
Provinces and year.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Madras	1901	(a) 20,624	4,345	1,707	5,324	3,678	1,921	12,630
	1902	18,819	3,607	1,635	4,895	2,259	1,571	11,360
	1903	17,053	3,471	1,502	4,775	2,792	1,321	10,390
	1904	16,506	3,442	1,196	4,332	2,620	1,149	9,297
	1905	19,502	4,035	1,144	5,816	3,425	1,573	11,958
Bombay	1901	19,449	3,374	1,635	4,810	2,768	1,912	11,115
	1902	18,147	3,798	1,313	4,103	2,780	1,700	9,896
	1903	17,349	4,126	1,462	3,758	2,577	1,622	9,419
	1904	16,467	4,469	1,564	3,620	2,419	1,369	8,972
	1905	17,624	4,959	2,159	3,770	2,453	1,326	9,708
Bengal	1901	42,056	10,627	6,862	9,841	5,830	3,273	25,806
	1902	42,989	11,138	6,155	10,444	6,142	3,236	25,977
	1903	42,329	10,191	6,605	10,949	5,937	2,668	26,219
	1904	40,381	11,567	6,087	9,367	5,549	2,709	23,712
	1905	30,605	8,511	5,199	6,728	3,930	2,074	17,931
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1901	44,411	7,924	6,399	13,259	7,011	4,015	30,714
	1902	44,526	8,496	7,113	12,288	6,843	3,780	30,024
	1903	40,704	7,832	6,999	10,998	6,315	3,315	27,627
	1904	39,399	7,943	6,440	10,726	6,423	2,183	26,778
	1905	39,812	8,380	5,909	10,641	6,715	3,522	26,787
Punjab	1901	18,485	5,351	3,128	4,528	1,436	678	9,770
	1902	19,876	6,667	3,241	4,521	1,658	785	10,205
	1903	19,629	6,233	3,545	4,764	1,613	677	10,599
	1904	17,545	5,944	3,359	3,649	1,417	507	8,932
	1905	16,647	4,541	3,585	4,042	1,489	532	9,648
North-West Frontier Province...	1901	2,930	765	795	675	120	39	1,624
	1902	2,784	625	523	1,110	106	31	1,770
	1903	3,045	789	694	995	97	25	1,771
	1904	2,768	668	671	775	84	35	1,565
	1905	3,010	700	339	1,169	173	50	1,751
Burma	1901	19,954	5,037	2,620	4,122	2,035	1,112	9,889
	1902	20,425	5,514	2,551	4,416	2,138	1,192	10,297
	1903	20,602	4,988	2,026	4,326	2,224	1,196	10,672
	1904	20,494	4,936	2,811	4,424	2,363	1,349	10,947
	1905	22,716	6,052	3,424	5,099	2,365	1,206	12,094
Central Provinces	1901	6,585	533	566	1,815	1,491	1,629	5,501
	1902	5,379	455	284	1,415	1,251	1,237	4,187
	1903	(f) 5,777	575	407	1,543	1,372	1,148	4,470
	1904	5,013	583	468	1,439	1,072	805	3,784
	1905	4,172	599	280	1,086	9,36	738	3,040
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1901	2,701	397	216	903	440	218	1,777
	1902	2,405	363	187	745	404	206	1,542
	1903	2,530	442	189	659	319	156	1,323
	1904	2,316	542	150	500	282	138	1,070
	1905	12,978	2,883	1,373	3,431	1,934	871	7,609
Coorg	1901	(c) 221	30	21	59	25	24	129
	1902	(d) 142	23	10	30	21	21	82
	1903	129	11	23	41	11	7	82
	1904	(g) 148	18	20	40	17	8	85
	1905	(h) 196	26	14	57	22	8	101
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1901	(b) 2,425	290	201	693	486	464	1,844
	1902	(e) 1,874	278	199	575	357	236	1,367
Total ...	1901	180,341	38,673	24,145	46,029	25,350	15,285	110,809
	1902	177,416	40,964	23,211	44,547	24,959	13,995	106,707
	1903	169,147	38,658	24,412	42,768	23,257	12,135	102,572
	1904	161,037	40,112	22,772	38,872	22,246	11,252	95,142
	1905	167,262	40,686	23,426	41,859	23,442	11,900	100,627

(a) Includes 3 convicts who were bed-ridden and therefore not weighed.
(b) " 30 prisoners who died, 2 escaped and 1 transferred and were not weighed.
(c) " 17 " " and were not weighed.
(d) " 3 " " and 1 escaped and were not weighed.
(e) " 19 " " and 7 who were sent to Akola under Prisoners Testimony Act and subsequently detained there and were not weighed.
(f) Includes 13 prisoners who died and 1 who escaped without being weighed.
(g) " 6 " " 1 executed " " "
(h) " 4 " " 3 escaped " " "

of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

5					Province and year.
Number who had lost weight.					
A	B	C	D	Total.	
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
820	2,001	623	202	3,646	1901 Madras.
937	1,953	756	206	3,852	1902 Madras.
807	1,654	571	160	3,192	1903 Madras.
854	2,148	616	149	3,767	1904 Madras.
703	2,078	559	169	3,509	1905 Madras.
910	2,330	1,124	586	4,950	1901 Bombay.
844	2,091	1,076	442	4,452	1902 Bombay.
676	1,774	919	435	3,804	1903 Bombay.
607	1,386	702	331	3,026	1904 Bombay.
704	1,428	586	239	2,957	1905 Bombay.
2,399	2,745	1,066	313	6,523	1901 Bengal.
2,078	2,550	946	300	5,874	1902 Bengal.
2,182	2,574	857	306	5,919	1903 Bengal.
1,751	2,294	806	251	5,102	1904 Bengal.
1,678	1,766	575	144	4,163	1905 Bengal.
2,085	3,373	969	346	5,773	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
2,192	2,362	1,091	361	6,006	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
1,854	2,223	857	311	5,245	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
1,643	2,065	742	228	4,678	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
1,783	1,874	734	254	4,645	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
1,235	1,443	536	150	3,364	1901 Punjab.
1,087	1,370	395	152	3,004	1902 Punjab.
1,053	1,225	395	124	2,797	1903 Punjab.
1,098	1,124	345	102	2,669	1904 Punjab.
1,083	995	270	110	2,458	1905 Punjab.
380	136	15	10	541	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
235	114	34	6	389	1902 North-West Frontier Province.
328	121	33	3	485	1903 North-West Frontier Province.
392	111	27	5	535	1904 North-West Frontier Province.
323	188	42	6	559	1905 North-West Frontier Province.
1,281	2,087	903	357	4,628	1901 Burma.
1,417	2,045	797	355	4,614	1902 Burma.
1,604	2,184	849	305	4,942	1903 Burma.
1,457	2,081	784	289	4,611	1904 Burma.
1,631	2,026	710	203	4,570	1905 Burma.
148	252	108	43	551	1901 Central Provinces.
148	355	156	78	737	1902 Central Provinces.
162	383	121	52	718	1903 Central Provinces.
161	335	104	46	646	1904 Central Provinces.
110	277	100	46	533	1905 Central Provinces.
103	289	87	48	527	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
83	309	104	54	550	1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
126	372	189	78	775	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
121	342	146	95	704	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
702	1,144	452	188	2,486	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
11	23	7	4	45	1901 Coorg.
9	8	10	6	33	1902 Coorg.
8	17	11	...	36	1903 Coorg.
8	20	4	6	38	1904 Coorg.
10	36	14	2	62	1905 Coorg.
61	130	47	28	258	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
55	95	35	18	203	1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
9,433	13,809	5,485	2,079	30,806	1901 Total.
9,085	13,252	5,400	1,978	29,715	1902 Total.
8,800	12,527	4,802	1,774	27,903	1903 Total.
8,092	11,906	4,276	1,502	25,776	1904 Total.
8,727	11,812	4,042	1,361	25,942	1905 Total.

No. 12.

WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2	3							
Province and year.		Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED MARK SYSTEM. Sentenced to							
			One year exactly	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.
Madras	1901	6	1 215	764	337	126	121	61	59	26
	1902	8	1 105	807	209	115	179	30	68	11
	1903	3	959	684	215	157	153	34	87	14
	1904	7	1 052	800	234	142	238	56	62	19
	1905	8	1,184	664	219	160	300	52	56	13
Bombay	1901	12	724	787	265	174	101	23	55	18
	1902	24	769	908	412	107	181	38	61	27
	1903	32	1,001	618	240	131	92	55	43	9
	1904	28	873	708	242	145	140	48	73	9
	1905	35	908	699	244	122	168	50	104	18
Bengal	1901	13	4 059	1 636	408	189	185	34	140	27
	1902	7	4,737	1,731	540	164	2,9	54	151	22
	1903	2	4,259	1,372	323	127	144	48	80	7
	1904	12	4 ,60	1,759	425	106	168	50	127	10
	1905	4	2,859	1,367	425	150	194	38	113	14
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1901	..	2,900	3,685	609	350	575	123	254	33
	1902		3 294	3,528	579	300	555	88	358	35
	1903	2	4 889	2,314	524	254	305	77	305	43
	1904	...	5,138	2,292	650	235	346	86	240	45
	1905	3	5 108	2,420	646	281	344	83	226	55
Punjab	1901	141	2 149	1,372	339	155	114	35	93	10
	1902	1	1,645	1 475	408	187	133	44	113	6
	1903	4	1 494	979	330	2' 4	110	40	91	12
	1904	8	1 456	1 067	308	210	169	46	183	14
	1905	26	1 309	928	308	193	138	59	176	17
North-West Frontier Province.	1901	.	157	102	45	20	16	4	29	2
	1902	1	165	104	38	10	14	5	27	...
	1903	...	164	91	52	16	20	1	31	3
	1904	1	191	106	24	18	22	1	33	...
	1905	1	201	145	55	25	32	5	103	2
Burma	1901	23	2,014	1,966	353	272	128	31	169	13
	1902	21	1,925	1,823	308	249	201	41	177	23
	1903	11	1 481	1 381	251	223	164	34	118	11
	1904	8	1 645	1 684	254	186	162	35	174	24
	1905	10	1,805	1,900	289	202	149	37	137	17
Central Provinces ...	1901	10	731	540	104	68	41	22	59	3
	1902	1	435	628	146	31	46	12	41	4
	1903	...	404	525	134	102	37	12	61	4
	1904	...	373	442	141	68	83	12	44	3
	1905	...	357	361	127	64	66	22	52	4
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	1901	2	101	145	45	0	10	8	11	3
	1902	..	134	141	39	18	27	1	6	1
	1903	...	121	98	29	18	9	11	8	...
	1904	..	155	127	26	17	22	6	15	...
	1905	...	1 334	571	138	44	72	23	45	8
Coorg	1901	26	5	6	10	2	...	2	1	..
	1902	31	7	9	10	4	...	...	...	...
	1903	10	3	5	1	..	1	...	...	...
	1904	24	1	10	...	1	4	...	...	...
	1905	...	4	1	1	1	4	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1901	2	185	173	31	20	18	8	18	4
	*1902	5	104	123	68	12	28	1	17	...
TOTAL ..	1901	235	14,240	11,176	2,5?6	1,385	1,309	351	888	139
	1902	99	14,410	11,327	2 847	1,197	1,603	314	1,019	136
	1903	64	15,775	8,067	2,099	1,232	1,035	312	833	103
	1904	88	15,444	8,.95	2,304	1,128	1,394	340	951	124
	1905	87	15,069	9,056	2,452	1,242	1,467	369	1,012	148

JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

Remission under the			4 — Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. — Sentenced to							Province and year.
Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.		
5	24	5	32	80	120	183	232	250	1901	Madras.
3	28	4	34	74	130	157	249	297	1902	
3	45	13	40	87	134	178	252	226	1903	
2	11	4	45	79	128	224	272	322	1904	
1	18	6	37	89	124	194	248	291	1905	
5	37	8	47	89	137	209	371	267	1901	Bombay.
7	32	11	76	86	161	170	256	274	1902	
2	24	12	103	101	157	215	281	251	1903	
5	17	7	73	186	315	311	511	485	1904	
5	16	8	44	93	253	201	266	317	1905	
5	68	4	48	126	174	232	262	330	1901	Bengal.
3	56	13	56	163	169	233	312	356	1902	
1	25	10	71	143	179	196	264	297	1903	
1	73	4	55	149	175	228	289	343	1904	
3	13	7	87	144	230	59	398	361	1905	
8	127	38	69	173	207	249	355	336	1901	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
7	155	33	86	157	277	265	413	354	1902	
7	124	21	107	165	294	294	429	380	1903	
4	184	23	74	175	200	296	511	554	1904	
12	131	20	80	168	326	386	400	450	1905	
4	19	5	55	101	153	240	277	287	1901	Punjab.
2	15	6	58	105	181	242	347	350	1902	
...	7	10	62	131	216	241	300	340	1903	
11	15	4	53	135	261	256	410	303	1904	
8	10	9	77	162	269	342	441	400	1905	
2	2	2	43	92	193	215	306	272	1901	North-West Frontier Province.
1	4	...	43	99	162	200	297	243	1902	
...	4	...	45	94	153	153	250	208	1903	
2	2	2	47	107	177	183	270	126	1904	
5	2	1	39	112	171	237	271	270	1905	
4	72	61	50	90	210	227	277	242	1901	Burma.
10	53	62	54	143	139	307	291	194	1902	
4	31	61	55	126	184	185	239	226	1903	
8	85	59	63	121	153	242	246	286	1904	
9	91	58	62	96	273	219	237	307	1905	
2	4	6	53	137	202	245	327	506	1901	Central Provinces.
3	10	8	43	127	188	195	315	285	1902	
2	22	6	71	170	192	406	235	204	1903	
...	12	2	77	128	190	274	482	272	1904	
2	13	4	45	173	167	252	366	469	1905	
...	3	...	36	83	164	162	257	234	1901	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
2	4	2	40	93	127	175	212	260	1902	
1	3	...	64	91	184	175	212	348	1903	
...	4	2	42	97	211	295	309	354	1904	
3	8	6	53	100	152	221	264	324	1905	
...	...	...	36	81	152	160	...	416	1901	Coorg.
...	...	1	41	91	122	210	...	...	1902	
...	...	...	34	79	90	...	195	...	1903	
...	...	...	40	83	...	143	263	...	1904	
...	...	...	41	83	130	125	269	...	1905	
...	2	5	35	80	123	201	215	168	1901	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	5	5	39	146	128	124	248	172	1902	
35	358	134	69	173	210	249	371	506	1901	TOTAL.
36	362	145	86	163	277	307	413	386	1902	
22	285	133	107	170	294	406	429	380	1903	
33	403	107	77	186	315	311	511	485	1904	
48	302	119	87	173	326	386	441	469	1905	

No. 12—*continued.*

WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY

1	4					5			
	MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.					AVERAGE REMISSION			
	SENTENCED TO								
PROVINCE AND YEAR.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.
Madras 1901	314	349	358	438	688	21	37	68	100
1902	335	328	458	459	675	22	38	70	103
1903	335	292	417	484	618	21	38	68	98
1904	323	359	202	396	904	23	43	72	109
1905	358	371	69	479	668	22	44	76	114
Bombay 1901	576	281	234	441	704	25	55	92	128
1902	346	420	268	436	661	20	47	85	124
1903	267	254	296	370	456	18	39	75	60
1904	644	609	562	757	1,232	50	98	196	242
1905	385	431	350	744	609	25	47	108	133
Bengal 1901	406	428	354	525	900	26	52	90	136
1902	415	355	457	539	4 0	26	53	90	122
1903	405	312	267	512	438	26	50	82	115
1904	577	382	157	488	353	29	54	60	125
1905	451	427	343	663	560	26	57	93	139
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. 1901	419	485	304	553	826	30	59	100	139
1902	415	376	329	670	758	24	60	94	137
1903	434	383	370	511	705	25	57	80	127
1904	549	555	804	697	637	30	61	90	132
1905	488	449	611	641	885	31	62	104	145
Punjab 1901	422	450	407	485	753	27	51	83	123
1902	432	444	...	465	768	26	51	86	126
1903	526	462	237	519	1,040	27	51	88	126
1904	560	413	455	476	770	27	56	99	127
1905	509	389	412	465	973	26	58	98	147
North-West Frontier Province. 1901	402	385	346	373	517	25	53	90	141
1902	342	...	234	618	...	25	55	88	135
1903	419	225	...	404	...	26	54	84	115
1904	457	...	517	402	478	27	60	92	130
1905	434	221	345	271	451	25	57	105	151
Burma 1901	378	324	258	558	1,032	23	49	75	102
1902	664	418	691	504	1,353	23	43	71	105
1903	304	228	270	523	2,563	22	44	67	98
1904	431	238	93	444	1,672	24	47	70	101
1905	483	288	268	933	1,513	24	47	72	99
Central Provinces ... 1901	589	265	769	840	969	28	49	92	116
1902	587	352	408	491	660	27	51	88	112
1903	532	330	321	533	585	25	48	90	121
1904	368	383		582	533	26	48	83	117
1905	469	301	289	813	1,567	25	47	81	120
Eastern Bengal and Assam. 1901	289	343	...	609	...	24	51	83	118
1902	519	158	217	389	404	24	49	88	126
1903	273	...	363	499	...	27	51	96	122
1904	429	...	...	816	490	26	49	123	166
1905	414	366	448	782	1,337	26	53	89	146
Coorg 1901	234	...	...	...	...	22	72	126	136
1902	...	...	...	...	472	32	61	104	180
1903	...	...	...	...	...	33	62	90	...
1904	...	...	...	...	...	40	73	...	143
1905	...	...	...	...	...	37	83	130	125
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1901	360	458	...	309	422	23	42	75	106
1902	374	...	...	564	600	24	39	88	98
TOTAL ... 1901	589	485	769	840	1,032	25	52	89	122
1902	664	444	691	670	1,383	25	49	80	124
1903	532	462	417	533	1,463	25	49	82	109
1904	644	609	804	816	1,672	30	59	98	130
1905	509	449	611	933	1,567	27	55	96	130

JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905—contd.

5							6	7	
GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.							Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.	PROVINCE AND YEAR.
SENTENCED TO									
Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
124	151	174	230	258	237	503	35 14 11	— 10 3	1901 Madras.
146	160	205	230	309	320	407	13 7 10	— 9 5	1902 Madras.
134	157	202	167	251	255	360	12 4 9	— 10 2	1903 Madras.
155	206	209	204	193	277	795	21 6 9	— 11 9	1904 Madras.
156	199	233	208	60	253	409	17 11 9	— 11 1	1905 Madras.
145	166	231	237	221	323	459	59 1 —	8 2 —	1901 Bombay.
167	195	231	219	198	337	441	75 15 —	10 — —	1902 Bombay.
151	136	213	219	259	272	321	44 8 —	6 10 6	1903 Bombay.
313	392	446	522	514	536	788	86 12 —	6 10 —	1904 Bombay.
171	202	248	244	299	359	341	52 — —	7 15 6	1905 Bombay.
182	196	241	269	307	330	531	...	...	1901 Bengal.
181	219	252	233	293	352	259	...	..	1902 Bengal.
173	182	236	210	267	2,8	290	...	...	1903 Bengal.
170	192	2,6	231	157	338	328	...	...	1904 Bengal.
182	215	285	290	286	375	411	...	...	1905 Bengal.
167	196	232	264	270	337	484	...	...	1901 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
177	193	241	268	260	358	447	...	...	1902 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
158	203	247	2'9	269	320	424	...	...	1903 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
172	204	248	285	456	366	400	...	...	1904 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
173	224	257	280	350	349	509	...	..	1905 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
155	176	232	244	283	330	503	4 14 —	— 15 —	1901 Punjab.
169	171	254	264	...	380	402	6 14 —	1 — —	1902 Punjab.
154	193	276	241	232	318	444	3 — —	1 8 —	1903 Punjab.
172	186	234	224	243	309	550	2 8 —	1 — —	1904 Punjab.
179	211	260	266	280	315	547	4 0 —	— 12 —	1905 Punjab.
173	229	254	295	236	320	488	5 — —	5 — —	1901 North-West Frontier Province.
210	172	257	...	234	365	...	1 — —	1 — —	1902 North-West Frontier Province.
163	208	282	205	...	285	...	— 8 —	— 8 —	1903 North-West Frontier Province.
171	126	270	..	467	359	473	...	...	1904 North-West Frontier Province.
167	245	260	210	232	259	451	1 8 —	1 1 —	1905 North-West Frontier Province.
135	103	105	144	166	194	500	...	...	1901 Burma.
131	119	79	119	282	213	466	...	...	1902 Burma.
128	150	122	67	199	199	95	...	...	1903 Burma.
130	155	129	88	36	160	577	...	...	1904 Burma.
127	145	138	155	150	140	500	...	...	1905 Burma.
163	257	245	210	506	421	591	29 2 —	— 4 4	1901 Central Provinces.
166	171	257	247	271	400	386	22 1 2	— 3 7	1902 Central Provinces.
148	239	249	174	457	306	497	15 5 1	— 2 4	1903 Central Provinces.
156	179	196	323	...	307	402	12 7 6	— 2 6	1904 Central Provinces.
159	196	259	215	283	397	746	9 4 3	— 3 —	1905 Central Provinces.
158	191	245	213	...	454	...	...	...	1901 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
181	260	317	158	162	325	367	...	...	1902 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
154	186	214	...	363	319	..	...	...	1903 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
197	313	290	..	..	451	284	...	...	1904 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
175	228	227	234	368	431	524	...	...	1905 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
...	290	234	...	...	...	472	...	...	1901 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1902 Coorg.
195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1903 Coorg.
239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1904 Coorg.
214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1905 Coorg.
149	138	268	296	...	170	353	...	...	1901 Hyderabad Assigned Districts
192	172	248	...	...	4'6	476	...	...	1902 Hyderabad Assigned Districts
141	199	224	240	288	312	490	59 1 —	2 15 —	1901 TOTAL.
172	183	234	217	251	345	412	75 15 —	2 9 —	1902 TOTAL.
156	184	227	193	287	286	347	44 8 —	1 14 2	1903 TOTAL.
188	217	251	268	295	345	511	86 12 —	2 2 —	1904 TOTAL.
170	207	241	234	256	320	493	52 — —	2 2 1	1905 TOTAL.

No. 13.

WHIPPING INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA in the calendar years 1901 to 1905.

PROVINCE.	Years.	Total number of male prisoners during the years.	Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.	PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1901	66,372	2,525	45	07	1·78	Madras.
	1902	58,747	2,422	57	·1	2·35	
	1903	49,765	2,469	81	·17	3·28	
	1904	48,068	1,797	34	·07	1·89	
	1905	57,666	1,336	24	·04	1·79	
Bombay	1901	32,195	2,775	141	·44	5·08	Bombay.
	1902	29,552	2,275	129	·44	5·67	
	1903	26,563	2,116	79	·3	5·73	
	1904	25,689	2,794	108	·42	3·87	
	1905	26,355	2,657	79	·3	2·97	
Bengal	1901	79,501	4,286	220	·28	5·13	Bengal.
	1902	75,194	3,680	246	·31	6·68	
	1903	76,092	2,858	167	·22	5·84	
	1904	73,351	3,337	203	·28	6·08	
	1905	53,827	3,312	145	·27	4·38	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1901	68,537	6,297	240	·35	3·81	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
	1902	67,098	5,179	213	·32	4·11	
	1903	60,106	4,943	226	·38	4·57	
	1904	58,921	4,922	175	·3	3·56	
	1905	60,016	5,024	104	·17	2·07	
Punjab	1901	37,659	10,452	168	·45	1·61	Punjab.
	1902	36,856	11,514	103	·26	·89	
	1903	37,953	11,004	104	·27	·94	
	1904	34,227	13,382	101	·3	·75	
	1905	32,572	12,121	86	·26	·7	
North-West Frontier Province.	1901	5,214	383	7	·13	1·83	North-West Frontier Province.
	1902	5,044	297	12	·24	4·04	
	1903	5,175	310	12	·23	3·87	
	1904	4,947	456	12	·24	2·63	
	1905	5,161	415	2	·04	·48	
Burma	1901	29,096	4,527	289	·99	6·38	Burma.
	1902	29,851	5,279	313	1·05	5·93	
	1903	30,240	5,538	269	·89	4·83	
	1904	29,840	4,439	220	·74	4·96	
	1905	32,440	5,470	160	·49	2·93	
Central Provinces ...	1901	11,317	1,174	200	1·77	17·04	Central Provinces.
	1902	9,521	694	192	2·02	27·67	
	1903	9,615	1,562	125	1·3	8	
	1904	9,404	1,183	156	1·66	13·19	
	1905	8,394	992	124	1·48	12·5	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1901	5,929	130	25	·42	19·23	Assam.
	1902	5,650	195	35	·62	17·95	
	1903	5,850	258	31	·53	12·02	
	1904	5,675	210	54	·95	25·72	
	1905	25,164	576	66	·26	11·46	
Coorg	1901	333	32	10	3	31·25	Coorg.
	1902	261	12	4	1·53	33·33	
	1903	278	13	6	2·16	46·5	
	1904	242	31	13	5·37	41·94	
	1905	357	17	9	2·52	52·94	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1901	3,390	217	19	·56	8·75	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1902	2,679	143	11	·41	7·69	
TOTAL ...	1901	339,543	32,796	1,364	·4	4·16	TOTAL.
	1902	325,453	31,690	1,315	·4	4·15	
	1903	301,637	31,071	1,100	·36	3·54	
	1904	290,364	32,551	1,076	·37	3·3	
	1905	301,952	31,920	799	·26	2·5	

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Note by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India on the sickness and mortality in the Jails of India in 1905.

The importance of prison sanitation in India may be measured by the fact that close upon half a million persons pass through the prisons every year. It is too much to hope perhaps that any considerable proportion of them should profit by lessons of order and cleanliness that they have been taught during their imprisonment; but it is of great importance that none of them should carry away with them from the prison the seeds of disease.

The more closely the problems of jail hygiene are examined, the more evident does it become that the secret of health in the prison is the exclusion of disease from outside, by thorough medical inspection and segregation of newly admitted prisoners, and the limitation of the evil results of any failure of these precautions by making the spread of contagion and the development of latent disease unlikely.

These preventive measures require suitably located, well drained jail sites, properly constructed roomy buildings, the control of the water and food supplies and efficient management. If these conditions are assured, sickness among convicts should be reduced to a minimum and the death rates should be much lower than the death rates of the free population—the comparison being made not with the crude general death rates but with the much lower rates among men and women of the same ages as the prisoners. Prison death rates, particularly in district jails, depend largely on the health of the prisoners that have to be admitted, but proper appliances, well managed, should banish contagious diseases from the prisons. The proof of the success of jail hygiene is not the low death rate of a prosperous, healthy year, but the steady growth of the difference between the jail death rates and the general death rates in unhealthy years.

In 1904, general conditions were peculiarly favourable to the health of the prisoners; in 1905 conditions in most parts of the country were unfavourable. The weather in the early part of the year was exceptionally cold and raw, the monsoon rains began late and ended early, and the heat of the summer and autumn was excessive. The cold weather crops of 1904-05 were below the average everywhere, except in the Punjab, the Frontier Province, Assam and Burma; and the *kharif* was bad or below normal in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in parts of Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces, in the unirrigated areas of the Punjab, and in the Frontier Province. Except in Bombay and the Punjab the health of the general population was below the average and the death rate, in spite of the great reduction in plague mortality, was higher than in 1904.

2. The mean daily number of prisoners of all classes in India and the Andamans during 1905 was 106,265, or 1,940 more than in the previous year. The prison populations were slightly lower than in 1904 in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, elsewhere they were higher, notably in Burma and Madras where the mean daily strengths were greater by 935 and 827, respectively.

In the Andamans an addition of 376 to the mean daily strength of 1904 brought the figure of 1905 to 14,348, which is more than a seventh of the Indian daily prison population. It is necessary to treat the statistics regarding convicts in the Andamans separately because the conditions under which they live differ widely from those under which the inmates of prisons of India and Burma live, their sick rate being nearly three times, and their death rate twice as large as the Indian means.

In the jails of India and Burma the mean daily strength in 1905 was 91,917, and the following are the salient statistical facts of the year 1905 compared with those of 1904 and the years 1901-1904. The population of 1905 was greater by 1,564 than that of the previous year, but less by 4,453 than the four years' mean; the rate of admission to hospital was 647 per thousand, or 29 per thousand less than the rate in 1904 which was the lowest on record, and 138 less than the four years' mean; the number constantly sick was 28 per thousand, identical with the figure of 1904, but 4 below the four years' average, and the death rate was 19 23 per thousand, 1 62 higher than the unprecedentedly low rate of 1904, but 2·35 below the four years' average. The admission rates in all the various administrations were lower in 1905 than the respective means of the previous four years, but only in Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province were the admission rates lower than in 1904. The constantly sick rates were higher in 1905 than in 1904 in Eastern Bengal and Assam, in Bengal, the Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Bombay; and in the first three of those provinces they were higher than the means of the four years 1901-1904. The death rates of 1905 were lower than those of 1904 in Bombay, Burma, the Punjab and Madras, elsewhere there was an increase, and in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and in Bengal the death rates of 1905 were higher than the four years' average. The lowest death rates were 16·33 per thousand in the Punjab,—which, with the exception of the rates, 15·89 and 16 05 recorded in 1896 and 1897, respectively, is the lowest in the history of the province—15·79 in the Central Provinces, and 15·87 in Madras, where the next lowest rate on record was 16·13 in 1899.

Owing to the transfer of fourteen Bengal districts to the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the province of Bengal lost the central jails of Dacca and Rajshahi and twelve district jails with a total accommodation for 4,749 prisoners; and by the transfer of Sambalpur from the Central Provinces to Bengal, those provinces lost and Bengal gained one district jail accommodating 155 prisoners.

3. The daily average number of convicted prisoners in 1905 was 86,375, among whom the death rate was 19·23 per thousand, the rates ranging from 32·02 in Eastern Bengal and Assam to 14·62 in the Central Provinces. In the following statement are compared the average daily convict populations of central and district jails and their admission and death rates in the several administrations in the years 1901 to 1905 inclusive.

Administration.		1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.		
		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	
			Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.
Bengal excluding in 1905 jails transferred to Eastern Bengal.	Central..	10,202	1,064·8	22·35	10,368	1,054·1	22·57	Bengal as a whole 9,316	1,015·8	17·50	9,519	803·7	18·91	7,631	1,041·0	25·55
	District ...	8,979	1,197·9	33·97	9,268	1,084·6	29·56	8,160	1,162·7	30·76	8,483	1,154·1	21·81	5,885	931·5	23·96
Assam including in 1905 the jails of the new Province of E. B. & Assam.	Central ..	...	...	...	...	...		Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,886	608·2	24·92
	District ..	1,463	1,067·7	25·29	1,362	890·5	30·10	1,296	809·3	29·32	1,430	650·6	28·68	4,392	1,248·4	35·06
United Provinces.	Central ..	12,204	825·3	25·0	11,475	653·5	23·4	9,387	642·8	12·9	9,313	502·7	12·78	9,389	489·8	15·76
	District ..	15,323	853·5	24·54	14,563	793·5	18·40	11,958	947·9	17·39	12,777	687·6	15·34	12,292	620·0	18·22
Punjab ...	Central ...	6,366	144·0	29·69	5,749	174·5	26·44	4,858	85·0	18·94	4,822	915·2	25·09	4,570	714·9	17·94
	District ..	6,278	1,141·6	24·85	6,179	1,100·3	25·25	6,341	1,056·3	19·71	5,930	961·2	15·85	5,961	740·3	16·10
North-West Frontier Province.	Central ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	District .	881	108·7	9·08	893	110·3	28·00	971	121·3	16·48	1,055	118·2	16·11	1,077	1,053·9	21·36
Central Provinces.	Central ..	4,023	801·4	26·85	3,465	957·3	23·09	2,676	772·1	16·82	2,468	489·9	10·13	2,418	574·0	14·06
	District ..	1,721	925·4	25·34	1,418	926·0	25·39	1,113	1,002·3	22·45	1,065	847·0	18·43	864	862·3	16·20
Madras ...	Central .	7,181	584·0	22·70	7,012	499·1	18·32	5,775	447·6	18·35	6,129	439·9	15·01	6,695	506·6	15·98
	District ..	3,635	510·6	26·98	3,660	351·0	17·70	3,124	578·7	20·49	3,143	591·8	18·45	3,436	554·1	16·01
Bombay ...	Central ..	4,064	1,155·5	27·04	3,846	707·0	33·80	3,026	347·3	19·17	3,039	556·8	17·11	3,092	654·6	12·94
	District	6,358	707·7	30·16	6,207	721·4	26·58	4,889	654·8	31·70	4,868	639·1	20·95	4,836	583·3	20·26
Burma .	Central .	7,246	513·8	11·49	6,823	510·6	13·31	6,691	460·3	14·05	6,962	381·1	21·69	7,491	278·9	17·62
	District .	4,264	603·7	10·18	4,253	573·0	18·58	3,981	501·6	22·61	4,151	390·5	14·21	4,460	307·7	17·04
Total of the above Provinces.	Central ..	51,286	922·0	23·73	48,768	791·9	22·25	41,729	680·8	16·30	42,252	591·5	17·51	43,172	598·8	18·18
	District .	48,910	905·4	27·54	47,803	830·3	23·20	41,833	848·1	23·24	42,922	791·3	17·99	43,203	723·2	20·39

In India as a whole the convict populations are fairly equally divided between central and district jails, but, while the central jail populations are considerably the larger in Bengal, and much the larger in the Central Provinces, Madras and Burma, in the other administrations the district jail populations are the greater. In India as a whole the admission and death rates are lower among central than district jail populations, and this is the rule with few exceptions in the several administrations; it is therefore important when comparing provincial death rates to take into account the proportions of the total populations confined in central and district jails. It will be observed that the death rate in central jails, 18·18 per thousand in 1905, is higher than the rates in both 1903 and 1904, but the death rate in district jails, 20·39, while higher than that of the preceding year, is lower than those of the other years.

4. The following table shows the distribution according to length of time spent in prison, with the actual number of deaths and the death rates of convicts in the jails in the years 1901 to 1905 :—

Years.	1. Strength.		2. Deaths.		3. Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		
	Not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years.	Total.
1901. Central Jails. Strength ...	14,368	9,769	9,637	6,690	7,221	3,434	51,119
Deaths ...	305	212	269	145	205	81	1,217
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	21·2	21·7	27·9	21·7	28·4	23·6	23·8
District Jails. Strength ...	26,993	10 547	6,766	2,447	1,784	413	48,950
Deaths ...	818	277	180	28	36	8	1,347
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	30·3	26 3	26 6	11 4	20·2	19·4	27·5
1902. Central Jails. Strength ...	12,789	8,961	8,941	6,941	7,332	3,565	48,529
Deaths ...	280	188	206	122	220	69	1,085
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	21·9	21·0	23·0	17·6	30·0	19 4	22·4
District Jails. Strength ...	25,610	10,697	6,623	2,584	1,883	361	47,758
Deaths ...	588	278	148	49	38	8	1,109
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	23·0	26·0	22·3	19·0	20 2	22 2	23·2
1903. Central Jails. Strength ...	11,122	7,463	7,970	5,715	6,862	2,486	41,618
Deaths ...	181	112	137	91	122	37	680
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	16·3	15·0	17·2	15 9	17 8	14·9	16·3
District Jails. Strength ...	23,242	9,612	5,314	2,279	1,650	209	42,306
Deaths ...	587	205	108	28	37	7	972
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	25·3	21·3	20·3	12.3	22·4	33·5	22·9
1904. Central Jails. Strength ...	11,446	7,605	8,328	5,642	6,749	2,475	42,245
Deaths ...	196	132	151	70	140	51	740
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	17·1	17·4	18·1	12·4	20·7	20·6	17·5
District Jails. Strength ...	23,849	9,567	5,348	2,192	1,872	213	43,041
Deaths ...	464	157	90	35	24	2	772
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	19·5	16 4	16·8	16·0	12·8	9·4	17·9
1905. Central Jails. Strength ...	12 322	7,963	8,606	5,733	5,036	2,925	43,483
Deaths ...	203	143	141	76	174	48	785
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	16 47	17·96	16·38	13·26	29·31	16·41	18·05
District Jails. Strength ...	23,285	9,771	5,741	2,315	2,063	236	43,413
Deaths ...	477	195	125	29	42	8	876
Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	20·49	19·96	21·77	12·53	20·36	33·90	20·18

It will be observed that even in the central jails a large proportion of the total population have been in confinement for less than one year, and that the death rates in the central jails among such prisoners are much lower than the rates among them in the district jails; that the death rates in district jails are highest in the first six months of imprisonment; and that in the central jails the highest rate is invariably recorded among prisoners who have spent between three and seven years in prison.

The chief causes of sickness were intermittent fever (admission rate 181·7 per thousand), dysentery (81·6), abscesses, ulcers and boils (71·2), diarrhœa (39·2) and respiratory diseases other than pneumonia (26·4); while the principal causes of death were tubercle of the lungs (death rate 3·19 per thousand), dysentery (3·01) and pneumonia (2·28).

Intermittent Fever.

5. There were 16,704 prisoners admitted to hospital on account of intermittent fever, or 2,821 fewer than in 1904, and little more than half the number admitted from the somewhat larger population (105,020) in 1901. This disease was, as usual, most prevalent in October, and the admission rates were highest in the North-West Frontier Province (344·0 per thousand) and Bengal (290·7), the rates ranging in the other provinces from 260·1 per thousand in Eastern Bengal and Assam, to 85·6 in Madras and 51·0 in Burma. The mean death rate ascribed to intermittent fever was ·91 per thousand. In the Central Provinces and North-West Frontier Province no death was recorded; in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam the death rates were 2·75 and 1·87 per thousand, respectively, and in the remaining provinces the rates varied between ·79 in Madras and ·13 in Bombay.

There has been a great reduction during the last five years in the numbers of cases and deaths returned under the designation *remittent fever*; but in contrast to the gradual reduction in the numbers of cases of intermittent fever, the fall in the numbers of cases of remittent fever has been abrupt. In 1901 there were in all the jails 295 admissions and 41 deaths ascribed to this disease, and in the following year the number of admissions rose to 346 and there were 40 deaths; in 1903 the number of admissions and deaths fell to 143 and 19, respectively; in 1904 the figures were 102 and 15, and in 1905 the number of admissions increased by seven to 109 and the number of deaths by five to 20.

During the quinquennium ending with 1905, there were in all 995 cases of remittent fever, of which 647 occurred in three provinces, Bombay (314), Bengal (174), and Burma (159); and in the different provinces the case-mortality varied greatly between 29·6 per cent. in the Punjab and 5·3 per cent. in the Central Provinces. The vast majority of the cases—875 out of 995—occurred in district jails and the case-mortality among them was 12·5 per cent., as compared with 21·7 per cent. among the 120 cases reported from central jails. In 1905 the largest numbers of cases occurred in Bengal (21), the United Provinces (21) and Madras (19); but while in the United Provinces the largest number of cases in any one jail was five, in Bengal there were 13 cases in the district jail at Champaran, and in Madras there were 12 cases in the district jail at Tanjore.

As usual the disease was least prevalent in the cold weather, but in no other respect does its incidence agree with that of intermittent fever. The reports on fatal cases do not generally throw a clear light upon the nature of the disease although in many instances the disease does not seem to have been malarial. We have, then, a disease more frequent in some provinces than in

others, less fatal but more frequent in district than in central jails, the incidence of which, in the course of a single year, declined by half; the question arises, what is its nature? Many cases are no doubt severe attacks of malarial fever, others are *kala azar* and others again are confessions of failure to diagnose. Our knowledge of the nature of Indian fevers becomes wider and more exact every year, but it is still far from complete, and it is just these obscure cases of fever which are likely to give an opportunity to the pathologist to enlarge our knowledge.

Quinine prophylaxis is in general use and so also, apparently, are measures to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in jails. Little mention is made by Inspectors-General of special measures undertaken in the jails or of the results obtained by them, and this omission is perhaps justified by the familiarity of the subject and by the great reduction of malaria among prisoners in recent years. The very fact of success should, however, encourage us to redoubled efforts, for a great deal can still be done. Making every allowance for the varying prevalence of malaria in different localities and in different years, the mean admission rate represents extraordinary variations in the different administrations and in the different jails under them. There were in 1905 seven jails with a mean daily strength of over 100 prisoners, in which the admission rate for intermittent fever was over 600 per thousand—to take a figure more than three times as great as the mean—and in some of these the frequency of malarial fevers does not appear to have attracted the special notice of the medical Superintendent. The explanation in some cases, no doubt, is the fact that in other respects the prisoners were very healthy with low death rates, and in others the difficulty of draining of the jail and its surroundings is considered insuperable from want of funds. It is, however, wiser in the long run to spend money on drainage than on hospital charges to which has to be added the loss of labour; and in most cases the reports appear to warrant the hope that well devised efforts intelligently directed and persistently carried out would be successful.

Dysentery.

6. The total number of recorded cases of dysentery in 1905 was 7,496, equal to an admission rate of 81·6 per thousand which is considerably lower than the rate in the previous year (85·7), and the mean of the previous four years (89·9). The number of deaths was 277 equal to a death rate of 3·01 per thousand, which, while slightly higher than the exceptional rate (2·91) of 1904, is considerably lower than the four years' average (3·87). As compared with 1904 there was a diminution in the number of cases in all administrations except Eastern Bengal and Assam and Madras, the decrease being specially remarkable in Burma, where the number fell from 561 to 338, and in the Punjab, where it fell from 570 to 327. In India generally the disease was most prevalent in August and least prevalent in February, the important provincial exceptions being the United Provinces and the Punjab, in both of which the maximum occurred in September, and Madras where it occurred in October. The dysentery death rates in 1905 were higher than in 1904 in all provinces except Bombay, where the rate remained stationary, Burma where the reduction was ·21 per mille, the United Provinces where the fall was ·40 per mille and the Punjab where the death rate decreased from 2·56 to ·52 per thousand. The case-mortality varied greatly, ranging from 10·0 per cent. in the North-West Frontier Province to 1·8 per cent. in the Punjab, the mean for India being 3·7, and the percentages in all provinces except the North-West Frontier Province, Burma (9·2), United Provinces (5·3), and Madras (4·8) being below the mean.

It is a misfortune when a disease is given a pseudo-scientific name from a symptom, for, unless this symptom is peculiar to one disease, a serious obstacle is placed in the way of the discovery of its etiology and when this is discovered there is confusion regarding the assignment of the name.

Dysentery affords a striking example of the truth of this statement. The symptom from which the name is taken is common to several diseases, it has taken a comparatively long time to discover their etiology, and great confusion prevails regarding their causes. Our knowledge has, however, advanced rapidly in recent years and the problem is so nearly solved that it is perhaps possible to classify the diseases with some approach to correctness. We may divide dysenteries into three classes: (*a*) epidemic or bacillary dysentery, caused by one or other type of the dysentery bacillus; (*b*) tropical, endemic or amœbic dysentery caused by the *Entamœba histolytica* of Schaudinn; and (*c*) false dysentery, including diseases characterised by discharges with more or less dysenteria, caused by inflammation of the bowel from any other cause, *e g*, bacteria, *Entamœba coli* and *Balantidium coli*.

As bacillary dysentery is not necessarily epidemic and may be endemic, and as amœbic dysentery occurs outside the tropics in places where it is not endemic, it is desirable to avoid alternative names and adhere to the terms bacillary dysentery and amœbic dysentery.

Bacillary Dysentery.—There are at least two well known types of the bacillus of dysentery—the Shiga-Kruse and the Flexner. On the one hand, however, authorities are agreed that these are not specifically distinct germs, but rather races of the same germ displaying biological differences; on the other, observers by the discovery of minor differences in the fermentation and agglutination reactions of the bacilli of various epidemics are adding to the number of types, thus Hiss describes four types, and Shiga, writing of the dysenteries of Japan, five.

It is probable that there is no need to depart from a conception of the specific unity of the bacilli of dysentery and that the importance of para-dysenteric bacilli may be limited to the preparation of vaccines or sera which may have to be polyvalent. Shiga states that the bacilli persist for a long time in the intestines of convalescents and may be carried by the apparently healthy, and Conradi has found dysentery bacilli in the stools of healthy persons in Metz. The life of the bacilli outside the body is, according to Shiga, of short duration. Frost and Whitman found that, at 17°—20° C., while the bacilli exposed on dry wood or paper died out rapidly, they lived for days and even for a month on dry bread or rice; and that although they seldom lived for a week in distilled water, they lived in milk until it dried up. The Shiga type was less hardy than the Flexner type, and the higher the temperature the sooner the bacilli died. Observations connecting the severe summer diarrhœas of children with the bacilli of dysentery are accumulating; according to Jehle and Charleton the Shiga-Kruse type is most common in epidemic diarrhœa and the Flexner type is most common in sporadic cases. The connection of diarrhœa in children with dysentery has an obvious application to the prevention of the disease, while the rôle played by flies in the contamination of food as described by Sandilands not only demonstrates the necessity for the immediate destruction of dysenteric dejecta, but suggests other means of precaution such as the suitable location of dysentery wards and latrines.

Amœbic Dysentery.

7. It is important that the cause of each case of dysentery should be ascertained. Leaving the clinical signs and symptoms on one side, we have the following means of diagnosis: (1) serum diagnosis—the bacillus of dysentery is agglutinated only by

the blood of the subjects of bacillary dysentery, but the agglutinating property does not appear in the blood until about the end of the first week; (2) the recovery of the bacillus by cultivation from the fæces; and (3) the discovery of amœbæ in the stools. In fresh material from an acute case of dysentery, under a low power, the amœbæ appear as small, clear shining discs; higher magnification revealing active movements. They may be distinguished from large leucocytes by their greater size (10—30 μ Kartulis) by the greater development of pseudopodia and by more lively movements; and from the *Entamœba coli* by the generally distinct division of the clear ectoplasm from the granular endoplasm, which in the *entamœba coli* are distinct only when it is moving actively, by the small, generally eccentric nucleus, by the absence of a nuclear membrane, and by the formation of small cysts (3—6 μ) which, according to Lesage, can be readily seen a few minutes after the addition of iodised water. Difficulty in seeing the amœba may arise from absence of movement which may be due to too low temperature of the slide or the presence in the stool of an antiseptic drug, *e.g.*, calomel (Kartulis).

It is probable that the *Entamœba histolytica* is not the only pathogenic amœba, and although Kartulis states that all dysenteric amœbæ examined by him have been the same, he says that Schaudinn informed him that he recognised two varieties, and that Ruge believes the dysenteric amœbæ of China differ from those found in Java. Numerous cultivation experiments have been made with amœbæ and Lesage describes the successful cultivation of *Entamœba histolytica* in association with a bacterium of the coli group on washed, sterilized agar. The same observer states that the resistance of the living amœbæ in culture is remarkable, the amœbæ living for four to five months and the cysts for six to eight months at a temperature of 20°—25° C. As pointed out by Schaudinn the cysts are the more dangerous form, probably because they are more resistant to the gastric juice, and cysts are formed in the intestine at the termination of a case, and, outside the body, whenever, apparently, conditions are unfavourable to the life of the amœba; cold, for instance, will cause amœbæ to form cysts.

Infection may persist for very long even after the patient is apparently quite cured, a refuge of the amœbæ being the vermiform appendix. Of especial interest is the fact that these amœbæ may be the cause of intractable chronic diarrhœa. Meyer cites two cases where the diarrhœa had been of 15 years' duration and a third of 18 years' duration in which cure followed specific treatment administered on the discovery of the presence of amœbæ in the stools.

In the Andamans, Major Anderson, I.M.S., reports that the *Entamœba histolytica* was found in 488 of 920 cases of dysentery examined, but in only 29 of these cases were the amœbæ unaccompanied by other protozoa. In order to check these figures an examination was made of the dejecta of 118 men admitted to hospital for fever, of whom 34 had suffered from dysentery more than a year previously and 84 had never been admitted to hospital for dysentery. Among the 34 the amœba was found in 15; among the 84 amœbæ were present in 17; in a few instances these amœbæ resembled those found in the dysenteric cases, but in most instances the amœbæ conformed with the description of *Entamœba coli.*

In view of the connection established between dysentery and abscess of the liver, the proportions between the numbers of these diseases occurring among prisoners and others is interesting. In the Andamans in 1905 there were 2,359 cases of dysentery admitted into hospital—perhaps we may assume that 1,000 were cases of amœbic dysentery—and three cases of abscess of the liver; in

the last five years there have been 10,428 cases of dysentery and 11 cases of abscess of the liver. In the Indian jails in the last five years there have been 42,152 cases of dysentery and 42 cases of abscess of the liver. In the Native Army the proportion was much higher, 23,516 cases of dysentery and 72 cases of abscess of the liver. The contrast between these figures and those for the European Army is an extraordinary one; among British soldiers, during the five years there were 5,581 cases of dysentery and 860 cases of abscess of the liver. It is evident then that although dysentery may be a necessary antecedent of abscess of the liver, abscess of the liver is not among natives a common sequel of dysentery; and it appears that there must be some other condition operative among Europeans. Musgrave notes that experiments in his laboratory indicate that amœbic abscess rarely or never develops in an otherwise normal liver, notwithstanding the fact that amœbæ may be almost constantly poured into it from an ulcerated bowel. Allusion may be made to the report of an isolated experiment in which Dr. Gauducheau injected pus from a tropical abscess into the mesenteric vein of a dog; the result was not an abscess of the liver but amœbic dysentery.

Diarrhœa.

8. The number of cases admitted to hospital under this heading was 3,603, of which 68 ended fatally, the mean admission and death rates being, respectively, 39·2 and ·74 per thousand, the lowest on record. The highest admission rates were 90·9 per thousand in Bengal and 90·0 in Eastern Bengal and Assam; in the other administrations with one exception, the rates varied between 42·9 in the Punjab and 17·6 in Burma; the exception is Madras where the admission rate was 3·5 per thousand and only 36 cases were recorded as diarrhœa. The highest death rates were 1·15 per thousand in Bombay and 1·06 in Bengal, the rates in Madras, ·30, the Central Provinces, ·28, and the Punjab, ·17, being the lowest.

Respiratory Diseases other than pneumonia.

9. The number of cases admitted on account of diseases classified under this heading was 2,428, and the number of deaths was 85, the rates being 26·4 per thousand and ·92 per thousand as compared with 25·1 and ·65 in 1904. The increase in the admission rates which depended to some extent on the greater prevalence of influenza was common to all administrations, except the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Madras, and the increase in the death rates was common to all except the North-West Frontier Province and Madras.

Pneumonia.

10. In spite of the wide diffusion of influenza the number of cases of pneumonia fell from 965 in 1904 to 896 in 1905, and the number of deaths from 252 to 210, the admission and death rates, 9·7 and 2·28 per thousand, respectively, being the lowest on record. The reduction in the admission rates was most remarkable in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province; in Burma, Madras, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the admission rates rose. The death rate fell in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Bombay, the further reduction from 19·34 per thousand to 15·79 in the Sind Gang in that province being satisfactory. The case-mortality varied considerably in the different provinces being exceptionally high in Bengal (34·1 per cent.), Burma (31·0), Eastern Bengal and Assam (28·1), and comparatively low in the Punjab (17·7), Madras (16·7), the Central Provinces (14·3) and the North-West Frontier Province (11·1). The mean stay in hospital of fatal cases was between eleven and twelve days; in the United Provinces and Bombay the mean duration of fatal cases was only about seven

days owing to the large numbers of cases which proved fatal in the first few days of the disease.

The importance of efficient ventilation in the prophylaxis of pneumonia is recognised everywhere, and endeavours are generally used to secure the best ventilation of the sleeping wards possible; but it is obvious that the difficulty of this task may be greatly increased by climatic conditions and badly constructed buildings. When cases occur in the prisons those measures of segregation and disinfection considered necessary in other cases of infectious fevers are generally carried out. Attention has recently been drawn to the possible rôle played by oral sepsis in predisposing to the more serious prison diseases, and in this connection the recently made statement that the pneumococcus, which is present in the mouths of a certain proportion of healthy persons, increases in virulence in a neglected mouth and disappears altogether from a thoroughly cleansed one, may be noted.

Tubercle of the lungs.

11. As compared with the previous year there was a considerable increase in the prevalence and fatality of cases of tubercle of the lungs, the number of admissions rising from 763 to 803, and the number of deaths from 279 to 293—an admission rate of 8·7 per thousand and a death rate of 3·19. The disease was as usual most prevalent in the jails of Bengal (admission rate 13·5 per thousand), Eastern Bengal and Assam (11·4) and Madras (10·5), and least prevalent in the jails of Bombay (6·1), the Central Provinces (5·6) and the North-West Frontier Province (3·8); while the death rates were highest in Bengal (4·02 per thousand) and the Punjab (4·43), and lowest in the Central Provinces (1·97) and the North-West Frontier Province (1·52).

In India generally, tubercle of the lungs was the cause of 16·6 in every hundred deaths. This percentage varied greatly in the different administrations, the more remarkable percentages being 27·1 in the Punjab, 22·3 in Burma, 12·5 in the Central Provinces, 10·4 in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 7·7 in the North-West Frontier Province. In India generally, and in Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, tubercle of the lungs was a more frequent cause of death among prisoners than dysentery. Analysis of the statistics shows that the mortality from tubercle of the lungs was much higher among those convicts who had been more than three years in prison than among the remaining body of convicts, the death rates being 8·06 among the former and 2·59 among the latter. Unfortunately the returns giving the numbers admitted to hospital do not discriminate between short and long term prisoners, and the death rates alone cannot give accurate information regarding the prevalence of the disease among short and long term prisoners, respectively, because a larger number of the former than of the latter are likely to be released before the termination of the disease. Of the 90 long term prisoners that died, however, 47 were in good health at the time of conviction, and the mean duration of their illness from admission to hospital until death was 124 days, so that it is reasonable to suppose that the great majority contracted the disease in prison. There are considerable differences in the mean stay in hospital of these cases in the different administrations, in Bombay the mean was only 68 days, in Madras 83 and in the Central Provinces 84, while in the United Provinces the number of days spent in hospital was 153, and in Bengal 142.

The nature of tubercular infection and the manner of the entry of infection into the human body are still the subjects of a discussion to which allusion is made only for the purpose of directing attention to the possibility of a proportion

of cases of tubercle in the jails being the development of a latent infection. That this is possible is suggested by the large number of cases which occur among apparently healthy prisoners in jails where the hygienic precautions taken might be expected to exclude the probability of infection; and the possibility emphasizes the importance of a strict watch over the health of those prisoners whose physical conformation or previous history indicates the possible presence of latent tubercle.

The principles of prevention as recently described by Koch in the Nobel lecture are thoroughly understood in the jails, and are generally applied. In many prisons tuberculous patients are treated in a special open air ward, but these wards are not all equally well constructed. Care should be taken that, while the occupants of the ward are not exposed to chilling winds, ventilation is thorough, and that there is no dead space in the roof in which the air can stagnate; the existence of such a dead space will render the air of a ward, even if it be completely open on all sides, unpleasant in still weather. The arrangements for the reception and disposal of tuberculous sputum should be complete and the ward should be kept scrupulously clean, otherwise it may become a centre for the collection and distribution of tuberculous material.

Anæmia and Debility.

12. There were 1,014 cases and 50 deaths recorded under this heading, with admission and death rates of 11·0 and ·54 per thousand, respectively, as compared with 12·4 and ·41 in the previous year and means of 13·5 and ·57 in the previous four years. These conditions of bad health were far more prevalent in the jails of Eastern Bengal and Assam than in that of any other administration, the admission rate being 32·2, and the death rate 2·66 per thousand, compared with 17·9, the next highest admission rate, recorded in the Punjab, and ·76 the next highest death rate, recorded in Bombay. The lowest admission rates were 4·3 in Madras and 3·1 in Burma, and in all provinces the admission and death rates were below the means of the last four years except in Eastern Bengal and Assam where both rates were higher, Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province where admission rates were higher, and the Punjab where the death rate was higher. The geographical distribution of the high death rates is important; they were highest in Assam (Group III) 5·75, Western Coast (X) 1·73 and Bengal and Orissa (IV) ·92. The convenience of the heading anæmia and debility for the purpose of hospital registers is obvious, but the condition must depend upon some cause either in the victim or his surroundings, and the occurrence of large numbers of such cases in a jail should lead an Inspector-General to ascertain whether they are due to failure to diagnose or to some remediable defect in the conditions of the prisoners' lives. The *post-mortem* records show easily recognizable organic disease in many cases; a few cases were almost certainly *kala azar*; and anchylostomes were frequently found in the intestines. In this connection attention may be drawn to the revival in a modern form by Shipley and Fearnsides of the old idea that the anæmia of anchylostomiasis is due to a hæmolytic toxin secreted by the anchylostomes—probably in the cephalic glands.

Small-pox.

13. There were in all 31 cases of small-pox, including 14 in Bombay and four each in Madras and the United Provinces, as compared with 25 cases and four deaths in 1904.

Plague.

14. There were 66 cases of plague in the jails of which 46 were fatal, as compared with 37 cases and 24 deaths in 1904. In the United Provinces (26 cases) the disease appeared in eleven jails; in Bombay (15 cases) in four jails; in Bengal (14 cases)

in six jails; in the Punjab (6 cases) in three jails; in the Central Provinces (3 cases) in two jails; in Burma and Ajmer one case each.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

15. The decrease in the numbers of cases of this disease was maintained, the numbers of cases and deaths falling from 23 and 18 in 1904 to ten and nine in 1905, and the number of jails in which cases occurred from eleven to six.

Enteric Fever.

16. There were 64 cases of enteric fever and 15 deaths, a larger number of cases than in any of the past ten years except 1902, when there were 69 cases and 15 deaths. There were 28 cases in the Madras jails, Coimbatore contributing 18 and Cannanore six. In Eastern Bengal and Assam there were 12 cases, ten in the Mymensingh jail and two at Rangpur. No case was reported in Bombay, the Central Provinces or the North-West Frontier Province. In most instances the *post-mortem* observations supported the diagnosis.

Cholera.

17. The number of cases of cholera was 73, of which 40 were fatal against 47 and 31 in 1904, and 97 and 57 in 1903. Most of the cases (37 with 14 deaths) occurred in Madras, an outbreak in the jail at Rajamundry accounting for 30 cases of which ten were fatal. In Eastern Bengal and Assam there were twelve cases and all were fatal. Except at Rajamundry the cases were sporadic, and the jails in Bombay and the North-West Frontier Province were free from the disease.

The following paragraphs deal with the more important features of the provincial reports.

Bengal.

18. The year was comparatively unhealthy; there was a slight increase in the mean daily population and the admission and death rates rose from 883 and 19·55 per thousand in 1904 to 954 and 24·91. The difficulty in providing sufficient accommodation has been increased owing to the more complete separation of different classes of prisoners that is now required; and it is evident that steps must be taken to obtain more accommodation, since in 16 jails there was over-crowding among convicts throughout the year and in nine jails the under-trial wards were not sufficiently large for the number of under-trial prisoners in confinement. The principal causes of admission to hospital were intermittent fever (30·49 per cent. of all admissions) and dysentery and diarrhœa (30·12); and the principal causes of death were dysentery (26·3 per cent. of all deaths), tubercle of the lungs (16·1), intermittent fever (11·0) and pneumonia (8·5). There were 2,783 admissions to hospital on account of dysentery and 93 deaths, a case-mortality of 3·34 per cent., which is below the mean for Indian jails (3·7), and may be due, as the Inspector-General suggests, to prompt admission to hospital of mild cases, or to the presence of a less deadly form of the disease. Regarding oral sepsis the Inspector-General remarks that medical officers have not been able to trace any connection between it and the prevalence of dysentery, and they do not consider the condition in any sense scorbutic. Even if there is no direct connection between oral sepsis and dysentery it cannot, as the Inspector-General says, be good to swallow pus organisms; the loss of teeth must result in dyspepsia which is generally considered a predisposing cause of dysentery; we have seen that the presence of oral sepsis may determine an attack of pneumonia, and there is evidence that it may furnish an entrance for tubercular infection in the young; the removal of the condition, therefore, is an important detail of jail hygiene.

There was a slight reduction in the number of cases of intermittent fever, the total being 4,120, compared with 4,271, in preceding year, but the number of fatal

cases rose from 12 to 39. Nearly half the deaths occurred in cases of malarial cachexia and it seems possible that some of these were cases of *kala azar*. Quinine prophylaxis is used by Koch's method, and the Inspector-General remarks that the result is not seen in any considerable reduction in the number of admissions for fever, but most medical officers comment on the fact that the disease is of a milder type and more easily cured. Tubercle of the lungs was more prevalent and fatal than in the previous year, and the Inspector-General proposes to segregate at Berhampore tubercle cases from all jails.

The death rate in four jails was over 40 per thousand ; one of them, Khulna, is a small jail and the death rate must vary, the high death rate in the others is attributed to overcrowding or to structural defects in the barracks.

Eastern Bengal and Assam

19. There was a slight increase in the average strength—from 6,211 in 1904 to 6,401 in 1905—of the prisoners in the jails of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The year was unhealthy, the admission, constantly sick and death rates rising from 979, 37 and 22·38 per thousand, respectively, in 1904, to 1,081, 46, and 32·96 in 1905, rates which are higher than those recorded in recent years. The chief causes of sickness were dysentery and intermittent fever, and, to a less extent, diarrhœa. The deaths were due to dysentery, tubercle of the lungs and beri-beri which occurred in an epidemic form at Sylhet and caused 21 deaths. In five of the jails, with a population of over one hundred, the death rates exceeded 45 per thousand, namely Barisal (62·87), Gauhati (58·25), Dibrugarh (57·69), Sylhet (54·79) and Tezpur (45·28).

United Provinces.

20. Climatic conditions were not favourable to the health of prisoners : the cold in the early months of the year was extreme, and the hot weather was more trying than usual. There was considerable distress among the agricultural population ; and influenza was prevalent. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to note a considerable reduction in the admission rate from 612 per thousand in 1904 to 569 in 1905, and a fall in the constantly sick rate from 28 to 27. The death rate, however, rose from 14·56 of the previous year which was the lowest ever recorded, to 17·31 ; this is not a high rate and the Inspector-General remarks that at least a third of the deaths were due to diseases contracted before admission to jail or to injuries. The increase in mortality was due to heat apoplexy and the occurrence in the jails of a large number of cases of plague.

The chief cause of sickness was intermittent fever (32 per cent. of all admissions) ; and the chief causes of death were pneumonia (17·3 per cent.), tubercle of lungs (15·4) and dysentery (11·2). In seven jails with a strength of over 100 prisoners including the central jail at Benares the death rates were over 30 per thousand. The high death rate in the Benares central jail (33·6) is of particular interest as the situation, arrangement and management of the jail are satisfactory, and the death rate of 1904 was only 10·37. The population of the jail had been reduced and it contained a very large proportion of old men whose latent organic defects rendered them unable to withstand the peculiarly unhealthy conditions prevalent in the Benares district. At Gorakhpur the special precautions taken for the purpose of preventing dysentery getting into the jail, to which reference was made last year, were successful and only one death from dysentery occurred in the jail.

Punjab.

21. The daily average population has been steadily falling since 1900, and in 1905 the daily average convict population was lower than it has been since 1896.

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The year 1905 is a memorable one in the annals of the Punjab jail administration: the admission rate fell from 907 per thousand in 1904 to 708, the constantly sick rate from 31 to 26, and the death rate from 19·76 to 16·33—one of the two lowest rates on record. Very remarkable was the decline in the numbers of deaths from dysentery from 30 to 6, and from pneumonia from 64 to 29. The number of deaths from tubercle, however, rose from 40 to 51 and there were 13 deaths from sunstroke, four from cholera and five from plague. The number of admissions to hospital on account of malarial fever fell from 4,014 to 2,834, and the number of deaths from 10 to 6, which is attributed to "the administration of quinine in large doses at stated intervals during the malarial season and especially to prisoners after admission, together with the abolition of breeding grounds of mosquitoes in the vicinity of jails."

Colonel Bate, C.I.E., I.M.S., who had held the office of Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab since April 1891, demitted office on promotion. The improvements in the condition of the prisoners effected by him during his long tenure of office may be judged from the following figures: in the ten years ending 1891 the mean death rate was 32·77, in the following ten years the mean death rate was 22·14, and in the four years ending 1905 it was 20·19.

North-West Frontier Province.

22. The daily average population was 1,314, showing a continuation in the steady increase due to heavier sentences and fewer transfers to the Punjab jails. There was occasional overcrowding especially in the Kohat and Abbottabad jails. The admission rate fell from 1,102 per thousand in 1904 to 960, but the constantly sick and death rates rose from 32 and 14·65, respectively, to 34 and 19·79. The principal causes of sickness were ague, abscesses and influenza, and dysentery was the chief cause of death.

Central Provinces and Berar.

23. The average daily population fell from 3,740 in 1904 to 3,547 in 1905; but the admission, constantly sick and death rates all rose—from 586 to 630, from 20 to 21 and from 12·57 to 15·79. The number of admissions on account of malarial fever was greater than in 1904, and this fever accounted for 30·27 per cent. of all admissions, but there was no fatal case. Tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases and dysentery were the principal causes of death. The number of cases of pneumonia increased from 25 to 35, and it was suspected that infection was conveyed by blankets which are to be systematically boiled in future. In the five central jails there were only 81 admissions and three deaths from dysentery, and it is noteworthy that in the Jubbulpore central jail, which was recently notorious for the high mortality from dysentery in it, a daily average population of 840 was entirely free from that disease throughout the year. The number of cases of diarrhœa fell from 169 to 128, but the Inspector-General considers that the number should be still lower, and alludes to the practice of habitual convicts securing a holiday in hospital on account of diarrhœa induced by eating irritant seeds.

Madras.

24. There was a considerable increase in the daily average strength from 9,320 in 1904 to 10,147. The admission rate rose from 439 to 469, but the constantly sick and death rates fell from 20 and 16·52 per thousand to 19 and 15·87, both lower than any hitherto recorded. The death rate would have been only 14·49 but for the occurrence of cholera of which there was an epidemic (30 cases, but only ten deaths) at the Rajamundry central jail and (seven cases with 4 deaths) in the

Madras Penitentiary and Nellore district jail. Ague (18·25 per cent. of all admissions), dysentery (13·63 per cent.), simple continued fever (7·24 per cent.) were the chief causes of sickness; dysentery (19·3 per cent. of all deaths), tubercle of the lungs (14·9 per cent.), pneumonia (9·3 per cent.) and cholera (8·7 per cent.) were the chief causes of death. The special hospital for tubercle at Trichinopoly was in use with much advantage throughout the year; the construction of the special hospital at Bellary has not been completed.

Bombay.

25. The daily average population increased slightly to 7,851, and the admission and constantly sick rates rose from 600 to 603 and from 25 to 27 per thousand, respectively, but the death rate fell from 19·22 to 17·45, the lowest rate recorded. The principal cause of sickness was ague which accounted for 22·30 per cent. of all admissions. The chief causes of death were pneumonia (17·5 per cent. of all deaths) and tubercle of the lungs (13·1 per cent.). There was overcrowding in the Common Prison, Bombay, Rajkot, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur. The Thana jail was overcrowded for a short time, but during the greater part of the year the population was kept below the number for which accommodation is provided according to scale. The death rate of this jail fell from 23·39 in 1904 to 14·83 and although tubercle continues to be the principal cause of mortality, the measures taken—the provision of a tubercle ward, early isolation of cases, the renewal of every floor in the prison and the thorough disinfection of the floors—have brought about a great diminution in the prevalence of the disease.

The total number of cases of pneumonia fell from 119 to 106 and the number of deaths from 38 to 24. In the Sind Gang there was no virulent outbreak and the Inspector-General quotes Major Jackson's opinion that the improvements effected in the surroundings of these prisoners will render pneumonia no longer formidable among them.

Burma.

26. There was a considerable increase in the daily average strength from 11,704 in 1904 to 12,639 in 1905, a number not far short of the total, 15,284, for which accommodation is provided. The health of the prison population continued excellent, the admission and constantly sick rates falling from 387 and 20 per thousand to 320 and 17—the lowest rates on record—and the death rate from 18·63 to 17·01, the third lowest rate on record. The food of the prisoners was the subject of particular attention during the year, and arrangements were made to secure pure drinking water for the inmates of the jail at Mandalay. The success which has attended the efforts to improve the hygiene of this jail may be gauged from the reduction in the death rate from 79·30 per thousand in 1904, to 17·31. The jail at Thayetmyo, however, was unhealthy in 1905, the death rate rising from 12·91 in the previous year to 37·66, due to the prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa for which the flooding of the jail's surroundings owing to an unusual rise of the river and the pollution of the river water are blamed. There were seven cases of beri-beri and four deaths in this jail in which, it may be noted, a great outbreak of that disease occurred in the summer and autumn of 1881. The recent outbreak was promptly checked by the removal of the patients from the jail and the disinfection of their clothing and bedding and of the dormitories occupied by them. The chief causes of sickness were abscesses and ague, and the chief causes of death were tubercle of the lungs and dysentery. The term 'abscess' includes the results of injuries, many of which were found to be self-inflicted.

Ajmer, Mercara, Quetta and Secunderabad.

27. In the jail at Ajmer there was some overcrowding, but the health of the prisoners was remarkably good, the constantly sick and death rates among a population of 412 being 22 and 17 per thousand, respectively. Prisoners often suffer from guinea-worm attributed to the drinking water. There was one death from plague. In the Mercara jail the average daily population was 87, and the constantly sick and death rates 11 and 45·98 per thousand, respectively. The general health was good; of the four deaths, three were due to pneumonia. At Quetta the average daily population was 70; there was no death. At Secunderabad the average daily population was 85; there was no death.

Andamans.

28. In 1905 the rainfall recorded in the Andaman Islands was 101·09 inches, which is twenty inches less than the fall of the preceding year and about seventeen inches below the mean of the preceding five years. The convict population continues to increase, the average daily strength rising from 13,972 in 1904 to 14,348. No change has been effected in the permanent barracks, but many bamboo and thatch barracks were constructed and occupied during the year, while two additional wards for phthisical patients and an additional ward for lunatics were opened, one of the former being used for general hospital purposes. No change has been made in the water-supply or in the conservancy arrangements. The swamp to the north of the female jail was partially drained, but still includes pools in which anopheles mosquitoes breed. No change was made in the diet scale, but the quality of the supplies has been improved. The Senior Medical Officer considers that the inferior quality of the wheat, particularly its mouldiness, is a principal cause of the dysentery which is so prevalent among the convicts and the results of a series of experiments carried out with wheat cleaned and ground by different methods afford evidence of the correctness of his view. He recommends that in future (1) all foreign matter and diseased grain should be carefully removed from the wheat before grinding; (2) the wheat and *atta* should be systematically dried; (3) excess of bran should be removed from the *atta* after grinding; (4) each sack of food material should be carefully inspected before issue for use; and (5) the food should be stored in a godown rendered as far as possible damp proof and weevil proof. The use of several kinds of *dhal* has been introduced. The vegetables issued to the convicts have been of much better quality owing to the increased number of gardens in various stations, with the result that scurvy is rarely seen. Cleaned vegetables are now issued to the inmates of the female and cellular jail. Improvements have been effected in the milk supply.

The admission rate fell from 1,909 per thousand in the previous year to 1,898, but the constantly sick and death rates rose from 64 and 34·75 per thousand to 68 and 38·96. The increase in the constantly sick and death rates were due to the prevalence of dysentery and cellulitis in the first part of the year; and the constantly sick rate is kept up by the detention in hospital of all recognized cases of phthisis.

Dysentery is the great scourge of the Settlement, the number of cases in 1905 was 2,359 or 89 more than in the previous year, and the number of deaths rose from 111 to 187, equal to a death rate of 13·03 per thousand, four times the Indian mean death rate. The admission and death rates from tubercle of the lungs were 11·4 and 6·48 per thousand; both rates lower than those of the preceding year and this encourages the hope that the vigorous measures adopted against the disease are successful. The average stay in hospital of fatal cases was 230 days.

Malaria was the cause of 17,881 admissions and 12 deaths, compared with 16,395 admissions and 34 deaths in 1904. The most common anopheles found in the Settlement resembles *A. rossi*, but Lieut.-Colonel Alcock, I.M.S., considers it differs sufficiently to deserve another name and has provisionally named it *A. andersonii*. This mosquito and *A. barbirostris* are considered by Major Anderson, the Senior Medical Officer, to be the common carriers of malaria. Cellulitis which caused 188 admissions and 18 deaths was, as already noted, most prevalent early in the year, but became much less virulent as the year advanced; the improvement being attributed by the Senior Medical Officer to improved barrack accommodation.

29. The general results of jail management during the year, so far as the health of the prisoners is concerned, were satisfactory, and the Government of India have good reason to be well pleased with the care and skill displayed by the Inspectors-General and the medical staff of the prison administrations.

Appendix to the Note on Jails by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1905.

A.—Administrations.	Years.	Average strength. ‡	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.* Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths from Cholera.	Small-pox.	Remittent fever.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Other respiratory diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anaemia and debility.	All causes.
Burma	1901-1904	11,564	487	23	·95	...	·28	3·59	1·41	·48	2·81	·78	·35	16·71
	1904	11,704	387	20	1·71	...	·26	2·99	·68	·43	2·82	1·02	·43	18·63
	1905	12,639	320	17	...	·08	·08	3·80	1·03	·63	2·61	·95	·24	17·01
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1901-1904	6,256	1,104	45	·36	·12	·68	3·32	3·72	·72	7·71	1·12	1·16	26·81
	1904	6,311	979	37	·16	...	·48	3·00	4·83	·04	4·99	·48	1·45	22·38
	1905	6,401	1,081	46	1·87	...	·47	3·44	2·50	·94	7·50	·78	2·66	32·96
Bengal	1901-1904	14,674	973	37	·87	·05	·31	3·82	2·57	·41	5·66	1·47	·58	23·70
	1904	14,060	883	35	·36	·07	·36	3·70	1·71	·14	5·33	1·63	·28	19·55
	1905	14,172	954	39	·35	...	·21	4·02	2·12	1·06	6·56	1·06	·49	24·91
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	1901-1904	26,026	739	34	·53	·04	·07	3·04	2·43	·90	4·14	1·10	·22	19·10
	1904	23,902	612	28	...	·04	...	2·30	2·64	·96	2·34	·79	·17	14·56
	1905	23,680	509	27	·17	·04	·21	2·66	3·00	1·10	1·94	·84	·21	17·31
Punjab	1901-1904	12,538	1,065	33	·06	·10	·40	3·51	5·24	·66	3·09	·88	·68	22·91
	1904	11,740	907	31	...	..	...	3·41	5·45	·43	2·56	·85	·43	19·76
	1905	11,512	708	26	·35	·09	·09	4·43	2·52	·69	·52	·17	·69	16·33
North-West Frontier Province ...	1901-1904	1,281	1,030	32	...	·98	...	·78	5·08	·39	3·51	·39	·39	20·50
	1904	1,297	1,102	32	...	...	...	·77	3·80	·77	3·08	...	...	14·65
	1905	1,314	960	34	...	...	·76	1·52	1·52	·76	4·57	·76	...	19·79
Bombay	1901-1904	8,943	708	30	·06	·17	·87	3·55	7·32	1·62	1·89	1·73	·84	28·32
	1904	7,804	600	25	·26	·26	·38	3·72	4·87	1·03	1·15	1·15	·26	19·22
	1905	7,851	603	27	...	·13	·51	2·29	3·06	1·53	1·15	1·15	·76	17·45
Central Provinces	1901-1904	4,650	709	26	·05	...	·05	2·63	2·69	1·34	4·03	2·15	1·29	21·02
	1904	3,740	586	20	·27	...	...	2·94	1·34	1·07	1·34	·53	...	12·57
	1905	3,547	630	21	·28	...	...	1·97	1·41	1·13	1·41	·28	·56	15·79
Madras	1901-1904	9,753	485	22	1·36	·03	·13	2·79	2·08	·31	2·18	·10	·41	19·48
	1904	9,320	439	20	·21	...	·11	3·97	1·39	·75	2·04	·21	·43	16·52
	1905	10,147	459	19	1·38	...	·20	2·37	1·48	·39	3·06	30	·20	15·87
INDIA†	1901-1904	96,570	785	32	·57	·07	·30	3·36	3·26	·76	3·87	1·11	·57	21·58
	1904	90,353	676	28	·34	·04	·17	3·09	2·79	·65	2·91	·97	·41	17·61
	1905	91,917	647	28	·44	·04	·22	3·19	2·28	·92	3·01	·74	·54	19·23
ANDAMANS	1901-1904	13,025	1,822	59	...	...	2·51	7·98	4·07	1·38	10·23	1·86	·02	36·95
	1904	13,972	1,909	64	...	...	2·08	7·23	2·86	1·50	7·04	1·50	...	34·75
	1905	14,348	1,898	68	...	..	2·86	6·48	4·81	·91	13·03	·49	...	38·96
INDIA¶	1901-1904	109,395	909	35	·50	·06	·56	3·91	3·36	·83	4·63	1·20	·50	23·41
	1904	104,325	841	33	·30	·04	·42	3·64	2·80	·77	3·58	1·04	·35	19·91
	1905	106,265	816	33	·38	·04	·57	3·63	2·62	·92	4·37	·71	·47	21·90

* Excluding Subsidiary Jails.
† Including Ajmer, Quetta, Mercara and Secunderabad and excluding Andamans.
¶ Including Andamans.

B.—Groups.	Years.	Average strength. ‡	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.* Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Admissions from Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric fever.	Intermittent fever.	Remittent fever.	Simple continued fever.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands ...	1901-1904	7,756	493	23	·9	1·5	...	·5	116·0	3·4	17·6	4·0	42·9
	1904	7,911	340	17	2·8	1·0	...	...	37·7	1·4	37·7	2·7	20·9
	1905	8,508	262	14	...	...	·2	·6	32·1	·8	24·0	3·3	16·3
„ II.—Burma Inland	1901-1904	3,808	476	23	4·3	2·0	·1	·5	111·0	2·9	2·2	9·1	70·6
	1904	3,803	484	26	...	6·8	·3	...	81·0	2·4	1·8	2·6	104·1
	1905	3,831	455	22	3·7	·8	...	·8	94·5	·8	6·0	3·4	55·9
„ III.—Assam	1901-1904	1,201	806	39	23·7	1·5	1·5	·2	266·0	6·0	4·0	5·8	226·8
	1904	1,219	648	35	...	·8	...	·8	154·2	9·8	6·6	8·2	218·2
	1905	1,391	868	52	3·6	1·4	...	...	225·6	4·3	5·8	1·4	259·5
„ IV.—Bengal and Orissa	1901-1904	12,252	1,009	40	21·5	1·0	·5	·3	275·7	2·3	12·8	10·7	259·4
	1904	12,016	909	36	12·3	·1	·1	·5	252·1	1·5	·2	10·0	257·1
	1905	11,961	1,036	43	19·0	1·3	·1	1·2	248·0	1·2	2·7	9·0	256·6
„ V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	1901-1904	24,087	785	24	16·8	1·0	·5	·5	273·4	1·2	3·7	10·2	85·7
	1904	21,077	708	29	·3	·2	·7	·3	272·0	1·0	6·4	7·8	84·9
	1905	22,083	686	30	12·7	·4	·2	·3	230·0	1·1	8·0	9·1	87·2
„ VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya ...	1901-1904	13,381	1,008	33	17·6	·1	·3	·9	447·6	1·2	3·7	18·7	61·4
	1904	12,139	816	28	7·5	...	...	1·5	354·6	·1	3·1	16·9	50·9
	1905	11,930	609	25	18·7	·3	·3	·6	236·6	1·4	4·8	12·3	33·8
„ VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	1901-1904	8,070	820	30	3·9	·3	1·9	·2	311·7	1·4	1·4	30·0	53·7
	1904	8,365	787	32	9·2	...	·1	·1	260·1	1·4	1·0	22·5	46·9
	1905	8,407	651	26	30·9	·4	1·0	...	212·0	1·1	...	17·4	28·4
„ VIII.—South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	1901-1904	4,879	806	41	15·1	·6	·7	·1	304·7	1·1	·4	20·1	41·1
	1904	4,171	626	32	...	...	·2	...	226·1	1·2	·5	21·3	25·4
	1905	4,346	524	30	...	...	·9	...	160·4	·2	...	22·3	16·1
„ IX.—Deccan	1901-1904	8,712	840	32	15·0	·1	·3	·3	309·9	7·0	4·8	10·7	50·9
	1904	7,287	618	23	·1	·4	·5	·1	161·7	·4	8·2	7·3	44·2
	1905	7,017	672	28	4·6	·1	...	...	158·0	1·0	3·4	6·1	47·2
„ X.—Western Coast	1901-1904	2,830	527	24	[illegible]	·2	·9	3·8	158·1	5·4	7·6	9·5	39·9
	1904	2,566	584	[illegible]	...	...	·4	8·0	183·6	2·4	9·6	8·4	34·8
	1905	2,318	532	20	..	...	1·3	3·0	141·1	1·3	11·6	9·9	42·3
„ XI.—Southern India	1901-1904	8,746	500	22	5·3	·5	·1	·3	111·5	1·0	24·8	9·2	52·4
	1904	8,337	450	20	3·6	·5	...	·1	90·1	·1	15·1	7·1	47·4
	1905	9,240	486	20	·6	4·0	·4	2·3	87·7	1·6	34·4	8·4	65·2
„ XII.—Hills	1901-1904	599	833	28	6·3	1·7	1·3	2·9	269·7	3·8	20·5	20·5	86·8
	1904	582	741	27	...	...	...	1·7	247·4	3·4	34·4	27·5	77·3
	1905	592	873	24	...	...	...	...	252·2	5·5	17·4	19·1	80·0
INDIA†	1901-1904	96,370	785	32	13·0	1·0	·5	·5	268·6	2·3	7·8	13·0	89·9
	1904	90,353	676	28	4·1	·5	·3	·6	216·1	1·1	8·1	10·7	85·7
	1905	91,917	647	28	11·5	·8	·3	·7	181·7	1·2	9·7	9·7	81·6
ANDAMANS	1901-1904	13,025	1,822	59	5·3	...	...	...	1074·0	11·3	...	11·8	154·9
	1904	13,972	1,909	64	3·9	...	...	...	1173·4	8·1	...	7·6	168·5
	1905	14,348	1,898	68	13·0	...	...	...	1246·2	6·1	...	11·0	164·4
INDIA §	1901-1904	109,395	909	35	12·1	·9	·5	·5	364·5	3·4	6·8	12·9	97·6
	1904	104,325	841	33	4·1	·5	·2	·5	344·3	2·1	7·0	10·3	96·0
	1905	106,265	816	33	11·7	·7	·3	·6	325·5	1·9	8·4	9·9	93·7

* Excluding Subsidiary Jails.
† Including Aden and excluding Andamans.
§ Including Andamans.
‡ The quadrennial ratios are, of course, worked on the total strength of the four years.

Appendix—contd.

C.—Causes of admission.	* Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Influenza	1901	56	137	383	1,247	677	[illegible]	44	45	35	51	45	60	2,025
	1902	58	62	123	113	188	115	30	90	39	28	10	24	886
	1903	70	45	30	261	109	42	15	94	61	55	32	20	834
	1904	14	9	5	32	51	41	38	32	26	47	40	33	370
	1905	77	114	90	221	52	30	48	130	122	53	21	21	1,057
Total ...	1901-1905	275	367	637	1,87[illegible]	1,0[illegible]7	373	175	391	355	24[illegible]	118	158	6,072
Cholera	1901	16		2	2	17	[illegible]	43	31	35	5	3	14	211
	1902	1		3	2	1	2	1	1	14		[illegible]	2	36
	1903	1		2	14	11	13	7	5	16	3	2	4	97
	1904	2	1	5	3	7	20	1		1	2		3	47
	1905	4		1	2	2		2	12	32	5	3	3	73
Total ...	1901-1905	51	3	13	23	37	41	5	7	105	1	14	26	404
Enteric Fever	1901	3		4	5	7	5	[illegible]	1	4	2	1		41
	1902	3	1	7	6	4	7	11	10	11			1	69
	1903	4	1	5	2	1	6	7	4	4	1	7	3	45
	1904	13	1		[illegible]	3	2	1	5	6	3	5	2	55
	1905			4	4	6	[illegible]	14	11	7	[illegible]	1	7	64
Total	1901-1905	23	[illegible]	25	25	3	26	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	20	11	13	[illegible]
Intermittent Fever	1901	2,563	[illegible]	-	2,512	61[illegible]	2,4[illegible]	2,30[illegible]	2,4[illegible]	[illegible]	400	3,5[illegible]5	2,[illegible]03	[illegible],636
	1902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,413	2,3[illegible]	28,4[illegible]7
	1903	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]57	[illegible]49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,83	22,015
	1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,20	1,41	[illegible]	[illegible]33	2,56	[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	10,[illegible]25
	1905	[illegible]	971	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	1,[illegible]19	1,[illegible]51	1,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]97	16,[illegible]04
Total	1901-1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,076	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,71[illegible]	[illegible]17	[illegible]	[illegible]	120,257
Remittent Fever	1901		14	2	22	31	[illegible]4	25	17	1	43	39	19	295
	1902	15	1	1	6	23	6	2	0		2	21	14	346
	1903	15	2	14	12	21	24	15	11	4	13	7	5	143
	1904	1	10	[illegible]	13	10	9	11	1	5	1	6	3	102
	1905	1			10	1[illegible]	16	8	[illegible]	1	1	10	11	109
Total ..	1901-1905	47	50	61	73	69	95	57	12	123	00	2	52	995
Simple Continued Fever	1901	107	10	154	114	146	1[illegible]	10[illegible]	5[illegible]	3	54	72	41	1,270
	1902	18	44		41	5	31	31	[illegible]	31	44	3	24	440
	1903	16	1	1	23	[illegible]2	2	76		72	62	63	11	510
	1904	51	45	2	16	5	66	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	8	53	7[illegible]5
	1905	7			[illegible]	100	6[illegible]	91	1	91	1[illegible]4	[illegible]	7	892
Total	1901-1905	31[illegible]	359	33	92	413	3[illegible]0	350	4	34[illegible]	35	[illegible]	16	3,[illegible]86
Pneumonia	1901	155	131	1[illegible]2	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	72	71	6	7	1	139	53	1,501
	1902	20[illegible]	1[illegible]3	171	87	103	9[illegible]	67	[illegible]8	[illegible]7	[illegible]	1	113	1,339
	1903	1[illegible]	11	13[illegible]	10[illegible]	81	74	72	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	11[illegible]	106	1,206
	1904	147	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63	3	62	40	79	55	0	965
	1905	66	112	94	[illegible]	[illegible]5	42	53	55	4	[illegible]	-	100	896
Total	1901-1905	75[illegible]	[illegible]	64	45[illegible]	44[illegible]	352	3[illegible]8	31[illegible]		4[illegible]7	[illegible]	739	5,907
Dysentery ...	1901	[illegible]02	52[illegible]	[illegible]10	[illegible]	795	742	1,094	1,[illegible]43	1,[illegible]60	[illegible]	932	[illegible]51	10,660
	1902	6[illegible]7	463	[illegible]18	[illegible]16	57	602	81[illegible]	1,068	1,0[illegible]5	[illegible]97	90[illegible]	652	8,951
	1903	[illegible]53	[illegible]	43[illegible]	5[illegible]8	493	[illegible]7	[illegible]40	91[illegible]	[illegible]0	74	700	639	7,292
	1904	503	382	580	5[illegible]	51[illegible]	[illegible]75	6[illegible]8	[illegible]52	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	583	7,747
	1905	410	330	377	59[illegible]	607	592	751	973	[illegible]01	7[illegible]3	635	562	7,496
Total	1901-1905	2,580	1,983	2,644	2,943	2,057	3,108	[illegible],285	5,373	4,[illegible]14	4,179	3,849	3,317	42,152

* Excluding Andamans.

D.—Sickness and Mortality from principal Diseases.

Years.	Average annual strength.‡	Influenza. Actuals Admissions	Influenza. Actuals Deaths	Influenza. Ratios Admission rates	Influenza. Ratios Death rates	Cholera. Actuals Admissions	Cholera. Actuals Deaths	Cholera. Ratios Admission rates	Cholera. Ratios Death rates	Small-pox. Actuals Admissions	Small-pox. Actuals Deaths	Small-pox. Ratios Admission rates	Small-pox. Ratios Death rates	Enteric Fever. Actuals Admissions	Enteric Fever. Actuals Deaths	Enteric Fever. Ratios Admission rates	Enteric Fever. Ratios Death rates
1896	99,570	4,141	65	41 6	66		14[illegible]	5	4	11[illegible]	11	1 2		21	7	2	0
1897	107,517	977	25	3 2	23	9 9	45		13	144	14	1 2	13	34	1	1	4
1898	100,454	2,343	3	23	3	23	4	2	14	64		6	0	20	9	2	9
1899	98,723	1,612	20	16 4	20	101	02	1 0	3	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	05	[illegible]	11	2	1
1900	110,231	1,350	34	2 2	3	5	[illegible]	4 6	2	15	4	1 1	3	34	17	3	15
1901	105,020	[illegible]	13	2	12	211	115	2 0	1 0	63	10	[illegible]	10	41	[illegible]	4	0
1902	91,42[illegible]	85	6	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	5		59	15		1
1903	98 69	8 4	1	4	15	0		1 1	4	[illegible]		7	0	45	25	5	
1904	90 3 3	3[illegible]	17	4 1	9	4		5	4	5	4		04	55	14		15
1905	9 ,917	[illegible]	15	1 5	16	75	4	6	44	31	4	5	4	64	1	7	15

Years.	Intermittent Fever. Actuals Admissions	Intermittent Fever. Actuals Deaths	Intermittent Fever. Ratios Admission rates	Intermittent Fever. Ratios Death rates	Remittent Fever. Actuals Admissions	Remittent Fever. Actuals Deaths	Remittent Fever. Ratios Admission rates	Remittent Fever. Ratios Death rates	Simple Continued Fever. Actuals Admissions	Simple Continued Fever. Actuals Deaths	Simple Continued Fever. Ratios Admission rates	Simple Continued Fever. Ratios Death rates	Tubercle of the Lungs. Actuals Admissions	Tubercle of the Lungs. Actuals Deaths	Tubercle of the Lungs. Ratios Admission rates	Tubercle of the Lungs. Ratios Death rates	Pneumonia. Actuals Admissions	Pneumonia. Actuals Deaths	Pneumonia. Ratios Admission rates	Pneumonia. Ratios Death rates
1896	24 [illegible]	112	[illegible]	1 12	1,305	95	11 1	9	[illegible]	4	2 6	4	7	208	7	2 99	2,069	4 0	20 8	4 62
1897	[illegible]	124	3 3 6	1 1	9 9	97	8 5	9	2,675	1	4 2	04	[illegible]	3	7 1	2 80	1,905	[illegible]	16 8	4 47
1898	0,69	10	30 5	1 0	345	[illegible]	5 4	7	2,401	3	3 9	03	721	3	7 9	2 99	1,72	42	17 2	4 23
1899	24,4 4	71	4 6	80	497	54	5 0	5	2,257	4	2	04	7	30	[illegible]	3 9	1, 15	338	15 4	3 42
1900	30 0 5	111	72 9	1 01	53	91	4 9	8	3 0	1	2	1	9	41	8 8	3 6	1,6 4	459	15 0	4 16
1901	2 9	0	3 3 6	03	29	41	2 8	9	1 279	2	12 2	02	898	72	8	3 34	1 501	373	14 3	3 55
1902	28,477	14	2 0	1 1	[illegible]	41	4	3	44	1	4	0	18	3 2	1	5 7	1,139	330	13 2	3 25
1903	22 6 5	78	[illegible]	98	43	1	1	2	510	1	5 1	01	69	2 1	9	3 17	1,2 6	302	13 6	3 41
1904	19 5 5		16 1	5	02	1	1 1	17	[illegible]		8 1		63	279	4	1 9	5	252	10 7	2 79
1905	6,70	54	18 7	1	1	[illegible]	1 2	22	[illegible]	1	9 7	01	8	293	3 7	3 0	9,6	210	9 7	2 28

Years.	Other Respiratory Diseases. Actuals Admissions	Other Respiratory Diseases. Actuals Deaths	Other Respiratory Diseases. Ratios Admission rates	Other Respiratory Diseases. Ratios Death rates	Dysentery. Actuals Admissions	Dysentery. Actuals Deaths	Dysentery. Ratios Admission rates	Dysentery. Ratios Death rates	Diarrhœa. Actuals Admissions	Diarrhœa. Actuals Deaths	Diarrhœa. Ratios Admission rates	Diarrhœa. Ratios Death rates	Anæmia and Debility. Actuals Admissions	Anæmia and Debility. Actuals Deaths	Anæmia and Debility. Ratios Admission rates	Anæmia and Debility. Ratios Death rates
1896	3,442	99	34	9	9, 15	59	9 6	5 0	[illegible]	63	66 1	2 04	2,060	148	29 7	1 49
1897	2,793	107	25 0	1 00	12,518	[illegible]	11 4	11	[illegible]	62	66 5	3 37	4 2 4	266	39 5	2 47
1898	3,394	55	33 8	95	3 270	5 7	91	5 3	5, 6	145	53 1	1 4	2 397	215	23 9	2 14
1899	2,960	91	30 0	9	9 938	426	90 5	4 32	5 0 4	113	5 6	1 14	1,440	8	14 6	72
1900	3,188	93	28 0	84	12 900	715	117 0	6 4	6 392	249	5 0	2 26	2,13	151	19 4	1 37
1901	3,236	97	31 0	92	10 6 6	40	101 6	5 14	5, 5	132	49 8	1 2	1,6 7	82	15 8	8
1902	2,773	74	27 3	73	8,951	407	88 3	4 01	4,962	141	9	1 39	1 339	65	13 7	59
1903	2,423	63	27 3	71	,292	283	82 2	3 19	3,714	65	41 9	77	1,053	39	11 9	44
1904	2,264	59	25 1	65	7,747	363	85 7	2 91	3,774	88	41 8	97	1,116	37	12 4	41
1905	2,428	85	25 4	92	7,495	277	81 6	3 01	3,603	65	39 2	74	1,014	50	11 0	54

‡ Excluding Andamans.

E

Causes of death 190[illegible]	Died per 1,000 of average strength. European troops	Died per 1,000 of average strength. Native troops	Died per 1,000 of average strength. Prisoners ‡	Relative liability in percentages. European troops	Relative liability in percentages. Native troops	Relative liability in percentages. Prisoners ‡	Percentages in deaths from all causes. European troops	Percentages in deaths from all causes. Native troops	Percentages in deaths from all causes. Prisoners ‡
Cholera	1	0	44	41	15	70	1 3	7	2 3
Fevers*	3 11	1 21	1 30	55	22	23	3 9	15 0	6·8
Bowel-complaints	45	24	3 75	10	5	84	4 6	2 9	19 5
Anæmia and debility	0	09	54	2	14	84	1	1 1	2·8
Respiratory diseases	69	2 17	3 20	8	37	55	6 9	26 4	16 7
Tubercle of the lungs	28	·49	3 19	7	13	81	2 8	6·0	16 6
All other causes	5 57	3 93	6 81	34	24	42	3 4	47 9	35 3
All causes ...	10 05	8 09	19 23	27	22	51	100 0	100·0	100·0

* Enteric, intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers.

‡ Excluding Andamans.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 1st December 1906, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	18	13
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	2	1
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	6	8
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	7	6
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	233	157
		Panch Mahals District	" "	79	43
		Kaira District	" "	487	276
		Broach Port	" "	.	...
		Broach District	" "	12	11
		Mahikantha State	" "	49	40
		Rewakantha State	" "	15	9
		Surat Town and Port	" "	7	7
		Bulsar Port	" "	1	...
		Surat District	" "	62	40
		Palanpur State	" "	10	6
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawi "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	" "	6	4
		Bassein "	" "	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	3	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	9	6
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	24	20
		Poona District	" "	199	141
		Satara "	S. M.	381	266
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	4	3
		Khandesh District	"	19	16
		Nasik "	"	15	9
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	8	9

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad		...	...
		Eshoi „		...	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	...
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	10	9
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Visedrug „	„	...	...
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	...	...
		Vengurla „	„	...	...
		Malwan „		...	...
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhal „		...	...
		Joigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	10	14
		Belgaum „	„	72	45
		Dharwar „	„	33	19
		Karwar Port	„	...	...
		Kumta „	„	...	...
		Kanara District	„	...	...
		Savantvadi State	„	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	29	26
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana „		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	...	...
		Jukau „	„ „	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	3	6
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	„ „	...	...
		Savanur „	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	„	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	„	40	28
		Jamnagar „ „	„	7	7

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	9	5
		Jafrabad ,,	,,	...	...
		Vawania ,,	,, (Morvi Sec.)	...	.
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	180	117
		Kolhapur Town		3	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	211	142
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	,, ,,	..	
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	..	..
		Murud ,,	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla ,,	.	...	...
		Nandgaon ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan ,,	,,	...	
		Rajapuri ,,	S. M.	...	.
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	..
		Janjira State	,,	..	.
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B & C I.	6	8
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	
		Kodinar Port	,,	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C I	660	484
		Satara ,,	S. M.	...	...
		Jath ,,	,,	...	...
		Surat ,,	B., B. & C. I.	1	2
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	2,939	2,008
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	,, & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	,,	2	2(a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	,,	...	...
		Bellary District	,, & Madras	...	1
		Kurnool ,,	,,	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & ,,	...	...
		Nilgiris ,,	Madras	2(a)	3(a)
		Tellicherry Port	,,	5	5
		Cuddalore Port	,,	...	...
		Mangalore ,,	,,	...	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar ,,	Madras	...	
		Cuddapah ,,	,, S. M. & S. I.	..	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "		...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Chingleput "	" "		...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras		...
		Bimlipatam Port	"		...
		Calingapatam "	"		...
		Coconada "	"		...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	9	12
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	14	14
		Jessore District	B. C.		
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.		
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.		...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.		
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly "	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	90	75
		Gaya Town	E. I.		...
		Gaya District	"	13(a)	10(a)
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	45	36
		Darbhanga "	"	2	1
		Shahabad "	E. I.	65	51
		Dinapore	"		...
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	89	65
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	23	9
		Darjeeling "	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 1st December 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	.	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	"	...	.
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	..	.
		Singhbhum "	B. N.	...	.
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	350	261
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	..	..
		Meerut Cantonment	"	.	.
		Meerut District	" O & R. & E. I.	33	33
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	61	61
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	..	.
		Aligarh District	" "	49	12
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	..	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	30	20
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	.
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	..
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	18	18
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	.	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	..
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	5	6
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	12	9
		Muttra "	" & G. I. P.	1	1
		Muttra District	" "	.	..
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K. & O. & R.	7	7
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	15	9
		Budaun District	O. & R & B., B. & C. I.	37	36
		Bijnor Town	"	...	..
		Bijnor District	"	6	6
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	
		Moradabad District	" "	11	9
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	11	11
		Allahabad District	„ „	29	28
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B. & C. I & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	207	193
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	..	...
		Jhansi District	„ „	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ „	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ „	1(*a*)	1(*a*)
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia „	„	288	270
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	..	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	14	9
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	70	63
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	13	13
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	..	...
		Azamgarh District	„	19	19
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	59	54
		Basti District	„	23	19
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	„ & B. & N. W.	80	53
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	23	22
		Lucknow District	„ „	37	29
		Hardoi „	„	58	37
		Rae Bareli „	„	1	1
		Sitapur „	R. K	87	78
		Kheri „	„	17	16
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	4	2
		Gonda „	„	2	1
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	10	10
		Sultanpur „	„	21(*b*)	7(*b*)
		Ajodhia	„ & B. N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	.
		Fyzabad District	„	17	16
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	..	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	119	98
			TOTAL	1,493	1,280

(*a*) Imported. Figures of the week ending 24th November 1906.
(*b*) Figures of the previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	58	56
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P.	16	7
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	23	18
		Ludhiana "	"	1,012	495
		Rohtak "	"	123	83
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	"	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	131	41
		Hoshiarpur "	"	99	99
		Ferozepur "	"	140	81
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	39	39
		Gurdaspur "	"	241	213
		Lahore City	"	5	1
		Lahore District	"	46	40
		Gujranwala District	"	47	45
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	14	5
		Sialkot "	"	110	110
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	75	56
		Gujrat "	"	11	11
		Shahpur "	"	7	6
		Jhelum "	"	...	...
		Attock	"	...	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	59	56
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	29	20
		Maler Kotla "	"	50	50
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	6	4
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	2,341	1,536
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	22	18
		Hanthawaddy District	"	3	2
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	...
		Prome "	"	12	9
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	...	...
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	1	1
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	1	1
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...
		Thayetmyo District	"	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	2	...
		Amherst "	"	...	...
		Tavoy "	"	..	...
		Moulmein Town	"	1	1
		Thaton District	"		...
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	48	47
		Mandalay District	"	1	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	...	..
		Yamethin "	"	3	3
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	94	83
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	5(a)	4(a)
		Nagpur District	"	125(b)	108(c)
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	9	
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	8(d)	8(e)
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	"	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	4	3
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	..	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	..	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	..	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District	" (")		..
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N	8(f)	10(f)
		Mandla "	"	...	..

(a) Imported. (b) Thirteen imported. (c) Twelve imported. (d) Four imported. (e) One imported. (f) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	2(a)	2(a)
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	9(b)	8(c)
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	1(a)	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P.	68	66
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"		
		Bilaspur District	"		...
		Raipur Town	"		...
		Raipur District	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	11	[illegible]
		Akola District	"	[illegible]	41(e)
		Buldana Town	"	...	
		Buldana District	"	[illegible]	19(d)
		Yeotmal Town	"	[illegible](d)	...
		Yeotmal District	"		
		Amraoti Town	"		...
		Amraoti District		[illegible]7	71
			TOTAL	[illegible]	350
MYSORE STATE.	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	1[illegible]	11
		Bangalore City	" "	7	[illegible]
		Bangalore District	" "	[illegible]1	9
		Mysore City	"	1[illegible]	12
		Mysore District	"	2	1
		Kolar "	Madras	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	...	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Shimoga "	"	[illegible]	4
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	[illegible]	13
		Hassan "	"	[illegible]	82
			TOTAL	1[illegible]	94

(a) Imported. (b) Six imported. (c) Five imported. (d) One imported. (e) Two imported.

D

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATES.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	14(*a*)	13(*a*)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	..	...
			TOTAL	14	13
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	212	166
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Indore Residency	"	...	
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopawar)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	5 (*b*)	2 (*b*)
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	109	61
		Pathari "	" (")	..	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	
		Bhopal Agency	"	3	2
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	36	32
		Nimach "	"	1	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	
		Rutlam State	"	2 (*b*)	1 (*b*)
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	61	57
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	..	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	2 (*b*)	1 (*b*)
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	..	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	2	3
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	433	327

(*a*) Figures for the period from 20th to 26th November 1906.
(*b*) Figures for week ending 24th November 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	...	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B	...	...
		Jaipur City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	69	33
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	69	33
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL		...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	8,286	5,993

(a) Figures for Rajputana not received.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the eight months, April to November, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,95	1,50	[illegible]	2,21	2,10	2,7[illegible]	2,60	2,67
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,76	1,3[illegible]	[illegible]	1,67	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,98
Spirits and liqueurs	[illegible]	[illegible]	42,?5	42,?1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48,42
Wines		34	2,?1	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,40	2,38
Opium		[illegible]	2	1	2	[illegible]		[illegible]	2	2
Petroleum	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,?5	23,05
Sugar (countervailing duties 1899)			3,?3	11,?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1	1
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)		—	—	—	—	1	11			
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar (ordinary duties)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	3?,44
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials		7	?,0	[illegible]	4	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton manufactures										
Piece-goods, grey		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43,20
" white	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" coloured	[illegible]	[illegible]	1?,57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,33	[illegible]
Other goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,2?	4,53
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin		[illegible]	1,41	[illegible]			5	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,48
Other metals and manufactures of metal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1	[illegible]		[illegible]		1	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	1,37
Manufactured articles	[illegible]	[illegible]	37?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,78
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,55
TOTAL IMPORTS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,33,67
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,4?	15,95	16,26
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54,01
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	[illegible]	4	4,??	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45		5,19
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,1?,53
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	4	8,39	96,98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,18,20
Bengal — Exports	[illegible]	11,73	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,31	[illegible]	7,26
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—			—	—			—	35
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	
Bombay — Imports	95,4?	90,8?	84,73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,21,1?	1,19,81	1,26,67
Bombay — Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,37	1,95	1,46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,14	1,10
Sind — Imports	14,17	14,50	15,80	21,7?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,13	31,86
Sind — Exports	44	98	71	45	1,33	[illegible]	7	1,13	95	2,46
Madras — Imports	21,?7	18,07	20,32	20,93	25,?4	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,41	[illegible]	26,64
Madras — Exports	[illegible]	2,15	4,?2	[illegible]	3,74	1,43	[illegible]	5,0?	3,05	5,66
Burma — Imports	17,?9	10,77	18,37	21,27	41,33	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,38	[illegible]	31,95
Burma — Exports	17,30	41,23	3?,05	30,50	[illegible]	50,75	44,56	55,44	46,50	38,13

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 5, 1906

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, 1907.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1907, make **not less than twelve** appointments of Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned so as to reach him not earlier than 1st March 1907, or later than **Wednesday, the 1st May** 1907.

No applications received after the latter date will be considered.

3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1907.

4. Every candidate must be a British subject of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural born or naturalised in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. He must also be of good moral character and sound physique.

5. Candidates must have obtained (1) one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I., or (2) such diploma or other distinction in Engineering, as may, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, be accepted as approximately equivalent thereto.

It will, therefore, be for the Selection Committee to decide, in dealing with the applications, whether they will recommend any candidate under head (2).

6. It is desirable that candidates should have had some experience as assistant in the preparation of the designs for, or in the execution of, some engineering work of importance.

7. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee.

8. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

A copy of the " Regulations as to the Physical Examination " of Candidates for Indian appointments will be forwarded on application to the Under Secretary of State.

9. Candidates will also be required, before final appointment, to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as he may determine, of their ability to ride.

10. They will on appointment be provided with free first class passages to India, and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September 1907.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain in India an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary.

11. They will enter the service as Assistant Engineers, third grade, on a salary of Rs. 4,200 a year (equivalent to 280*l*. year, when the rupee is at 1*s*. 4*d*.).

12. The instruments required by Assistant Engineers are supplied to them in India.

13. Particulars as to their prospects of pay, pension, etc., are contained in Appendix II.

INDIA OFFICE,
18th July 1906

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 again drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, *viz.* :—

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick, and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

☞ *The following Announcements regarding the recruitment of the Public Works Department in future years are published for the information of intending candidates :—*

(i) The foregoing Regulations apply only to the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in 1907, but it is the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as at present advised, to recruit the permanent establishment of the Department in succeeding years on the same general lines as those already laid down.

He is, however, unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.

(ii) After the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill ceases to supply Engineers for the Public Works Department, and recourse is had solely to the open market, Natives of India will be eligible, under the regulations issued from year to year by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for appointments in that Department, provided that the total number of Natives of India recruited in the United Kingdom under the Regulations shall not at any time exceed 10 per cent. of the total number of Engineers thus recruited.

The appointments will be confined to men of high qualifications who satisfy all the tests which are usually applied to those who are preparing for the Engineering profession.

The foregoing rule will take effect for the first time in 1908.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

University of London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Cambridge.—B.A. (Mechanical Sciences Tripos).

University of St. Andrews.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Glasgow.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Edinburgh.—B Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University of Manchester (or Victoria University).—B Sc. (with honours in Engineering).

University of Liverpool.—B. Eng. ; provided the degree be obtained by passing the Examinations of the University.

University of Leeds.—B Sc. (with honours in Engineering), in respect of degrees which may be granted on the results of the Examinations in June 1905 or later.

University of Birmingham.—B Sc. (Engineering), provided the Engineering Matriculation Examination be passed on entering upon the course of study.

University of Dublin.—B A I.

Royal University of Ireland.—B.E. and M.E.

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (Engineering) ; provided that Mathematics be passed at the Final Examination for the degree.

Any other degree of a University in the United Kingdom which may hereafter be recognised by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from passing the examination for Associate Membership.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (EXECUTIVE BRANCH).

(*The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service*).

1. The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of the staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

(1) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2) Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

(3) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India.

(4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are as follows :—

	Salary per Annum (Imperial Service). Rs.
Chief Engineers, First Class	33,000
" " Second Class	30,000
Superintending Engineers, First Class	24,000
" " Second Class	21,000
" " Third Class	18,000
Executive Engineers, First Grade	12,000
" " Second Grade	10,200
" " Third Grade	8,400
Assistant Engineers, First Grade	6,600
" " Second Grade	5,400
" " Third Grade	4,200

4. Officers who are finally selected from the United Kingdom for appointment to the Indian Public Works Department will, in the absence of any special reasons to the contrary, be appointed to the rank of Assistant Engineer, Third Grade.

They will cease to draw exchange compensation allowance when they rise to the rank of Superintending Engineer and thereafter, whether permanently or officiating.

5. Promotions from one grade or class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are regulated in the following way.

6. In the Civil Works Branch of the Department, promotions throughout all grades in Madras and Bombay are made by the Governments of those provinces respectively; in Bengal, the United Peovinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, promotions are made by the Provincial Governments, except as regards the appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer, which are made by the Government of India: in the other provinces * promotions are made by the Government of India on one general list for all these provinces.

7. In the Railway Branch of the Department promotions are made by the Government of India.

8. Promotion is made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to it.

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

9. The following is a summary of the principal pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

* Eastern Bengal and Assam, Central Provinces (including Berar, Coorg, Rajputana and Central India and Baluchistan.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.*	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	20	Rs. 1,000 a year or Rs. 83⅓ a month.
11	21	1,400 a year or Rs. 116⅔ a month.
12	22	1,800 a year or Rs. 150 a month.
13	23	2,200 a year or Rs 183⅓ a month.
14	24	2,600 a year or Rs. 216⅔ a month.
15	25	3,000 a year or Rs. 250 a month.
16	26	
17	27	
18	28	
19	29	

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.*	Maximum Limit of Pension.
20 to 24	30	Rs. 4,000 a year or Rs 333⅓ a month.
25 and above		5,000 a year pr Rs 416⅔ a month.

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years in certain appointments may, at the discretion of the Government of India be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued at the rate of exchange of 1*s*. 9*d*. the rupee to pensioners residing in countries in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender.

10 A Provident Fund has been established for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis :—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 5 per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent.

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum in the case of accounts kept on a rupee basis, and 3 per cent per annum in the case of those kept on a sterling basis Members of the Fund are given the option of having their accounts kept either on a rupee or on a sterling basis.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally on quitting the Service ; or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Leave.

11. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

12. Furlough is admissible to an aggregate amount of six years during the service. The amount " earned " is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount " due " is that amount less any enjoyed.

13. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

14. Furlough with medical certificate is limited to one year if an officer has not served three years continuously ; otherwise he may have leave up to two years, and it may be extended to a third year.

15. The allowances admissible during furlough are .—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

* " Average emoluments " means the average calculated on the last three years' service.

Short Leave.

16. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' service. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave (except when consisting of privilege leave and extraordinary leave without allowances) may not be of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extendod beyond two years.

17. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments. This leave is included in the aggregate of six years' furlough admissible.

18. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

19. Subsidiary Leave for a minimum of ten days, usually with half average salary, may be granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end, and not at the beginning, of combined leave.

20. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

General Rules.

21. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

22. After five years' continuous absence from India, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

23. When leave allowances are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1*s* 16*d* to the rupee.

For Office use only.
No.
Ackd

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER, 1907.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., shall not have received, on or before Wednesday the **1st May 1907** *at latest, an application on this form.*

The Application Form should not, however, be sent to him before the 1st March 1907.

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department.

INDIA OFFICE,
18th July 1906.

1	Name in full.
2	Address (*Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.*)
3	Date of Birth (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or such other evidence as to date of birth as may be considered satisfactory.*)
4	Profession or occupation of father; and whether at the time of the Candidate's birth his father was a British subject, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom.
5	(*a*) Parentage of father, showing that he was of European descent. (*b*) Parentage of mother, showing that she was of European descent.

6	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
7	All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions. *From* *to* *at* *From* *to* *at* *From* *to* *at* *From* *to* *at*
8	University degree, diploma, or other distinction in Engineering, with name of Institution at which obtained.
9	Details as to any Prizes, University Honours, etc.
10	Experience in the preparation of designs for or in the execution of some Engineering work of importance, stating with whom obtained, with dates and addresses.
11	Whether married or single.

12	Names and addresses of persons (not more than three, of whom at least one should be connected with the Institution at which the candidate has studied Engineering) who will testify (if applied to) as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to the candidate or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.*)
13	Whether the candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department.

Signature ____________________

Date ________________ *1907*.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06	Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1905	1906	Total earnings for week ending: 25th November 1905	24th November 1906	Earnings per mile open for week: 1905	1906	Total earnings from 1st July to: 25th November 1905	24th November 1906.	Increase.	Decrease	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to: 25th November 1905.	24th November 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J G & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,9[illegible]6	3 91 480	4 92,000	198	246	83,27,902	93,24 000	9 96 098		1,52 6[illegible],122	1,64 29 000	11,61,878	..
Berwada extn (Nizam's)	314	324	21	21	7 55[illegible]	6,200	300	295	1,22,800	1,26,000	3,200	...	2,15,563	2,20 000	4 437	...
Bombay Baroda and Central India (incldg V. Wadhwan 3 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	4 22 66[illegible]	3 33 000	839	661	65,75 187	64 03 000	..	1,72,187	1,21,50 326	1 22 64 000	1,13,674	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜' and 2' 6")	404	370	1,335	1 271	6,10,935	5 93,00[illegible]	500	471	1,00,22,179	1,10 95 000	10 72,821		1,3[illegible],6[illegible] [illegible]70	1,5[illegible] 04 0 0	19,37,530	...
East Indian (incldg South Behar)	673	730	2 086	2 130	15 6[illegible] 414	[illegible]6 [illegible]0 000	751	773	2,93 79 464	3,08,08 000	14 28 536		4,81 13 427	5 06 38 000	23 24 573	..
Great Indian Peninsula system	5[illegible]3	[illegible]20	1 569	1 569	13 33 902	10 63,030	780	651	1,50,14 484	1,49 94 000	..	20 484	2 93 64 570	2,77 [illegible]9 000	..	15,95,576
„ Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	120	26,113	38,800	218	32[illegible]	3,88,521	5,89,000	2,00,479	.	5,80,522	10,74,000	4,87,478	.
„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	2,24,892	2 26,000	240	247	31,15,474	33,72,000	2,56 526	...	52,00,106	62,60,000	10,59,[illegible]34	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,58,275	2,54,000	306	301	54,21,245	56,19,000	1 97 755	...	88,41,352	95,7[illegible],000	7 34 648	...
„ Azhikal-Mangalore (a)	..	...	...	57	...	2,000	...	35		18,800	18,800	...	...	18 800	18,800	...
„ North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,25,363	1 21,000	254	245	23,09,564	21,55 000		2,14,564	51,72,709	37,41,000	...	14,31,709
„ West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	6,157	5,500	103	92	1,27,319	1,20 000	..	7,319	2,26,550	1,96,000	..	30,550
North-Western (incldg K K. Thal & N Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,395	3 499	11,92,777	12 02 000	351	343	2,22,61,254	2 50 43,000	27,81,746	.	3,79,9[illegible],076	4,14,60,000	34,64,924	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,258	3,11,640	3 05,000	251	237	56,56,942	53,70,000	.	2,86 942	9[illegible],11,832	95 04 000	..	3,07,832
„ Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,687	5 400	175	170	1,29,876	1,19,000		10,876	2,14,345	2,17,000	2,655	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.																
Assam Bengal (incldg. Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	83,804	88,500	108	115	15,67,670	19 18,000	3 50 330		22,86,705	28,49,000	5,62,295	.
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	3,00 407	2 75 00[illegible]	224	2[illegible]5	54 54,293	54 06,000		78,293	95 30,131	93,52,000	..	1,78,131
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	1[illegible]4	124	14,647	13 500	116	109	3,01 794	3 12 000	10,205	..	4,05,846	5 56,000	90,154	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	1[illegible]	151	200	200	42,003	36,700	21[illegible]	184	5,64,118	5,11 000		53,118	9,6[illegible],021	9,61,000	..	4,621
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	4,553	5,700	265	335	1,18,346	1,12 000	..	6,346	2,17,589	2,15,000	..	2,589
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	672	700	51	41	12,770	12,300	...	470	20,935	23,800	2,865	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,907	1,909	5,87,877	5,01,000	307	262	1,03,70,200	92,75,000	..	10,95,206	1,74,45,315	1,71,23,000	...	3,22,315
South Indian	220	222	1 124	1,131	2,20,336	2 12,000	196	187	51,22,113	51,25,000	2,887	...	85,63,902	87,82,000	2,18,098	.
„ Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	11,240	10,100	114	102	2,40,026	2,20,000	..	20,626	4,01,945	3,96,000	...	5,945
„ Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	8,588	8,200	80	76	1,98,325	1,92,000	..	6,325	3,20,100	3,18,000	...	2,100
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,96,592	1,70,000	169	146	31,56,854	31,62,000	5,146	..	56,16,695	57,81,000	1,64,305	.
„ Bellary-Ravadrug	20	19	33	33	954	1,500	29	45	14,167	21,300	7,133	.	14,107	30,600	16,433	...
„ Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	1,034	800	24	19	15,735	21,500	5,765		23,720	34,900	11,180	...
„ Mysore section	119	121	296	296	31,042	43,100	105	140	7,35,047	7,16,000	..	19,647	12,02,030	12,11,000	8,970	...
Tirhoot State	196	215	565	615	1,53,068	1,64,000	271	267	22,15,330	23,52,000	1,38,670	..	39,16,045	41,73,000	2,56,955	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	11,823	13,300	200	225	3,70,902	3,40,000		30,902	5,78,950	5,76,000	...	2,950
Morappur-Dharmapuri (b)	...	...	...	19	...	700	...	37	...	14,200	14,200	...	...	23,700	23,700	...
Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	1,016	1,000	39	38	(c) 7,275	17,400	10,125	...	(c)7,275	31,400	24,125	...
2' 0" gauge.																
Jorhat	53	55	30	32	1,885	1,900	63	60	32,839	33,600	761	...	50,818	57,500	6,682	...
TOTAL	313	337	22,419	22,8[illegible]	80,61,6[illegible]	78,51,600	300	344	13,94,39,221	14,49,1[illegible],100	54,77,879	...	23,88,53,825	24,[illegible]6,65,700	88,11,875	...

5' 6" gauge	Amritsar-Patti (d)	...	...	...	15	[illegible]	700	..	47	...	[illegible]	..					
	Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	13,872	10,500	122	95	1,97,203	1,97,000	...	203	3,78,251	3,98,000	19,749	...
	Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	6,186	15,100	42	102	1,15,475	1,55,000	36,525	...	2,16,378	3,15,000	98,622	-
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	42,322	36,400	261	225	8,35,167	7,61,000	...	74,167	13,50,807	12,85,000	...	65,807
	Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	2,108	1,300	132	84	30,739	27,700	.	3,039	45,425	47,500	2,075	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,312	2,500	331	250	76,789	73,200	..	3,589	1,26,364	1,32,000	5,636	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	14,310	10,700	181	135	2,50,413	2,36,000	...	14,413	3,47,831	4,11,000	63,169	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,505	3,600	53	106	45,780	46,100	320	...	1,04,022	1,03,000	...	1,022
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	95,514	95,300	286	285	15,58,659	15,34,000	.	24,659	27,03,357	26,84,000	...	19,357
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	3,512	2,900	110	85	51,839	56,400	4,561	..	1,08,137	1,13,000	4,863	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	22,878	18,100	214	169	4,39,380	3,93,000	...	46,380	7,58,272	6,95,000	...	63,872
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	82,342	65,200	194	154	13,52,214	12,21,000	..	1,31,214	21,53,658	22,84,000	1,30,312	...
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	6,439	12,600	84	81	47,059	2,62,000	2,14,941	...	47,569	4,10,000	3,62,431	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	21,092	18,900	140	122	2,74,458	2,80,000	5,542	...	5,67,615	5,55,000	...	9,615
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	6,105	7,100	276	323	1,17,859	1,25,000	7,141	...	2,12,833	2,29,000	16,117	...
3' 3⅜" gauge	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,448	1,700	43	50	31,795	35,600	3,805	...	61,927	65,200	3,273	...
	Ahmedabad-Prantij	61	71	55	55	4,220	4,600	77	84	62,230	69,800	7,570	...	1,19,282	1,40,000	20,718	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1,19,095	1,68,000	132	180	21,70,206	26,89,000	5,18,794	..	38,71,093	47,19,000	8,47,907	...
	Bengal Dooars	239	200	36	36	12,113	8,400	330	233	1,87,471	1,72,000	...	15,471	2,56,959	2,62,000	5,041	...
	" extensions	93	87	117	117	20,529	12,300	175	105	2,31,231	2,19,000	...	12,231	3,33,407	3,50,000	24,593	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	40,078	34,100	120	102	6,04,299	6,21,000	16,701	..	11,32,284	12,18,000	85,716	..
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,539	2,500	41	60	28,070	42,600	14,530		50,571	74,200	23,629	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,248	1,100	59	52	19,386	20,800	1,414	...	32,397	44,100	11,703	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	21,400	24,300	270	312	4,03,411	4,07,000	3,589	...	6,33,795	6,59,000	25,205	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	7[illegible]	134	134	9,614	7,900	72	59	1,56,154	1,59,000	2,846	..	3,02,397	3,29,000	26,603	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	57,015	54,400	145	139	8,29,944	8,55,000	20,050		15,39,916	15,03,000	...	36,916
	Jaipur	53	55	32	32	4,471	800	140	25	(e)5,457	20,500	15,043	..	(e) 5,457	40,000	34,543	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	3,205	1,000	59	19	52,354	52,500	146	...	91,691	94,500	2,809	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	3,061	3,000	67	65	62,443	62,500	57	...	1,09,150	1,16,000	6,850	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	61,019	45,300	87	64	10,50,019	11,01,000	14,381	...	17,11,099	20,56,000	3,44,901	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	3,698	3,400	127	117	58,117	66,900	8,783	...	1,07,378	1,11,000	3,622	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	6,088	5,500	68	61	1,16,182	1,05,000	...	11,182	1,98,576	2,04,000	5,424	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	6,987	6,200	137	122	99,569	1,10,000	16,431	...	1,42,943	1,67,000	24,057	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	11,228	15,300	170	232	2,72,631	2,81,000	8,369	...	4,43,621	4,65,000	21,379	...
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	8,100	...	127	...	1,30,000	1,30,000	...	..	2,25,000	2,25,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	8,419	6,800	130	105	1,47,017	1,46,000	...	1,017	2,52,014	2,54,000	1,986	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	5,399	4,100	81	61	86,248	81,000	..	5,248	1,45,330	1,55,000	12,664	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7,735	9,600	115	143	1,57,122	1,61,000	3,878	...	2,69,523	2,94,000	24,477	...
2' 6" gauge	Barsi	143	173	29	48	3,734	4,500	129	94	64,777	78,400	13,623	...	1,39,723	1,22,000	...	17,723
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,889	3,200	85	94	49,043	63,700	13,657	..	83,008	1,05,000	21,992	..
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	6,307	7,700	67	82	1,03,145	1,18,000	14,855	...	2,27,540	2,46,000	18,460	...
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	941	900	25	24	18,216	19,600	1,384	..	37,820	39,100	1,280	...
2' 0" gauge	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	19,075	15,000	374	294	3,89,087	3,72,000	..	17,087	6,62,865	6,70,000	7,132	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5,377	5,586	7,65,099	7,60,920	142	135	1,28,87,858	1,36,41,400	7,53,542	..	2,23,82,374	2,47,11,100	23,28,726	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,796	28,397	83,27,368	86,12,500	318	303	15,23,27,079	15,85,58,500	62,31,421	...	26,12,36,199	27,23,76,800	1,11,40,601	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(c) From 18th September 1905.
(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) From 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1906.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

No. 28.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C.I.E., D.L., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 29.- Mr. G R. Ridge, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, sub. *pro tem*, with effect from the 10th December. 1906, and until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1906.

No. 1436.—The services of Mr. W. J. E. Lupton, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 12th December 1906.

No. 1442.—Mr. J. Hooper, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 7th December 1906.

The 14th December 1906.

No. 1454.—Mr. D. J. A. Campbell has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th October 1906

No. 1459.—The Honourable Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

No. 1464.—The Honourable Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I, has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign, from the 1st January 1907, the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir James John Digges LaTouche, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be continued to him from the 1st January until the date of his embarkation for Europe

No. 1465—Under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict, Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Honourable Mr. John Prescott Hewett, C S I., C.I E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

MEDICAL.

The 12th December 1906.

No. 1050.—Major B G. Seton, I.M.S. (Bengal) is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

SANITARY.

The 14th December 1906.

No. 2179.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 11th December 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta.

All measures against Port Said suppressed by Board of Health.

PORT BLAIR.

The 10th December 1906.

No. 1083.—Mr. P. F. Wickham, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is appointed to be Executive Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department, Port Blair, with effect from the 2nd November 1906.

No. 1084.—Mr. P. F. Wickham, Executive Engineer, in charge of the Public Works Department, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement, so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

No. 1086.—Mr. G. E. Wood, Engineer, R.I.M., is appointed to officiate as Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he took over charge of his duties.

No. 1087.—Mr. G. E. Wood, Engineer, R.I.M., Officiating Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement, so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th December 1906.

No. 547.—The Reverend W. L. Clarke, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Nagpur) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 10th December 1906.

No. 390.—Dr. Sten Konow, who has been appointed to the Archæological Survey Department, arrived in India on the 18th November 1906 and assumed charge of his appointment of Government Epigraphist for India on the 24th November 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

No. 2051—159-2.—The following Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade Survey of India, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, I.A., 17th August 1906.
" L. G. Crosthwait, I.A., 13th October 1906.
" V. R. Cotter, I.A., 30th October 1906.

FAMINE.

The 12th December 1906.

No. 2383—75-4.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*b*) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of the United Provinces has appointed the Honourable Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Agra Division and an additional member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I., resigned.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1906.

No. 173.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers 3rd grade, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and are posted as follows:—

Madras.

Mr. Michael O'Brien.

Bombay.

Mr. Claude Cavendish Inglis.

Mr. Thomas Sylvanus Pipe.

Mr. Henry Bedford Evington.

Bengal.

Mr. Robert John Angus.

United Provinces.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. Henry Vere Shirley Dillon.

Punjab.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. Edwin Samuel Crump.
Mr. William Barnett Harvey.
Mr. William George Yeaman.

Burma.

Mr. Henry Wray Sandes Smith.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Arnold Frean Harrison.
Mr. Albert Francis Louis Helfrich Harrison.
Mr. Alexander Brebner.

No. 174—Mr. J. J. Hatten, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th December 1906.

No. 175.—Mr. R. P. Russell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with effect from the 7th December 1906, and until further orders.

The 13th December 1906.

No. 176.—Mr. L. F. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Punjab, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 4th December 1906 and until further orders.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th December 1906.

No. 2947-G.B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 903-G.B., dated the 4th May 1906, Mr W Blkeck, Consul for Germany at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 10th November 1906.

The 11th December 1906.

No. 2963-G.—Captain J R. J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 20th November 1906, and is posted as Civil Surgeon of Wana.

No. 2966-G.B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 534-G.B., dated the 12th March 1906, Mr. E. J. Foucar, Consul for Germany at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd November 1906.

The 12th December 1906.

No. 2977-G.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, Assistant Commissioner, Tank Sub-Division, and Commandant of the Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, relinquished charge of the Tank Sub-Division and assumed charge of the Shirani country on the forenoon of the 30th October 1906.

No. 2981-G.—Major V. G. Drake-Brockman, I. M. S. (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 29th October 1906, under Article 311 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2984-G.—Lieutenant D. G. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Commandant of the Border Military Police, Bannu District, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1906.

The 14th December 1906.

No. 3014-G.—The services of Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., an Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab on the termination of his deputation on Foreign Service as Wazir of Poonch, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th November 1906.

No. 3017-G.—Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily, on return from leave, as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 3020-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 3021-G.—Captain L. J. M. Deas, Indian Medical Service, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Agency Surgeon in Alwar.

No. 3022-G.—Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Mewar.

No. 3023-G.—Major J. Fisher, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

No. 3024-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bikaner.

No. 3025-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in Jaipur.

No. 3028-G.—Major P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in Gwalior.

No. 3031-G.—Major T. W. Irvine, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in Mysore.

No. 3034-G.—Major C. H. Pritchard, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3037-G.—Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 3040-G.—The services of Mr. R. Hughes-Buller, Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 7th December 1906.

No. 3045-G.—The services of Mr. W. H. Scott, Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts in the Mysore State, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, on the termination of his deputation to foreign service, with effect from the 1st January 1907.

No. 3046-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 1830-G.B., dated the 14th August 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. E. Somerville Murray as Consul for Norway at Aden has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 3049-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 1685-G. B., dated the 27th July 1906, Mr. August Thöle, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 4th December 1906.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1906.

No. 6929-E.O.—Mr. W. Alder, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 5th of December 1906.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 11th December 1906.

No. 6908-A.—In supersession of the notifications by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2662, dated the 26th June 1893, and No. 3218-A., dated the 14th July 1899, which are hereby cancelled, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from 1st April 1907 gold bullion and gold coins other than sovereigns and half-sovereigns will not be received by the Mint Masters of the Calcutta and the Bombay Mints.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1906.

No. 1878-Accts.—The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified :—

I.—From the 14th October 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Lieutenant H. T. Raban—

Lieutenant H. T. Raban, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Captain H. T. S. Rogers, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II.—From the 23rd October 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Lieutenant E. S. J. Anderson and of the departure on leave out of India of Lieutenant H. R. von D. Hardinge—

Lieutenant E. S. J Anderson, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant H. N F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

III.—From the 24th October 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Lieutenant H. C. Saczepanski—

Lieutenant H. C. Szczepanski, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class

Lieutenant H T. Raban, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

IV.—From the 26th October 1906, in consequence of the departure on leave in and out of India of Captain D. A. E. Will—

Captain K. H Jackson, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class

Lieutenant H T. Raban, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant C W Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

V.—From the 23rd November 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Lieutenant O W. White—

Lieutenant C W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

VI.—From the 28th November 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Captain H. G. W. Chandler—

Captain R H B Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class

Captain K H Jackson, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class

Lieutenant H T. Raban, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Lieutenant S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

VII.—From the 29th November 1906, in consequence of the return from leave out of India of Captain E. B. Peacock—

Captain E. B. Peacock, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain A. W. Daldy, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird (on probation), Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

W. S. MEYER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(EXPLOSIVES.)

Calcutta, the 14th December 1906.

No. 9835—8.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No. 9045—8 (Explosives), dated the 29th November 1906, published in Part I at pages 827 to 856 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st instant, the following corrections should be made :—

(*a*) An asterisk should be placed above the last word in clause (2) of rule 1 ;

(*b*) in the third line of clause (2) (*a*) of rule 7 *for* "phosphorous" *read* "phosphorus" ;

(*c*) in the second line of condition 4, Form J, *for* "of" after the word "tools" *read* "or" ;

(*d*) in the sixth line of condition 9, Form J, *for* "or" after the word "danger" *read* "of" ;

(*e*) at the end of the first line of figures in the table of distances *for* "10" *read* "100" ; and

(*f*) in note (*c*) (1) at foot of the table of distances *for* "2 lbs." after the word "than" *read* "2½ lbs."

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th December 1906.

No. 9384—123.—The Governor General in Council in pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature.	With effect from
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st October 1906.
Mr. C. Streatfeild-James.	Director, Temporary	Director, Officiating.	Reversion	18th October 1906.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Deputy Director, Temporary.	Deputy Director, Officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Chief Superintendent, 1st class, Temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, Temporary.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. I. C. Thomas	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, Temporary.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Styan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. W. Talbot	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Temporary.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. C. Shields	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	29th October 1906.

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th December 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 658.—The undermentioned officers officiated in higher grades for the periods specified against their names:—

Rank and name.	Staff pay of grade in which officiated	Staff pay of substantive grade	Period — From	Period — To	Details — From	Details — To	Details — For whom officiating.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R	R					
Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett.	700	600	25th December 1903	1?th November 1904.	...	...	*Vice* Macausland
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson.	.	600	6th February 1905	11th March 1905	...	......	„ Hewett.
Major W. C. C. Leslie	...	500	12th March 1905	1?th March 1905	...		{ „ Watson. („ Hewett).
Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell.	...	600	13th March 1905	16th September 1905		..	„ Ditto
Major W. C. C. Leslie	600	500	16th March 1905	16th July 1904 .		.	„ Campbell.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wylie	...	400	25th December 1903	12th November 1904	25th December 1903	16th July 1904 .	„ Hewett.
					17th July 1904	12th November 1904	„ Campbell.
Major E. Waller	...	400 till 1st April 1905, 500 afterward	23rd June 1904	5th November 1905.	23rd June 1904	16th July 1904	„ Plowden.
					17th July 1904	12th November 1904.	„ Hewett
					13th November 1904	13th March 1905	„ Campbell.
					14th March 1905	31st October 1905	„ Plowden.
					24th October 1905	25th November 1905	„ Crawley.
„ A. A. M. M. Faulknor	.	400	17th July 1904 .	31st October 1904.	17th July 1904	5th October 1904	„ Plowden.
					26th October 1904	31st October 1904.	„ Crawley.
„ R. R. Vaughan	...	400	26th October 1904	3rd October 1905.	26th October 1904	31st October 1904	„ Plowden
					1st November 1904	13th March 1905	„ Crawley.
					14th March 1905	23rd October 1905	„ Watson.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor.	..	400 till 24th August 1905 500 afterwards.	1st November 1904	12th November 1905.	1st November 1904	13th March 1905	„ Plowden.
					14th March 1905	23rd October 1905.	„ Crawley.
					24th October 1905.	12th November 1905.	„ Watson.
Major A. A. M. M. Faulknor	..	400	6th February 1905	16th September 1905.	6th February 1905.	16th September 1905.	„ Watson.
„ E. St. R. Wake	.	100	12th March 1905	12th March 1905	.	.	„ Leslie.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wylie	{ 600	400	1st June 1903	13th July 1903 .	.	.	„ Hewett.
	{ 600	400	7th August 1903	5th November 1903.	. .	.. ...	„ Watson.

No. 659.—Major C. W. Field is promoted to the 3rd grade, with staff pay at R500 a month, with effect from the 13th November 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

21st Punjabis.

No. 660.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining :—

Amar Singh, to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 661.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Ranikhet the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900, (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :—

"If any person who is called upon by the Cantonment Committee to furnish information regarding his liability to the water tax and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

No. 662.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Bareilly Cantonment the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 67 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :—

"If any person when called upon omits to furnish information regarding his liability to taxation, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 663.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Herbert Alexander Lewis Goudie, are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 664.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd November 1906, page 7978.

War Office,
PALL MALL,
23rd November 1906.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned appointments are made in India :—

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis G. Atkinson, Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 16th August 1906.

* * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 665.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor Frank Edward Williams, Ordnance Department.
Conductor Andrew Ogilvie Henry, Army Clothing Department.
Conductor John Watt Brown, Military Works Services, Public Works Department.
Sub-Conductor William Inglis, Military Works Services, Public Works Department.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 666.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Substantive Colonel.

11th November 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Harry Clarke-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps.

The promotion of this officer notified in Army Department Notification No. 549 of 1906, is cancelled.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

25th November 1906.

Major George de Sausmarez De Lisle, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

5th December 1906.

Augustus Hodson Coke, 94th Russell's Infantry.

8th December 1906.

George Davenport Latham Chatterton, 66th Punjabis.
Lancelot Hamilton Ricketts, 62nd Punjabis.
Herbert Hastings Harington, 92nd Punjabis.
William Edward Gordon Lillingston, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
George Aubrey Strahan, 89th Punjabis.
Godfrey Lambert Carter, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
William Christian Anderson, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Richard Anson Firth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

9th (Secunderabad) and 10th (Burma) Divisions.

No. 667.—Conductor Peter Joseph Burke to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Charles Lewis to be Conductor;

Sergeant Frank Wilsey to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant C. Wilson, deceased; with effect from the 5th August 1906.

WESTERN COMMAND.

No. 668.—Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) Frederick Augustus Borrett to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant Joseph Mortlock to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 17th August 1906, to complete the complement.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 669.—The following promotions are made :—

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Nasir Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Mausam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Raza transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Swarath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Kadir Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st June 1906.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Bhola to be Subadar, *vice* Pati Gujar, discharged; with effect from the 20th November 1906.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Major Sarbjit Ale, to be Jemadar, *vice* Setu Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 670.—Captain George Harold Lawson Whale, M B, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th November 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 671.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified —

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Alexander Gray, Indian Army,—7th November 1906.
Lieutenant Colonel Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne, Indian Army,—6th December 1906.

No. 672—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified —

Commissary and Honorary Captain George Gibson Splane, Ordnance Department,—19th November 1906

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse

No. 673.—Sir James Austin Bourdillon, K C S I, V D, resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel. Dated 17th October 1906.

Punjab Light Horse

No. 674.—William Wilson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment Dated 17th October 1906

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 675.- Second-Lieutenant Harry Randal Rylands to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pike transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated 8th November 1906.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles

No 676—Arthur Hill Trevor Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Phillip transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated 23rd October 1906

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles

No. 677.—Second-Lieutenant George Hamilton Bulstrode Radcliffe to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sidgwick promoted. Dated 11th June 1906

William Archibald Radice gentleman to be Second-Lieutenant *vice* Radcliffe promoted Dated 11th June 1906

Reginald Garrett gentleman to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st November 1906

William Arthur Smith, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment Dated 1st November 1906

Poona Volunteer Rifles

No. 678—Captain Gerald Oswald Ware (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 10th November 1906.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

No. 679.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned officers —

Surma Valley Light Horse

Major Arthur Frederick Reid.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles

Captain George Falconer Taylor

A H BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th December 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th December 1906.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).	2nd-Lieutenant Lionel Clayton Cowell.	8th December 1906.	Jubbulpore.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 8th and 14th December 1906.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Ernest Walker Chapman *	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The South Wales Borderers	1th December 1905.	Intestate	911 2 2	13th February 1907.

* *Next-of-kin—Father* John Chapman, Esq. *Address*—The Firs, Ramsdell, Basingstoke

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 14th December 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 113.—No. 700, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Ghaus Muhammad, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, who was permitted by Military Department Notification No 22 of 1905 to resign the service, is re-admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 30th October 1906.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 67.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston, R.I M. (m.c.), for three months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

1 C

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1906.

No. 271.—Pundit Gangarama Kaula, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted, under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 13th November 1906.

No. 272.—Mr. W. A. C. Thorpe, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the 30th October 1906.

The 13th December 1906.

No. 273.—Captain E. Barnardiston, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Government of Burma for employment on survey work.

No. 274.—Mr. W. F. Milne, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for 3 months in extension of that notified in Railway Board's Notification No. 70, dated 16th March 1906, and a further extension of the above leave for a period of 2 months.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4902 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th December 1906:—

No. 600 of 1906.—James Robinson Hatmaker, gentleman, of No. 25 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France. *Cacao, sugar and milk compound in dry flaky form.*

No. 601 of 1906.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, 14 Lindsay street, Calcutta. *An improved method of covering roofs with sheet iron, galvanised or otherwise, or other sheet metal, whether the sheets be plain or corrugated.*

No. 602 of 1906.—Cankala Kristnasawmi Veerasawmi Naidoo, Secretary, Universal Benefit Society, Limited, and Manager of the Swadesi Steel Trunk Manufacturing Company, of Negapatam, residing at No. 21 Holland street, Negapatam, Madras Presidency, British India. *Improvements in brief bags or carriers for legal and other documents and sundry articles.*

No. 603 of 1906.—Michael Reginald Kirkman Hodgson, Lieutenant, in His Majesty's Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, now stationed at Trimulgherry, in the Deccan, in the Empire of India. *An attachment of horse rugs.*

No. 604 of 1906.—William Charles Viney Harwood, merchant, and Samuel Reed, mechanic, both of 25 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *An improved apparatus for automatically supplying liquid disinfectant to flushing cisterns or the like.*

No. 605 of 1906.—Harry Wilson Elliott, mechanical engineer, of Prescott, Territory of Arizona, United States of America. *Improvements in lubricating systems.*

No. 606 of 1906.—Thomas Mitchell, merchant, of 19 Queen street, East, and Joseph Hodgson, financial agent, of 40 McGill street, both in Toronto, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. *Improvements in sights for rifles.*

No. 4903 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 164 of 1906.—Charles Matthews Manly, mechanical engineer, a citizen of the United States and residing at 449 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America. *Variable speed gear.* (Specification filed 27 November 1906.)

No. 236 of 1906.—Alwin Hugo Eusebius Fischer, plumber, of 78 O'Connell street, North Adelaide, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved water-jacket for water-heaters or the flues thereof.* (Specification filed 27 November 1906.)

No. 274 of 1906.—Frederick Robert Jones, engineer, at present residing at "Bantony," Simla. *An improved mill for grinding corn or other like substances to be called "The Kaisar-i-Hind Mill."* (Specification filed 3 September 1906.)

No. 390 of 1906.—William Tice, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Company, of 101-1 Clive street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in sanitary carts for nightsoil and the like.* (Specification filed 31 October 1906.)

No. 398 of 1906.—David Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, Calcutta. *A dash ring for the journals of railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 9 November 1906.)

No. 448 of 1906.—Dr. V. K. Kirloskar, and V. K. Tembe, both of Sholapur. *An improved bath boiler.* (Specification filed 16 November 1906.)

No. 494 of 1906.—Karl Friedrich Philipp Stendebach, engineer, of 5 Weinligstrasse, Leipzig-Gohlis, Germany. *Improvements in projectiles for smooth-bore fire-arms.* (Specification filed 15 November 1906.)

No. 516 of 1906.—Charles Butters, metallurgist, of 28 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England. *Process and apparatus for filtering slimes.* (Specification filed 30 November 1906.)

No. 523 of 1906.—Francis Lawrence Lane, engineer, and the Leeds Forge Company Limited, engineers, of the Leeds Forge, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in wagon doors.* (Specification filed 30 November 1906.)

No. 526 of 1906.—Karl August Brauning, technician, of 11 Anna Paulownastraat, Zaandam, Province of North Holland, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. *Improvements in and connected with magazine fire-arms.* (Specification filed 29 November 1906.)

No. 527 of 1905.—Hugh Inglis, chief clerk, Burnfoot, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and William Liddle, engineer, Kipps Cottage, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland. *Improvements in spark arresters for locomotives* (Specification filed 29 November 1906.)

No. 530 of 1906.—Joseph Melland-Smith, civil engineer, of No. 34 Old Broad street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in couplings for railway and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 29 November 1906.)

No. 4904 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 260 of 1894.—Freidrich Hermann Schule. *A new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom.* (From 17 December 1906 to 17 December 1907.)

No. 433 of 1899.—Charles Felton Scott. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (From 15 January 1907 to 15 January 1908.)

No. 150 of 1900.—Jahar Lal Dhar and Krishna Chandra Dass. *An ærated water machine.* (From 18 December 1906 to 18 December 1907.)

No. 152 of 1900.—Alexander Muirhead. *Improvements in telegraphic transmitting, receiving and translating arrangements.* (From 14 December 1906 to 14 December 1907.)

No. 230 of 1900.—Joseph Henry Cunliffe, John Law, John Hanson, James Butterworth, Simeon Butterworth, James Makin and John Howarth Pilling. *A method of and an apparatus for weaving bordered fabrics.* (From 14 December 1906 to 14 December 1907.)

No. 197 of 1901.—The American Cigar Machinery Company. *Improvements in cigar making machinery.* (From 3 December 1906 to 3 December 1907.)

No. 173 of 1902.—Christopher Rawson. *Improvements in indigo manufacture.* (From 10 December 1906 to 10 December 1907.)

No. 177 of 1902.—Ludwig Mond. *Improvements in producing explodible gases from coal and other fuels in gas producers for use in gas engines and utilising the exhaust gases from the gas engines for improving the working of the gas producers.* (From 10 December 1906 to 10 December 1907.)

No. 178 of 1902.—Alfred Zellweger. *Improvements in and connected with electric punka-motors.* (From 10 December 1906 to 10 December 1907.)

No. 196 of 1902.—Atmospheric Products Company. *The manufacture of nitrogen compounds from atmospheric nitrogen.* (From 19 December 1906 to 19 December 1907.)

No. 445 of 1902.—William Vivian and James Vivian. *Improvements in partially rotating valves for fluid pressure engines.* (From 18 December 1906 to 18 December 1907.)

No. 4905 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No. 83 of 1901.—Duncan Finlayson Macdonald *Improvements in derricks and cranes specially applicable to steamers and ships.* (Specification filed 3 September 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No 113 of 1900.—Heinrich Spuhl *An electric punka-motor.* (Specification filed 4 September 1900)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No 440 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in the manufacture of yarns and apparatus therefor* (Specification filed 1 September 1899.)

No. 441 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of yarns from fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 1 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 192 of 1894.—Sidney Straker and The Central Cyclone Company, Limited. *Improvements in machines for grinding, crushing, or disintegrating grain and other materials.* (Specification filed 3 September 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*i*) After the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention

NOTICES

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

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Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

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Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications

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Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings

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All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified. or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

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At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs Royal 8vo. volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra To be had of the Superintendent Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Patents Office will be closed to the public from 3 P M, 22nd December 1906, to 11 A.M., 2nd January 1907.

H. G GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 188[illegible]

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.

Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th December 1906.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price)		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta . .	35,24,600	18,32 70,390	18 57,94 990	2,68,52,527	*3,02,23,132	41,44,701	6,37,50,000		...	49,20,000	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 2,00,00,000	25,88,90 306	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,900
Allahabad		1,72,30,535	1,72,30 535	95,36,634	34,42,822		.		...	.		.	1,29,79,456	(b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,019
Lahore . .	.	3,10,51 790	3,10,51,790	89,96 515	28,04,730				...		.	.	1,18,01,245	
Bombay . .	59,° ,615	10 26,87,840	11,26,74,455	6,04,32,461	1,55,06,734	1,16,29,038				41,77,509		..	9,17,46,633	
Karachi .	..	1,10,45,905	1,10,45,905	28,41,585	2,49,405						.		30,90,990	
Madras .	17,45,770	4,81 26,080	4,98 72,850	64,62,450	20 07 000	.							84,69,450	
Calicut . .		32,42 325	32,42,.25	20 79,780	1,80,600			.					22 60,380	
Rangoon . .	.	2 00,30,050	2 00,30 050	4,07 91,.05	1,61,640		.			..	...		4,09,56,145	
	1,72,57,985	41,66,84,915	43 39,42 000	15 79,93 457	6,35 79 093	1,57,74,639	6,37,50,000	..		97,97,500	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	43 01,94 605	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . . .			44,48,295	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . .									7,00,000	
Total Circulation R			42,94,94 605	Total Reserve R .									42,94,94,605	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th December 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 34 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th December 1906 to 467 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th December 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,33,081	6	10	1,67,50,985	15	7
Public Deposits at Branches	74,17,904	8	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				13,13,39,335	10	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				17,21,072	5	0
Sundries				29,45,302	15	5
RUPEES				18,72,56,696	14	0

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,07,53,287	0	0
Other authorized Investments				44,29,268	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				4,40,49,484	11	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,88,37,048	12	1
Bills discounted and purchased				3,45,85,845	8	7
Balances with other Banks				10,67,534	13	5
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,39,008	6	6
Stamps				14,470	11	10
Sundries				7,04,507	3	6
				14,62,80,455	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*1,81,28,165	4	10	4,09,76,241	10	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,28,48,076	6	1			
RUPEES				18,72,56,696	14	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R20,41,275 0 0
† Do. do. do. R2,23,717 8 0
22,64,992 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 26·82.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, till Wednesday, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 13th December 1906.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH DECEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	20	...	...	20	15	...	15	4	225	70*	31	4	334	...	...	...
Bombay	60	...	...	60	30	...	30	8	242	132†	9	13	404	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 14 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.
† Do. 20 do. do. do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 11th December 1906.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th December 1906.

No. 48.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon Frederick William Mathews, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted thirty days' privilege leave with effect from the 18th December 1906.

The 8th December 1906.

No. 49.—No 884, First Class Hospital Assistant Jwala Singh of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, attached to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted 40 days' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 22nd November 1906 or the date from which he avails himself of the leave.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1906.

No. 40.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 8th December 1906.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Ashti	Barsi Light Railway	1st December	Opened.
Babhulgaon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Laul	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mahisgaon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Modlimb	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Padsali	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Pandharpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Uplai	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

A. L. H. PALMER,
Director, Traffic Branch

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th December 1906.

No. 190.—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 182, dated the 20th March 1906, Mr. J. H. C. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade I, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for two months and ten days on medical certificate, with effect from the 26th January 1907.

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

L. T. Ah Pou, M.B., has passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine held in November 1906, the special subject in which he was examined being Gynæcology and Midwifery

C. LITTLE,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 13th December 1906.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1906.

No. 14.—Mr. R. C. Gupta Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in paragraph 53, Chapter VIII, Public Works Department Code, Volume IV, on the 3rd September 1906.

C. H. COWIE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Manager.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1906.

No. 1547-*Ap.*—Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, postmaster, Dacca, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 5th December 1906.

No. 1549-*Ap.*—Babu Noni Gopal Banerjee, B.A. superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 23rd November 1906.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Babu Suresh Chandra Gupta, M.A., is appointed to act in the 4th grade;

Babu Pareshnath Mukarjee, M.A., is appointed to act in the 5th grade.

The 11th December 1906

No. 1580-*Ap.*—Lala Hira Lal, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 1st December 1906.

The 12th December 1906.

No. 1602-*Ap.*—Mr. A. Franks Ryan, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 10th January 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1608-*Ap.*—Munshi Salam-ul-Haq, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 12th December 1906 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr. C. J. Hennessey is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Munshi Salam-ul-Haq, B.A., or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 9th December 1906.

No. 1371-C.—19.—The following rules relating to the management of Nazul properties in Ajmer-Merwara have been approved by the Local Government and they are now hereby published for general information.

Rules relating to the Management of Nazul Properties in Ajmer-Merwara.

[DEFINITION OF NAZUL.]

1. For the purposes of these rules, Nazul means any land or building which, being the property of the Government, is not administered as a State property under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara or the Forest Department, or is not under the control of the Military, Postal, Telegraph, Public Works or other purely Imperial Departments. Nazul thus embraces all immoveable Government property managed by any Provincial Department or of which the management has been made over to a local body, but does not include property under the management of the Chief Commissioner or the Forest Department.

[RECORD OF NAZUL].

2. All Nazul property shall be registered by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in Form No. I attached (Appendix A) and in the following arrangement:—

Volume I.—Register of lands and buildings [except railway appropriations and other lands (not being roads) for which separate registers are departmentally maintained] owned or used by the Government for administrative purposes, *e.g.*, court houses, jails, tehsils, cemeteries, encamping grounds, etc.:—

A—Lands with buildings attached.

B—Provincial roads.

C—Other plots.

Volume II.—Register of other Nazul:—

(*a*) INTRA-MUNICIPAL.

A—Lands with buildings attached.

B—Building sites.

C—Roads (other than provincial) specially reserved by the Government.

D—Other plots.

(*b*) EXTRA-MUNICIPAL.

A—Lands with buildings attached.

B—Local roads.

C—Other plots.

NOTES.—(*i*) In Volume I and Volume II (*b*) the plots shall be grouped together by villages, suitable number of pages being allowed for each village. In Volume II (*a*) the grouping shall be by Municipalities. If the lands of more than one village are included within the limit of a Municipality, the name of the village to which each plot belongs will be shown in column (1).

(*ii*) To Volumes I and II shall be appended an abstract of the road entries, showing the description of each road, its total length and the villages through which it passes. The form of this abstract will be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

(*iii*) The right-hand page of the above registers is intended for a plan of the plots, which would ordinarily take the form of a tracing of part of the Settlement Map. But where the plots are numerous or widely scattered, a complete tracing of the map should be made with the plots marked with some distinctive colour. Similarly in Municipal areas it may be desirable to have a map of the whole area with the Nazul plots specially marked. Where necessary these maps would be on a larger scale than the village maps. All such large maps should be kept in a separate portfolio and numbered serially, a reference to the number of the map being given on the right-hand page of the register.

3 The authority, whether Government or local, entrusted with the management of Nazul shall maintain a register in Form II attached (Appendix B). This register shall be compared annually with the registers maintained under rule (2).

[CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF NAZUL.]

4 Nazul entered in Volume I of the register described in rule (2) shall be managed by the department which would ordinarily control the property: Jails by the Jail Department, Tehsils by the Collector, etc.

5. The control of Nazul entered in Volume II of the register described in rule (2) shall rest primarily in the Collector, but the immediate management shall ordinarily be entrusted as provided in the next three rules.

6. Intra-municipal Nazul shall be managed by the Municipal Committee concerned.

Note—If any intra-municipal nazul is occupied by the District Board, e g, as the site of a school or dispensary, it should ordinarily be leased to the District Board for a long term at a nominal rent.

7 Extra-Municipal Nazul shall be managed by the District Board.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no building or remains of archæological or historical interest shall be put under the management of a Municipal or District Board, they shall remain under the direct management of the Chief Commissioner.

9 The placing of the management of Nazul under a local body is subject to the condition that the property shall be liable to resumption at any time by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Government of India on such terms as the Government may decide.

[TREATMENT OF EXTRA-MUNICIPAL NAZUL]

10 Extra-Municipal Nazul shall not be transferred otherwise than by lease, except with the previous sanction of the Local Administration Leases may be given under the following conditions —

(i) Where the Nazul is under the management of the District Board, the terms of the lease shall be agreed to at a meeting of the Board, and shall be reported for the approval of the Commissioner

(ii) The lease shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner if its terms exceed one year.

[TREATMENT OF INTRA-MUNICIPAL NAZUL]

11. The sales of any land under these rules shall be under the orders of the Municipal Committee, and shall ordinarily be by public auction. The Committee may, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to accept the highest offer, or they may, after recording reasons, sell the land otherwise than by auction When a plot is sold no rent shall be reserved.

12. Leases for building purposes shall be of two classes —

(a) a perpetual lease with a premium paid and an annual rent reserved.

(b) a terminable lease with no premium but an annual rent reserved.

When a plot is to be leased, the Municipal Committee shall determine, with regard to the wishes of the person applying for the lease, to the probable rise in the value of the land and to the other circumstances of the case, whether the lease shall be a perpetual or a terminable one.

13. The method of granting a perpetual lease shall be as follows —

(i) The plot shall be assessed to rent which shall be taken instead of land-revenue and local rates on the plot. The rent shall ordinarily be 10 per cent. in excess of the highest rate at which land-revenue is assessed on similar and similarly situated lands, under ordinary tillage in the neighbourhood, subject to the condition that it shall not ordinarily exceed 33 per cent. of the letting value of the site for building purposes. The rent shall be subject to revision, at intervals of not more than 30 years. The enhancement of rent (if any) at revision shall not exceed 50 per cent the precise rate within that limit depending on the development of rent in the locality and the probability of a rise in the value of land.

(ii) The Municipality shall declare the rent assessed on the plot and give notice of their intention to sell the lease. They shall either invite tenders for the premium to be paid, or put up the leases to auction the person offering the highest premium being ordinarily accepted as the lessee The lessee, his heirs and successors shall not, however, be dispossessed after 90 years provided he or they wish to continue as lessee or lessees for a further period of 90 years and provided always that he or they agree to pay a rent higher than the highest offer made at the period of renewal or than the rent assessed under Rule 13 (ii) above The Municipality may, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to accept the highest or any offer.

14. When a terminable lease is given, it shall not ordinarily be for a period of less than 3 or more than 30 years at the option of the lessee, and shall provide for renewals at a moderate enhancement of rent for further periods of from 3 to 30 years up to a minimum aggregate period of 90 years, provided always that the lessee, his heirs and successors agree to pay a rent higher than the highest offer made at the period of assessment which shall take place on the termination of the lease.

The rent shall in no case be less than the highest rate at which land-revenue is assessed on similar and similarly situated lands, under ordinary tillage in the neighbourhood. Subject to this minimum the Municipal Committee shall assess such rent as may appear proper with regard to the circumstances of each plot, or he may put the lease up to auction.

15. The rent fixed under rule 13 (1) or 14 may be capitalized by payment of 30 times the annual amount, which will be deposited in the Government Post Office Savings Bank.

16. No plots shall be sold or leased by the Municipal Committee without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Plots of land exceeding 2,500 square feet in size or R300 in sale value shall not, as a rule, be sold but shall only be leased. The Chief Commissioner may relax the rule in any exceptional cases.

[CREDIT OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE NAZUL.]

17. In return for the labour and expense of management (which shall include the cost of litigation) the District Board or Municipal Board entrusted with the management of Nazul shall receive the gross annual income accruing therefrom. The sale-proceeds and the premia of leases shall be credited in full to the said Boards subject to the condition that such proceeds being of the nature of capital shall be invested in works of permanent improvement or in the reduction of debt.

[NAZUL REPORTS.]

18. The various Municipal Committees and the District Board entrusted with the management of Nazul, shall embody in their annual reports a brief history of the administration of the property during the previous financial year. The report shall be accompanied by a statement of income and expenditure in the form attached (Appendix C).

[MISCELLANEOUS.]

19. When under these rules the sanction of any superior authority is required to the sale or lease of Nazul, whether extra or intra-Municipal, the application shall be submitted to the District Magistrate in the attached form (Appendix D) in duplicate, or when the Chief Commissioner's sanction is required, in triplicate.

20. Deeds of sale and lease shall be executed in the attached forms (Appendix E and F).

21. When it is proposed to sell or lease any Nazul land in the vicinity of a railway station, the Railway administration shall be consulted before orders are passed or sanction is applied for.

FORM I.

(Appendix A.)

REGISTER OF NAZUL.

Pargana______________, District______________.

Page 1. Index

NAME OF VILLAGE	Serial Number of Entry	Description	Boundaries	Area and Measurements when available	Date and Circumstances of Acquisition	Khasra Numbers	Managing Authority	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM II.

(Appendix B.)

Register of Government Property (Nazul) in charge of the______________ of______________

Serial Numbe	Name of Town or Village to which plot belongs.	Description Situation and Boundaries of Plot.	Settlement Number of Number in Nazul Register	Area in Acres	Number and date of Government Order assigning the usufruct.	Mode of Occupation and purpose for which used	Number and date of Order authorizing such occupation and the Authority by whom ordered	Name of Tenant or Lessee if any, and term of Lease	Date of Termination of Lease.	Rent if per Annum	If held under direct management approximate annual income and sources from which derived	Method of final disposal of land with number and date of Government order sanctioning rate etc and Name of Purchaser if any	Date of Annual Verification of entries in preceding columns and Signature of verifying Officer	Date of Annual comparison with Nazul Register and Signature of the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

FORM III.

(Appendix C.)

Annual Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Nazul Property for the year ________________ 190 .

RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE.			
Sources of Income.	Actual Income for previous year	Actuals of year under report			Remarks.	Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of previous year.	Actuals of current year.	Remarks.
		On account of previous year	On account of current year	Total					
1. Receipts from houses and buildings—						1. Establishment for collection or management details—			
(a) Sale-proceeds						(a)			
(b) Premia						(b)			
(c) Rent						(c)			
2. Receipts from lands and gardens						2. Repairs—			
(a) Sale-proceeds						(a)			
(b) Premia						(b)			
(c) Rent						(c)			
3. Miscellaneous—						3. Miscellaneous details—			
(a) Sale proceeds						(a)			
(b) Premia						(b)			
(c) Rent						(c)			
Total						Total			

APPENDIX D.

No. of 190 . Dated the of 190 .

Application for the sale/lease of Plot of Nazul in the District/Municipality of

District or Municipality.	Intra or Extra-municipal and brief description.	Area.			Lease or Sale.	Rent Price or Premium.			To whom.	Proposed Period.	Remarks.
1	2	3			4	5			6	7	8
		Acre.	R.	P.		R	a.	p.			

APPENDIX E.

DRAFT OF CONVEYANCE.

Form proposed.—

Indenture made this day of between the Municipal Committee of District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, (hereinafter called the Committee/Board) of the one part and (hereinafter called the purchaser) of the other part.

Reasons for any modification, change, etc.

Whereas under the rules relating to the management of Nazul properties in Ajmer-Merwara the plot of land (building known by the name hereinafter described) was on the day of 190 , put up by the Committee/Board for sale by public auction and at such auction was sold to the purchaser for the sum of R subject to the conditions hereinafter expressed.

This paragraph to be used if the sale was by auction.

Whereas the Committee/Board have agreed with the purchaser for the sale to him of the *plot of land hereinafter described for the purpose of building a dwelling house (or as agreed) thereon* and subject to the conditions hereinafter expressed.

This paragraph to be used if the sale was private treaty. When a building is sold the words "building known by the name of" will be substituted for the words in italics.

And whereas the said sale has been confirmed by the Local Government (or by the Government of India) as required by the rules under letter No. dated from the to

Now this Indenture witnesseth that for the purpose of effectuating the said sale and in consideration of the sum of R paid by the purchaser to the Committee/Board the receipt whereof the Committee/Board doth hereby acknowledge and also in consideration of the covenants hereinafter contained on the part of the purchaser to be observed and performed the Committee/Board hereby grant unto the purchase all that building of/plot land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Municipality of in the District of which said plot of land/building is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof together with all ways drains rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the said hereby granted unto the purchaser to the use of the purchaser for ever and the purchaser doth hereby covenant with the Committee/Board that he the purchaser will within calendar months next after the date of these present at his expense erect and complete on the plot of land hereby granted a dwelling-houses (or as agreed) according to a plan and elevation to be approved in writing by the Committee/Board and also that no part of the external elevation or plan of the said dwelling-house (or as agreed) to be built as aforesaid shall at any time be altered or varied from the original elevation or plan thereof without the written consent of the said Committee/Board and no other building shall be erected on the said plot of land and premises without the like consent and also that the purchaser shall not nor will at any time carry on or permit to be carried on upon the said premises any trade or business whatsoever or use the same for any purpose other than as a private dwelling-house without the consent in writing of the said Committee/Board first had and obtained. Provided always and these presents are executed on this express condition that if there shall be a breach on the part of the purchaser of all or any of the covenants on his part to be observed and performed then and in every such case and notwithstanding the waiver of any previous right of re-entry it shall be lawful for the Committee/Board into and upon the said plot of land and premises hereby granted and any buildings which may be erected thereon or any part thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter and the purchaser and all occupiers of the same premises to expel therefrom and thereupon the said land and premises hereby granted and all buildings erected thereon shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Committee/Board Provided nevertheless that such right of re-entry shall not be exercised or put into force by the Committee/Board unless and until they shall have given to the purchaser or left upon the premises hereby granted notice in writing to make good such default and all costs damages and expenses incurred as aforesaid and the purchaser shall fail to do so for three calendar months after such notice.

Provided also that the expressions "Committee/Board" and the "purchaser" hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former the Committee/Board or their successors in office and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns.

In witness whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to

APPENDIX F.

DRAFT OF LEASE.

Reasons for any modification, change, etc.

Form proposed. (Draft form of lease).—

This indenture made the day of 190 between the Municipal Committee/District Board hereinafter called the Committee/Board of the one part and son of inhabitant of (hereinafter called the lessee) of the other part

Whereas the lessee has applied for the lease of and the Committee/Board have agreed to demise to him a plot of land for the purpose of building a house (1) for the term and the conditions hereinafter appearing Now this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants hereinafter contained the Committee/Board hereby demise to the lessee all that plot of land situate in in the Municipality/District of containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, delineated in the plan attached to these presents and more particularly described in the first schedule hereto.

To hold the premises hereby demised unto the lessee for the term of years, from the day of 190 , yielding and paying therefor the yearly rent set out in the second schedule such yearly rent to be paid annually on the day of in every year (the first of such payment being due on the day of 190) at the office of the or at such other places as the Municipality/Board may from time to time prescribe or paying in lieu of the annual rent the capitalized sum of R to be deposited by the lessors in the Post Office Savings Bank the interest thereof to be credited to the Municipal/District Board accounts as payments of the annual rent

It is hereby agreed and declared that these presents shall be read and construed as if all the liabilities to which a lessor and a lessee are respectively declared to be subject by section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with the exception of clause (8) ? of that section (namely the prohibition to erect a permanent structure) were covenants to that effect contained herein on the part of the Municipality/Board and of the lessee. And the lessee also covenants with the Committee/Board that he will pay all taxes rates or assessments that may from time to time be levied by lawful authority on the land hereby demised or on the building now or hereafter to be erected thereon and that notwithstanding that this lease is in perpetuity / if this lease is renewed under the covenant the hereinafter contained yearly sum payable as rent shall at the discretion of the Committee/Board be subject to revision on the expiration of every thirty years / on the occasion of each such renewal*

Provided that the yearly sum so assessed on revision shall not exceed 33 per centum of the annual letting value of the site.

Provided always that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear for 30 days whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not or if and whenever time shall be a breach of any of the covenants hereinbefore contained on the part of the lessee the Committee/Board or any person authorized by them in this behalf may re-enter upon any part of the said premises or the whole in their name and thereupon this lease shall absolutely determine and the lessee shall not be entitled to remove any structure that may have been erected on the said premises or to claim any compensation whatsoever in respect of such re-entry and the Committee/Board hereby covenant with the lessee that if the lessee shall desire to take renewal lease of the said premises for the further term of years from the expiration of the term hereby granted, and shall prior to the expiration of the said term give months' previous notice in writing of such desire and shall pay the rent reserved by and perform the covenants by the lessee contained in these presents up to the expiration of the term hereby granted the Committee/Board will at the cost of the lessee (upon payments of R by way of premium) demise to him the said premise for a further term of years subject to the same covenants and provisos as are herein contained

Provided always that on a second such renewal this present covenant shall cease to have any further effect.

Provided further that unless such an interpretation is inconsistent with the context the expression—Committee/Board— heretofore used shall include the —Committee/Board or their successors in office and assigns and the expression the "lessee" shall include his heirs executors administrators and assigns.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Particulars of property).

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Particulars of rent).

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year above written.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:— Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under:—

To Government officers.

				Post-free.		
Quinine.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	[illegible]	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

				Post-free.		
Cinchonidine.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 12th December 1906.

No. 10.—Captain A. Gardiner, R.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 1st grade, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days, and furlough for 1 year and 18 days in continuation thereof, with effect from the 17th December 1906, or such subsequent date that he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 10th December 1906.

No. 39.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Chief Engineer F. S. Lamb, for 12 months.

W. CHANDLER,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th December 1906.

No. 183.—Captain J. R. J. Tyrrell, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Wana on the afternoon of the 19th of November 1906, relieving Captain J. W. Little, I.M.S.

By order, etc.,
A. R. JELF,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 8th December 1906.

No. 184.—Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie, I.A., Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, is granted 4 months' leave of absence, out of India, on medical certificate under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October 1906.

By order, etc.,
W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 8th December 1906.

No. 185.—Mr. J. M. Ewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, is posted to the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 30th November 1906.

The 10th December 1906.

No. 186.—On the termination of his special duty in Kurram Rai Sahib Lachman Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Tank Sub-division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th November 1906, relieving Khan Habibullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 7th December 1906.

No. 5251.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of sub-section (*1*), clause (*b* of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 1st January 1907, the conservancy tax imposed in the Nowshera Cantonment in the District of Peshawar, by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the Punjab Government Notification No. 2392, dated the 22nd December 1896

No. 5252.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (*1*) clause (*a*) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st January 1907, in the Cantonment of Nowshera in the District of Peshawar, a house scavenging tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits, in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house scavenging as defined in section III of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, at the following rates calculated on the annual value as assessed by the Cantonment Committee, *viz.*, R4-11 per cent., if such house or part of a house has not a private latrine and at the rate of R6-4 per cent. if such house, or part of a house has a private latrine.

2. Provided that the tax recovered be not less than one (1) anna per month on any house without a private latrine, and not less than eight (8) annas per month if it has a private latrine.

Provided also that the maximum tax levied be not more than R2 per mensem.

3. Provided also that the tax shall not be levied on any godown or store occupied only for the purposes of trade.

The 11th December 1906.

No. 5297.—In accordance with the provisions of section 15, sub-section (*2*) of Act XX of 1883 (the Punjab District Board's Act) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following person is appointed a member of the District Board of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil.

Nominated member.

Sheikh Katal Zaildar of Chahikan, *vice* Mansur Khan Zaildar of Potah, deceased.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 6th December 1906.

No. 1671—5710-*M. I.*—The one month's sick leave granted to third grade Assistant Surgeon Abdul Qadar, in this Office Departmental Order No. 1530—5352-M. I., dated the 17th November 1906, has been extended by a period of one month.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th December 1906.

No. 44-*J.*—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1907, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government as required by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information —

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province, subordinate thereto, during the year 1907 :—

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days excluding Sundays.
General	Proclamation Day	1st January	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Sun Eclipse	14th ditto	Monday	1
Ditto	Basant Panchmi	18th ditto	Friday	1
Muhammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	25th and 26th January.	Ditto and Saturday	2
Hindu	Moon Eclipse	30th January	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Sheoratri	11th February	Monday	1
Muhammadan	Maharram	20th to 25th February.	Wednesday to Monday.	5
Hindu	Holi	27th and 28th February.	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
Christian	Good Friday	29th March	Friday	1
Ditto	Saturday before Easter.	30th ditto	Saturday	1
Ditto	Easter Monday	1st April	Monday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi	13th ditto	Saturday	1
Muhammadan	Barawafat	26th ditto	Friday	1
Hindu	Nirjala Ikadshi	22nd June	Saturday	1
Christian	King Emperor's Birth-day.	26th ditto	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Bias Pooja	25th July	Thursday	1
Ditto	Solono	23rd August	Friday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtmi	31st ditto	Saturday	1
Ditto	Anant Chaudas	20th September	Friday	1
Muhammadan	Shab-i-Barat	23rd ditto	Monday	1
Hindu	Dasehra	14th to 16th October.	Ditto to Wednesday	3
Muhammadan	Juma-ul-Wida	1st November	Friday	1
Hindu	Diwali	4th and 5th November.	Monday and Tuesday.	2
Ditto	Jam Dutya	7th November	Thursday	1
Muhammadan	Id-ul-Fitr	8th and 9th November.	Friday and Saturday	2
Christian	Christmas and short vacation.	24th to 31st December.	Tuesday to Tuesday	7

NOTES.—1. The last Saturday of every month will be observed as a holiday provided that there are no arrears of work.
2. All Civil Courts (Original and Appellate) will remain closed during the month of September 1907.
3. Local holidays are not entered in this list.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 24th November 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	2	1	1	.	...	..	...	1	...	..	1	...	1	1	...	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	2	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	.	2	1	...	1	51	63	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029	2	...	2	12	5	7	...	.	..	9	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	15	89	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	3	4	7	4	3	...	...		3	3	...	.	1	2	2	4	37	65	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	27	23	50	67	36	31	..	10		42	...	8	1	6	4	7	11	36	48	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	6	10	15	6	9		..	...	13	...	...	...	2	3	6	9	29	43	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	2	5	10	4	6	...	..	..	3	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	26	52	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	...	...	...	6	4	2	..	..	.	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	10	18	51	27	24	...	...	.	47	3	...	...	1	10	8	18	33	94	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	...	1	12	7	5	.	...		10	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	69	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	48	46	94	187	95	92	...	10	..	135	11	13	1	17	23	24	47	29	58	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 24th November 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 94 births were registered (48 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 29 *per mille* of population; 187 deaths were registered (95 males and 92 females), giving a death-rate of 58 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 11th December 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of October 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Christians. Boys.	Christians. Girls.	Christians. Total.	Hindus. Boys.	Hindus. Girls.	Hindus. Total.	Mahomedans. Boys.	Mahomedans. Girls.	Mahomedans. Total.	Other Classes. Boys.	Other Classes. Girls.	Other Classes. Total.	Total. Boys.	Total. Girls.	Total. Total.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	35	23	58	718	672	1,390	4	2	6	757	697	1,454	31	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	36	16	52	1,039	807	1,846	9	6	15	1,084	829	1,913	30	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	9	4	13	530	448	978	...	...	...	539	452	991	57	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	35	53	88	361	329	690	1	2	3	397	384	781	40	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	1	1	2	93	80	173	549	436	985	5	5	10	648	522	1,170	55	5
	TOTAL	1	1	2	208	176	384	3,197	2,692	5,889	19	15	34	3,425	2,884	6,309	37	

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 5th December 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of October 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births	Deaths	Birth rate *per mille* per annum	Death-rate *per mille* per annum	Cholera: Males	Cholera: Females	Cholera: Total	Small-pox, Children under one year: Males	Small-pox, Children under one year: Females	Small-pox, One to under ten years: Males	Small-pox, One to under ten years: Females	Small-pox, Ten and over ten years: Males	Small-pox, Ten and over ten years: Females	Total of small-pox	Plague: Males	Plague: Females	Plague: Total
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazára	55,910	1,454	2,160	31	45	..	...				1			1	2			..
2	Peshâwar	753,437	1,913	1,650	30	26				4	7	6	12			29			
3	Kohât	205,191	991	711	37	37						1			...	1			
4	Bannu	227,264	781	564	43	29				.				.					
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,920	1,170	1,147	55	54					...		1			1			..
	TOTAL	1,990,744	6,309	6,181	37	37		...		4	7	8	13		1	33			..
	Total in previous month		6,017	5,187	2	32				9	12	31	31	5	2	90			
	Total in same month of past year	.	5,273	3,817	31	23	74	52	126	2	4	9	10		1	26			

Number.	Districts.	Fever: Males	Fever: Females	Fever: Total	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Males	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Females	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Total	Respiratory Disease: Males	Respiratory Disease: Females	Respiratory Disease: Total	Injuries, Suicide: Males	Injuries, Suicide: Females	Injuries, Suicide: Total	Injuries, Wounding: Males	Injuries, Wounding: Females	Injuries, Wounding: Total	Injuries, Accidents: Males	Injuries, Accidents: Females	Injuries, Accidents: Total	Injuries, Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Males	Injuries, Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Females	Injuries, Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Total	All other Causes: Males	All other Causes: Females	All other Causes: Total	Total Deaths from all Causes: Males	Total Deaths from all Causes: Females	Total Deaths from all Causes: Total
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára	755	887	772	6		6	2	10	12	..				1	1	2	3	5	2		2	219	190	409	1,017	1,092	2,209
2	Peshâwar	716	709	1,425	2	..	2	31	25	56				3	1	4	10	7	17	1	1	2	61	54	115	934	816	1,650
3	Kohât	320	316	636	1	1	2			..	..		...	2	..	2			..	1		1	39	30	69	364	347	711
4	Bannu	195	221	419	10	5	15	5	5	10		...	.	1		1	2	1	3	2	...	2	59	52	111	280	284	564
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	422	482	904	9	11	20	8	8	16	...			..	..		1	2	3				113	90	203	553	594	1,147
	TOTAL	2,441	2,615	5,056	28	17	45	49	48	97				6	2	8	15	13	28	6	1	7	491	416	907	3,048	3,133	6,181
	Total in previous month	1,854	2,018	3,872	33	24	57	45	59	104	2	..	2	9	2	11	69	9	78	4	1	5	523	415	908	2,584	2,603	5,187
	Total in same month of past year	1,361	1,464	2,825	3	24	57	49	[illegible]	83			.	17	4	21	9	7	16	3	..	3	362	293	655	1,919	1,898	3,817

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

Six thousand three hundred and nine births were registered in the Province during the month of October 1906, giving a birth-rate of 37 *per mille* of population Of the total number of births, 3,425 were boys and 2,884 girls

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of October 1906 was 6,181 against 5,187 in the previous month, and 3,817 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 37, 32 and 23 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 33 deaths were registered against 90 in the previous month and 26 in the corresponding month of the past year

There was not a single death registered from plague

From fevers 5,056 deaths were registered against 3,872 in the previous month and 2,825 in the corresponding month of the last year, dysentery and diarrhœa 45 against 57, respiratory disease 97 against 104, suicide *nil* against 2, wounding 8 against 11, accidents 28 against 78, snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 7 against 5, and from all other causes 907 against 908 in the past month and 655 in the corresponding month of the last year

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. P.

Peshâwar, the 5th December 1906

11 D

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st September 1906.

No. 822-XV-275-6—Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, by an enquiry held under section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), that the acquisition of the land more particularly delineated in the Schedule annexed to the Agreement hereinafter set forth is needed by a company registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860), under the name of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, for the expansion of an educational institution known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College and that such expansion of the College is likely to prove useful to the public :

And whereas, upon such a report as is referred to in section 41 of the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894, he has required the said Company to enter into an Agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Agreement hereinafter set forth has been executed accordingly:

Now, under and by virtue of the power conferred by section 42 and with reference to the provisions of section 39 of the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish the Agreement so set forth for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

By order, etc.,

E. F. L. WINTER,

Secretary.

An Agreement entered into this 21st day of September 1906, between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) on the one part and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, a company registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, on the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) land situated in Mauza Bhambola, District Aligarh, for the purposes of such company amounting to two hundred and thirteen bighas and two biswas (213 bighas, 2 biswas) or thereabouts as detailed and described in the Schedule annexed hereto, and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed and thereon with its boundaries coloured red.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, is a company within the meaning of section 3 (*e*) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as per certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, dated 22nd, January 1890).

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association is required to enter into an Agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding matters laid down in the aforesaid Section 41 of the said Act.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

I. That the aforesaid Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh Association, wil pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person (or persons) whom the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act, to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association.

2. That the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds, the charges of and incidental to, and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

3. That upon the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this Agreement,

the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid, convey and grant to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, all those aforesaid pieces of land containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen bighas, and two biswas situated in Mauza Bhambola, District Aligarh, and described and shown in the Schedule and plan annexed hereunto, free from all encumbrances and occupancy rights together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto, in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith, to hold the land unto and to the use of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh Association.

4. That the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and use the said land for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

5. That the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, will use the aforesaid land for the purposes of erecting new buildings on the aforesaid land, as Boarding Houses for students of the aforesaid Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, as dwellings and quarters for professors, lecturers, teachers, clerks, menials and servants, of constructing scientific laboratories and observatories and gymnasia and any other buildings which may be required for the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College or Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Collegiate School which is affiliated therewith, of providing for a future new building for classes for students and lecture rooms for professors and like purposes, of providing for play-grounds for the students of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College or Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Collegiate School aforesaid, and of keeping the College and School aforesaid free from insanitary or otherwise undesirable surrounding.

6. That the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, shall have plenary power of discretion to demolish, add to, extend, alter, or repair any buildings which may be now in existence or may be erected in future upon the aforesaid land, and to erect and construct any new buildings and to cut down or plant trees shrubs and hedges and to lay out gardens or lawns, and to dig wells or make other excavations and fill up ditches or wells and lay water pipes and to build or pull down huts and farm-houses and do all other things upon the aforesaid land at any time for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 5 of this agreement.

7. That the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilize the aforesaid institutions, known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College and Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Collegiate School and Boarding Houses and play-grounds and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto, by having their sons and wards admitted as students and scholars of the aforesaid institutions according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be, for the time being fixed and framed by the said Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, or such person or persons as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh Association, is or may be hereafter, by law subject.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

MAHDEE ALLY,
Honorary Secretary to the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh Association,

20th June 1906.

Certified that annas 8 eight only having been realized as stamp duty in respect of this agreement from the College Association, this document is now a properly stamped one under Article 5 (*a*), Schedule I of the Stamp Act (II of 1889).

G. C. W. INGRAM,
Collector.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the Educational Department, for and on behalf of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of—

Witnesses:
W. A. LANGLEY.
J. JOHNSON.

E. F. L. WINTER,
Secretary to Government,
U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

II D 2

SCHEDULE.

Mohal.	Number of plots in words.	No of plots in figures	Area.		Occupancy or non-occupancy tenants.
			Bighas.	Biswas	
Bhambola Moafi	Four hundred thirty-seven . .	437	.	4	Usar.
Biswas 3 . .	Do. thirty-eight . .	438	1	9	Occupancy.
	Do. thirty-nine .	439	1	10	Do.
	Do. forty	440	1	14	Do.
	Do. forty-one . .	441	2	14	Do.
	Do. forty-two . . .	442	..	2	Well.
	Do forty-three . .	443	2	7	Occupancy.
	Do forty-four . . .	444	..	5	Do.
	Do. forty-five . . .	445	1		Road.
	Do. fifty-one . . .	451	...	19	Occupancy.
	Do. fifty three . .	453	3	3	Do
	Do fifty-four . . .	454	.	4	Do
	Do ninety . .	490	2	13	Usar.
	Five hundred eleven . . .	511	1	10	Do.
	Do. thirteen . . .	513		2	Do
	Do. fifteen . . .	515	6	14	Do.
	Do. eighteen . . .	518	10	3	Do.
	Do. thirty-five . . .	535	11	4	Do.
	Do. thirty-six . . .	536	1	14	Kadim.
	Do. fifty-two . .	552	5	9	Usar.
Biswas 10 . .	Four hundred ninety-one . .	491	.	4	Drain.
	Do. ninety-two . .	492	..	16	Occupancy.
	Do. ninety-three . .	493	...	3	Usar.
	Do. ninety-four . .	494	.	19	Occupancy.
	Do. ninety-five . .	495	3	14	Do.
	Do. ninety-six . .	496		10	Do.
	Do. ninety-seven . .	497	1	15	Do.
	Do. ninety-eight . .	498	1	1	Do.
	Do. ninety-nine . .	499	2	9	Do.
	Five hundred	500	.	1	Do.
	Do one	501	...	6	Do.
	Do. two	502	5	10	Usar.
	Do. three . . .	503	.	7	Occupancy.
	Do. four . . .	504	1	12	Do.
	Do. five	505	..	16	Usar.
	Do. six	506	4	17	Occupancy.
	Do seven . . .	507	4	4	Usar.
	Do. eight . . .	508	...	7	5 Biswas occupancy. 2 " non-occupancy.

Mohal.	Number of plots in words.		No of plots in figures	AREA		Occupancy or non-occupancy tenants.
				Bighas	Biswas	
Biswas 10	Five hundred	nine	509	...	4	Drain
	Do.	ten	510		7	Occupancy
	Do.	twelve	512	.	1	Do
	Do	fourteen	514		3	Do
	Do.	sixteen	516	..	1	Do.
	Do.	seventeen	517		18	Do.
	Do	nineteen	519		1	Do
	Do	twenty	520	1	6	Do
	Do	twenty-one	521		3	Do
	Do	twenty-two	522		19	Usar.
	Do	twenty-three	523	..	2	Occupancy
	Do.	twenty-four	524	.	12	Usar
	Do.	twenty five	525	1	4	Do.
	Do	twenty-six	526		2	Occupancy.
	Do.	twenty-seven	527		2	Usar
	Do.	twenty-eight	528	.	4	Occupancy
	Do	twenty-nine	529		19	Usar
	Do.	thirty	530	.	9	Drain
	Do.	thirty-one	531		4	Occupancy.
	Do.	thirty-two	532		9	Usar
	Do.	thirty-three	533	4	8	Barren.
	Do.	thirty-four	534		8	Occupancy
	Do.	fifty-six	556		18	Non-occupancy
	Do.	fifty-eight	558	5	10	Occupancy
	Do.	fifty-nine	559		8	Non occupancy
	Do.	sixty	560	4	1	13 yards cultivation
	Do	sixty-one	561	8	7	Usar
	Do	sixty-two	562	10	13	Do
	Do.	sixty-three	563	1	14	Do
	Do.	sixty-four	564		16	Barren
	Do	sixty-five	565		1	13 yards cultivation.
	Do.	sixty-six	566		5	Usar.
	Do.	sixty-seven	567		14	Do
	Do.	sixty-eight	568		4	Non-occupancy.
	Do.	sixty-nine	569	.	5	Do
	Do.	seventy	570	1	9	Usar.
	Do.	seventy-one	571	9	16	Do.
	Do	seventy-two	572	2	11	Occupancy
	Do.	seventy-three	573	1	3	Usar.
	Do.	seventy-four	574	3	8	Non-occupancy
	Do.	seventy-six	576	10	6	Barren.

Mohal.	Number of plots in words.	No. of plots in figures.	Area. Bighas.	Area. Biswas.	Occupancy or non-occupancy tenants.
Biswas 10	Five hundred seventy-seven	577	9	4	Usar.
	Two hundred fourteen	214	2	3	Do
	Do. fifteen	215	1	4	Occupancy
	Do. sixteen	216	4	1	Usar
	Do. seventeen	217	..	14	Do
	Do. eighteen	218	.	4	Occupancy.
	Do. nineteen	219	...	13	Usar
	Do twenty	220		8	Occupancy
	Do. twenty-one	221		10	Usar.
	Do. twenty-two	222		9	Occupancy
	Do. twenty three	223		5	Usar
	Do. twenty-four	224	10	2	Do
	Four hundred eighty-eight	488	16	9	Do.
			213	2	

MAHDEE ALLY,
Honorary Secretary to the M. A.-O. College,
Aligarh Association.

The 20th June 1906.

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„ „ Supplement I. Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, May and June 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover, R1 per month.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th DECEMBER 1906.

Memoir Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume II, Memoir No. 3. By F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.G.S., R2.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th December, 1906 :—

No. 7 OF 1906.

A Bill to repeal and amend certain Enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses.

WHEREAS certain rates and cesses leviable in the territories specified in the Schedule have been abolished and it is therefore expedient to repeal or amend the enactments specified in the said Schedule ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending (Rates and Cesses) Act, 190 .

Enactments in Schedule repealed or modified.

2. The enactments specified in the Schedule shall be repealed or modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number, year and short title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
A.—The Presidency of Madras.		
Madras Act IV of 1893 (The Madras Village Cess Act, 1893).	...	The whole Act to be repealed.
Madras Act III of 1895 (The Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895).	3	For clause (1) the following to be substituted :— "(1) hereditary village offices existing in ryotwari villages or inam villages which for the purpose of village administration are grouped with ryotwari villages and belonging to the following six classes, by whatever designation they may be locally known, namely :— (i) village-munsifs, (ii) potels, monigars and peddakapus, (iii) karnams, (iv) nirgantis, (v) vettis, totis and fandalgars, (vi) talayaris. The Local Government shall have power to decide what officers come under any of the above classes."

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Number year and short title.	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification
Madras Act III of 1895—*contd.*	6	In sub-section (*1*) for the words "In any local area in which the Madras Village-cess Act, 1893, is in force" the words "In any local area in which this Act is in force" to be substituted, and for the words "to which the said Act applies" the words "of the classes defined in section clause (*1*), of this Act" to be substituted
		In sub-section (*2*), for the words "in any village in which the Madras Village-cess Act, 1893, is in force" the words "in any ryotwari village or in any inam village which for the purpose of village administration is grouped with a ryotwari village," to be substituted.
	20	In clause (ix) the words "the Madras Village-cess Act, 1893," to be omitted

B.—The Presidency of Bombay

Number year and short title.	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification
Bombay Act IV of 1881 (The Sindh Village-officers Act, 1881).	6	The whole section to be repealed
Bombay Act II of 1888 (*An Act to amend the Sindh Village-officers Act, 1881*).	3	The whole section to be repealed
Bombay Act II of 1898 (*An Act to amend the Sindh Village-officers Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act II of 1888*).	2 and 3	The whole of both sections to be repealed.

C.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Number year and short title.	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification
Bengal Act VIII of 1862 (The Bengal Zamindari Dák Act, 1862).	...	The whole Act to be repealed
Bengal Act I of 1895 (The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895).	7	In clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) the words, figures and brackets "section 9 of Bengal Act 8 of 1862 (*An Act to improve the system of Zamindari Dák in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal*) or" to be omitted

Number, year and short title	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification.
Regulation III of 1872 (The Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation)	The Schedule	The third entry in Part III to be omitted.

D.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and the Chief Commissionership of the North-West Frontier Province.

Number, year and short title	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification.
Act XVII of 1887 (The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887).	29	In sub-section (*1*) for the words "one anna" the words "half an anna" shall be substituted, and for the words "village-officers" where they occur after the word "remunerating" the words "headmen and chief headmen" to be substituted

E.—The Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces.

Number, year and short title	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification.
Act X of 1878 (The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878).	...	The whole Act to be repealed
Act XVIII of 1881 (The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881).	77	In clause (*a*) the word "patwari" to be omitted
	138	In clause (*b*) the word "patwaris" to be omitted
	141	In clause (*a*) the words "village patwari and" to be omitted.
	143A	In clause (*c*) the words "village-patwari and" to be omitted.
	146A	The whole section to be repealed.

F.—The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

Number, year and short title	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification.
Regulation I of 1899 (The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation).	24	The whole of sub-section (*2*) to be repealed
	25 and 26	The whole of both sections to be repealed.
	115	The words "including the village officers' cess" to be omitted
	119	The words "or paid out of the proceeds of the village officers' cess" to be omitted.

THE SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Number, year and short title.	Sections	Extent of repeal or modification.
Regulation I of 1899— *contd.*	145	In clause (xvi) the words "or arising out of the liability of an assignee to pay out of assigned land-revenue or of a person who would be liable for land-revenue, if it had not been realised, compounded for or redeemed, to pay on the land-revenue for which he would but for such release, composition or redemption be liable, such a percentage for the remuneration of a village-officer as may be prescribed by rules for the time being in force under this Regulation" to be omitted
G.—The Chief Commissionership of Ajmere-Merwara.		
Regulation III of 1895 (The Ajmere Patwari Regulation)		The whole Regulation to be repealed

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE levy of certain provincial rates and cesses, such as the patwari-cess, the village-service-cess, the famine-cess, and the like, has been already abolished by executive orders in accordance with the announcements made in the Financial Statements for 1905-1906 and for 1906-1907, but the enactments under which these rates and cesses were imposed are still on the Statute-book, and the object of this Bill is simply to repeal these enactments and carry out certain consequential amendments in other enactments referring to the same.

The 14th December, 1906. DENZIL IBBETSON.

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th December 1906.

No. 8 OF 1906.

A Bill further to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

879. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Local Authorities Loan (Amendment) Act, 1906.

Amendment of section 4, Act XI, 1879.

2. In section 4 of the said Act, for the words "for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorised to carry out" the words "for any purpose to which its funds can legally be applied" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 5.

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), of the same Act, for the word "works" the word "purposes" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7

4. In section 7 of the same Act, for the word "work", in both places where it occurs, the word "purpose" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8.

5. In section 8, clause (*b*), of the same Act, the words "other than the carrying out of works" shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 (XI of 1879), provides for local authorities borrowing money for the carrying out of works It has been held that the provision in question limits the powers of these authorities to borrowing for objects which can be strictly described as works, and does not empower them to contract loans for the purposes of carrying out other objects of public utility. The Bill accordingly proposes to legalise the borrowing of money by local authorities for any purpose to which their funds can legally be applied; subject always, under section 5 (2) of the Act, to the definition by rule of the purposes for which loans may be raised.

E. N. BAKER.

The 30th November, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

[The figures on the margin denote the sections of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891 (Bombay Act II of 1891), from which the provision is adopted.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on 14th December 1906:—

NO. 9 OF 1906.

A Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

[1.] **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Act, 1906.

Short title, extent and savings.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

(*3*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to—

(*a*) any locomotive engine, boiler or prime-mover used upon or appertaining to any railway, within the meaning of that word as defined in section 3, clause (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or IX of 1890.

(*b*) any boiler or prime-mover used exclusively for domestic purposes at atmospheric pressure, or

(*c*) any boiler or prime-mover used upon any vehicle or class of vehicles which the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "boiler" includes any cylinder or vessel used for generating steam under pressure, and any steam-chest or other apparatus closely attached thereto:

(*b*) "prime-mover" includes any steam-engine, steam-hammer, fly-wheel, first driving shaft, or pulley attached to such engine, and every appurtenance necessary for the safe and efficient working of a prime-mover. [3.]

(*c*) "owner" includes any person using any boiler as agent of, or on hire from, the owner thereof. and

(*d*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

Inspection and licensing of Boilers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may appoint one or more duly qualified persons to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and may fix the local extent of each such inspector's duties. [4.]

Appointment of inspectors.

[6.] Use of boiler by owner without license prohibited.

4. The owner of a boiler shall not use the same, or permit the same to be used,—

(*a*) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a *license* duly granted and in force under this Act, and

(*b*) unless the boiler is under the direct and immediate management and charge of an engineer *holding a certificate of competency under this Act declaring that he is competent to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind.*

Explanation.—A person employed to manage and be in charge of not more than two sets of boilers belonging to the same owner, and so situated that no one of them is more than a thousand feet apart from any other of them, shall be deemed to be employed in direct and immediate management and charge of all such boilers.

[7.] Registration and numbering of boilers.

5. (*1*) *The owner of any boiler who desires to use the same shall, if it is unregistered, cause it to be registered.*

(*2*) *The owner of a boiler may give notice in writing to the inspector that he desires to have the same registered, whereupon the inspector shall register such boiler and shall allot to it a number (to be called the registry number) corresponding to the number of the entry concerning it in the register of boilers.*

(*3*) *Such number shall be communicated to the owner and shall, within such reasonable period as the inspector may direct, be permanently marked upon the boiler by the owner thereof so as to be plainly visible and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.*

[8.] Procedure on application for boiler license.

6. (*1*) The owner of a boiler *which has been registered under section 5, or in respect to which the notice prescribed by sub-section (2) of that section has been given, shall, if he desires to use the same and does not possess a license in respect of the same granted under this Act and then in force, make an application for a license* to the District Magistrate, and the District Magistrate shall cause an examination of the boiler and of every appurtenance closely attached thereto to be made by an inspector with the least possible delay and within twenty days after the receipt of such *application*, and shall inform the owner of the date on which the said examination will take place.

(*2*) Every person *making an application* under this section shall simultaneously pay the prescribed fees for the examination.

[9.] Duty of owner to afford facilities for examination of and information regarding boiler.

7. (*1*) The owner or person in charge of any boiler to be examined under section 6 shall—

(*a*) afford to the inspector all reasonable facilities for such examination, and all such information as may reasonably be required by him;

(*b*) previously arrange that—

(*i*) the boiler shall be empty and cool, and shall be cleaned inside and outside;

(*ii*) fire-flues shall be swept;

(*iii*) fire-bars and fire-bridges shall be removed;

(*iv*) blow-off and other cocks shall be cleared for the purpose of examination;

(*c*) if required by the inspector, cause any brick-work or masonry in contact with the boiler to be removed;

(*d*) during the examination, keep the boiler effectively disconnected from any steam or hot-water communication with any other boiler.

(*2*) *The provision as to disconnection contained in clause (d) shall extend to every case in which a person is sent, or with the owner's assent goes, into a boiler for any purpose connected therewith.*

Grant and renewal of boiler licenses.

8. (*1*) If the inspector is satisfied that a boiler examined under section 6 and the appurtenances closely attached thereto are in good condition, *and if the registry number of the boiler is properly marked thereon in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 5,* he shall forthwith give to the owner a license to that effect in the form of, and containing the particulars specified in, Schedule A. [10.]

(*2*) Every *license* so granted shall be renewed by the inspector from time to time, if he is satisfied, after re-examining the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto under the provisions of section 6, that the same are in good condition.

(*3*) Every original or renewed *license* granted under this section shall be granted for so long a period as it shall appear to the inspector probable that the boiler and the appurtenances closely attached thereto will remain in good condition:

Provided that no *license* shall remain in force for a period exceeding twelve months.

Appeal from refusal to grant boiler license.

9. If an inspector refuses to give a *license* or a renewed *license* to the owner of a boiler, or refuses to give the same for the full period or pressure applied for, he shall give to such owner within forty-eight hours his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any owner deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal may, within one month from the date of its communication to him, lodge *an appeal with the District Magistrate.* [11.]

Disposal of appeals.

[12.] **10.** (*1*) ***The District Magistrate may appoint one or more assessors to aid him in disposing of the appeal, and shall, within ten days of its receipt, publicly inquire into and determine such appeal.***

(*2*) *The District Magistrate* may either reject the appeal, or grant the owner a *license* for such period not exceeding twelve months, and for such pressure, as he thinks fit.

(*3*) If the decision of the District Magistrate is not in accordance with the opinion of the assessor or a majority of the assessors, an appeal from it shall lie to the Commissioner, who shall thereupon proceed in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), ***and the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.***

(*4*) In other cases the decision of the District Magistrate shall be final.

Award of costs in certain cases.

[13.] **11.** If *the District Magistrate* or Commissioner is of opinion that an appeal is unfounded or frivolous he may award any sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees to be paid by the owner as costs.

(*2*) Any sum so awarded shall be recoverable from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Revocation of boiler licenses.

[14.] **12.** *The District Magistrate may, after such inquiry as he may consider just,* revoke any *license* granted under section 8 or section 10—

(*a*) if any fee, lawfully due under this Act, is not paid after the same has been duly demanded ; or

(*b*) if there is reason to believe that such *license* has been fraudulently obtained or erroneously granted, or has been granted without sufficient examination ; or

[15.] (*c*) if there is reason to believe that, since the granting of such *license*, the boiler in respect whereof it was granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition.

Powers of inspector in connection with examination of licensed boilers.

13. (*1*) Any inspector may, at any time between sunrise and sunset on any day during the period for which a *license* may have been granted under section 8 or section 10, examine any boiler, whether at work or not, for which such *license* has been granted, in order to ascertain whether such boiler is in good condition, and whether any cause exists for revoking the said *license*.

(*2*) Any inspector may order the working of a boiler which he desires to inspect under sub-section (*1*) to be stopped only when that shall in his opinion be indispensable for the proper examination of the boiler.

(*3*) The reasons for any such stoppage shall be given in writing by the Inspector to the owner, on the owner's demand, concurrently with the order for stoppage, and the owner shall thereon become subject to the provisions of section 7.

Duty of owner to report alterations in any part of licensed boiler.

14. If, at any time during the period for which a *license* under section 8 or section 10 has been granted, any structural alteration or renewal is made in any part of the boiler to which such *license* relates, the owner of such boiler shall give notice in writing of such alteration before it is completed to the District Magistrate or to such person as may be appointed by him in this behalf. [16.]

Procedure on accident to boiler

15. (*1*) Every owner or person in charge of a boiler shall report in writing to the District Magistrate, or to such person as may be appointed by him in this behalf, every accident to the boiler or to any apparatus attached thereto which is calculated to weaken the strength of such boiler or to render it liable to explode. [17.]

(*2*) Every such report shall be made within twelve hours of the occurrence of the accident, and shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury thereby caused sufficient to enable the person to whom it is made to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(*3*) The owner or person in charge of the boiler shall be bound to answer truly, to the best of his knowledge and ability, every question put to him in writing by the person to whom the report is made as to the cause, nature and extent of the accident.

(*4*) The District Magistrate, or any person generally or specially authorised by him in this behalf, may, after visiting the scene of any such accident as aforesaid, by an order in writing, direct that the use of the boiler be discontinued until it has been examined and certified as fit for use by an inspector.

Duty of owner to produce boiler license.

16. (*1*) The owner of any boiler who has obtained a *license* therefor shall at all reasonable times during the period for which such *license* is in force be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, or by any person generally or specially authorised in writing by the District Magistrate to demand its production. [18.]

(*2*) A person who becomes owner of a boiler during the period for which a *license* therefor is in force shall be entitled to receive the *license* from the preceding owner and shall be subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*).

Grant of Certificates to Engineers.

Grant of engineers' certificates of competency.

17. *Engineers' certificates of competency, declaring that the person named therein is competent to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind as is specified therein, may be granted and may be cancelled or suspended in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.*

Penalties and Procedure.

Penalty for non-compliance by owner with requirements of sections 7, 14, 15 and 16.

18. Any owner of a boiler who—

(*a*) *fails, as required by section 7, to furnish an inspector with necessary information or to make the necessary dispositions for facilitating examination,*

[28.] (*b*) fails to give notice, as required by section 14, of any structural alteration or renewal thereof,

(*c*) refuses or neglects to produce a *license* when duly called upon so to do under section 16, and

(*d*) every owner or person in charge of a boiler who fails to report, as required by section 15, any accident of the kind mentioned in the section,

shall, for every such omission, refusal or neglect, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty on owner using boiler without license or certificated engineer or otherwise contrary to Act.

19. Any owner of a boiler who—

[29.] (*a*) uses the same, or permits it to be used, without a license duly obtained and in force in respect thereof;

(*b*) uses the same, or permits it to be used, at any time except whilst he has in his employ, in direct and immediate management and charge thereof, an engineer *holding a certificate of competency* under this Act *declaring that he is competent to manage or be in charge of a boiler of such capacity or kind;*

(*c*) uses the same, or permits it to be used, in contravention of an order for discontinuing its use made under section 15, sub-section (*4*), or at a higher pressure than that allowed by any *license* in force in respect thereof;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

Penalty for tampering with registry number of a boiler.

20. Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible, or otherwise tampers with a registry number marked on a boiler shall for every such act be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. [30.]

Penalty for fraudulently marking a registry number on a boiler.

21. Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a registry number which has not been duly allotted to it under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. [30 (a).]

Penalty for refusing or omitting to deposit engineer's certificate in accordance with rules under section 25 (*1*) (*e*).

22. Whoever, being *required* to deposit his certificate *in accordance with the provisions of any rule made under section 25, sub-section (1), clause* (*e*), refuses or omits to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. [31.]

Cognizance of offences against Act.

23. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall have jurisdiction to try any person charged with an offence against this Act. [32.]

Charges within what period to be brought.

24. No charge shall be brought against any person of any offence punishable under this Act except within six months after the commission of the offence, nor shall any such charge be brought except with the sanction or under the direction of the District Magistrate. [33.]

Rules.

Power to make rules.

25. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely:— [35.]

(*a*) for settling the duties and emoluments of inspectors appointed under this Act, and regulating the control to be exercised by *District Magistrates* over such inspectors;

(*b*) for fixing the fees to be levied for the inspection of boilers under sections 6 and 15 at such rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule B as the Chief Commissioner may think fit;

(*c*) *prescribing the procedure to be followed in the hearing of appeals under section 10, the emoluments or fees to be received by assessors appointed under that section, and regulating the holding of inquiries under section 12;*

(*d*) *providing for the grant of engineers' certificates of competency, and in particular prescribing—*

(*i*) *the cases in which certificates may be granted without, and those in which they may be granted only after, examination,*

(*ii*) *the duties and emoluments of examiners, and the conduct of examinations,*

(*iii*) *the qualifications to be required of, and the fees to be paid by, candidates for examination, and applicants for certificates without examination, respectively,*

(*iv*) *the different classes of certificates which may be granted, and the nature of the boilers which each such class of certificate shall cover,*

(*v*) *the form of certificates and the authority by which they may be granted, and*

(*vi*) *the mode in which a record of certificates granted shall be kept and the cases in which, and the fees on payment of which, duplicate certificates may be granted;*

(*e*) providing for *the cancellation or suspension of engineers' certificates of competency and in particular for,*—

(*i*) *the procedure to be followed in inquiries* into allegations of *incompetence,* drunkenness, misconduct or negligence on the part of holders of *such* certificates, *and*

(*ii*) *the deposit of such certificates by the holders of the same, when so required, pending the result of such inquiries and the action to be taken on their failure to comply with such requisitions;* and

(*f*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) *The power to make rules under this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.*

(3) All rules framed under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Miscellaneous.

Disposal of sums levied under Act.

26. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Certain provisions of Act applicable to prime-movers.

27. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply so much of this Act as relates to the taking out and grant of licenses for, and the inspection of, boilers to prime-movers generally, or to prime-movers of any particular class in any place or district in which this Act is for the time being in force.

(2) During any such period as any notification under sub-section (*1*) is in force in any place or district, the provisions of this Act thereby made applicable to prime-movers shall be read and understood in such place or district as if the word "boiler" included the words "prime-mover" wherever used therein.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section 8.*)

FORM OF INSPECTOR'S LICENSE.

Name of owner.	Registry No and description of boiler, and age.	Power	When and where made.	When and where last repaired.	Time for which this certificate is to be in force.	Maximum pressure at which the boiler may be worked.	REMARKS.

I, the undersigned, certify that I have examined the above-named boiler, and to the best of my judgment the boiler, as shown in the above statement, and all its necessary appurtenances are in good condition and the Registry No. is properly marked thereon.

A. B.,
Inspector.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section 25* (*1*) (*b*).)

MAXIMUM RATES OF FEES LEVIABLE FOR INSPECTION OF BOILERS UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 15.

	Rs.
(1) For the inspection of each boiler not exceeding 10 horse-power nominal	15
(2) Ditto ditto exceeding 10, but not exceeding 20 ditto . . .	20
(3) Ditto ditto exceeding 20, but not exceeding 30 ditto . . .	30
(4) Ditto ditto exceeding 30, but not exceeding 50 ditto . . .	40
(5) Ditto ditto exceeding 50 ditto .	50

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers and for their management by competent engineers in the Central Provinces.

2. Legislation has been rendered necessary by the rapid growth in the number of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the Central Provinces, due to industrial expansion, and the consequent danger of the importation of unsafe and second-hand boilers, owing to the absence of any legal provision for their licensing and inspection by competent authority and

for their management by properly qualified engineers. It is hoped that the Bill, which has been modelled on the lines of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, will meet these difficulties. The Bombay Act has been selected as a model, because it has already been applied to Berar by a notification under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1879; and as it will eventually be necessary, for the sake of uniformity, to apply the law in force in the Central Provinces to Berar, it is anticipated that a measure based on the Bombay Act will enable this to be effected with the minimum of administrative inconvenience. The provisions of the Bill do not differ materially from those of the Bombay Act, and none of its clauses appear to call for special remark except those noticed below.

J. P. HEWETT.

The 3rd December, 1906.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 10.—This clause is based on section 5 of the Bombay Act which provides for the appointment of a Commission to hear the appeals preferred by the owners of boilers and prime-movers against the decision of the Inspector, and also for determining other disputed points in connection with the Act; but, as in the Central Provinces the appointment of a Commission to try each case of this kind would cause delay, and as in most districts a sufficient number of experts could not be found, the clause provides for the disposal of such appeals by the District Magistrate, aided by an assessor or assessors. His decision, when in agreement with the assessor or a majority of assessors, will be final; otherwise appeals will lie to the Commissioner

Clause 17.—This clause follows the lines of section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, in relegating to rules those provisions of the Bombay Act which regulate the grant and cancellation of engineers' certificates. Power to make the necessary rules is conferred by sub clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of clause 25.

Clause 19.—The maximum penalty for using a boiler without a license, or for using a boiler not in the charge of a certificated engineer, has been fixed, in section 29 of the Bombay Act, at Rs. 100, both for the first offence and any subsequent continuing offences. The general practice, however, is to fix a much higher fine for the first offence, and the clause accordingly provides a maximum fine of Rs. 500 for the first offence and Rs. 100 for the continuing offences.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(METEO.).

MEMORANDUM OF THE METEOROLOGY OF INDIA DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1906, WITH A FORECAST OF THE RAINFALL IN NORTHERN INDIA AND THE SNOWFALL ON THE NEIGHBOURING MOUNTAIN AREAS DURING THE COLD WEATHER OF 1906-07.

No. 2702—114-1, dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1906.

METEOROLOGY OF INDIA DURING OCTOBER ARD NOVEMBER 1906.

1. *October*—

(*a*) During the first two days the weather was dry over practically the whole of the country with the exception of north-east India and parts of Burma where light to heavy rain was falling. On the 3rd the rainfall dwindled almost to vanishing point in north-east India, but appeared in the south of the Peninsula; feeble monsoon conditions then obtained in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the southern half of the Peninsula until the 14th when the precipitation ceased in the first two areas.

(*b*) During the whole of the period from the first to the 14th the pressure conditions were much more unsteady than usual and the transition from the distribuion

characteristic of the monsoon proper to that of the retreating monsoon period was completed considerably before its normal date. As a consequence the monsoon rains terminated at least a fortnight earlier than usual in north-east India, the Central Provinces and Upper Burma.

(c) The distribution of pressure during the remainder of the month was such as usually obtains about the middle of November and the rainfall was accordingly confined mainly to the southern half of the Peninsula. A noteworthy feature of this period was the formation of a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity to the south-west of the Andamans between the 22nd and 26th. This storm advanced along a north-westerly course to the Circars coast which it reached on the 28th; it failed, however, to surmount the Ghats and marched slowly parallel to the coast during the next three days, diminishing in intensity at the same time. It gave light to heavy rain in the Circars, Orissa and north-east India.

(d) The conditions did not point to an early winter. Weather was quiet throughout the month in Baluchistan and Persia, but was on the other hand feebly unsettled in Kashmir on two occasions, and heavy snow fell to an unusually low elevation in Garhwal in the middle of the month.

(e) The precipitation of the month was in defect of the normal throughout the country, the only area where an excess occurred being Eastern Bengal and Assam (+3 per cent). The deficiency was least and was unimportant in Burma, Bengal, north-west India, Mysore and Madras, and greatest in the northern half of the Peninsula, Central India and the United Provinces. The Konkan and Central India received only one-fourth, and the United Provinces and Central Provinces barely a tenth of their normal quantities.

(f) On the average of the whole of the country there was a defect of 22 per cent in the rainfall of the month.

(g) As usual the temperature conditions were determined by the distribution of rainfall. The only noteworthy features were (1) the prevalence of unusually cool weather over Gujarat and the neighbouring districts from the 1st to the 8th; over Burma from the 4th to the 12th, and over the southern half of the Peninsula between the 18th and 30th, and (2) a steady excess of temperature in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana from the 9th to the 21st.

2. *November*—

(a) During the first ten days dry weather prevailed generally over the country with a few local falls of rain in Burma, north-east India and the south of the Peninsula. Pressure was unusually low on these days in the north of the Indian region and its general distribution was such as usually obtains in October. This distribution held until the 13th when large pressure changes occurred resulting in a reversal of the prevailing characteristics.

(b) On the 14th pressure became low over the south of the Peninsula and the neighbouring sea area, and a small depression appeared over the north of Ceylon causing a marked increase in the rainfall over south India. Weather remained more or less disturbed in the south until the 19th when an extension of rainfall occurred up the east coast as far north as Waltair. No important change occurred during the next three days, but on the 23rd the rainfall again retreated to the south becoming very scanty on the 26th and reviving again on the 29th.

(c) The most important event of the remainder of the month was the appearance in Persia on the 26th of a cold-weather disturbance which subsequently advanced into north-west India. Its influence on the weather was shown chiefly in Persia and the east of Asiatic Turkey where it occasioned light to moderate rain.

(d) Weather was even drier than usual throughout the country with the exception of Eastern Bengal and Assam which received 24 per cent. more rain than the normal. The defect was, both absolutely and relatively to the normal, greatest in Mysore and the Konkan which obtained only 17 and 22 per cent. of their respective normal amounts. In Madras the quantity received was about normal but was very unfavourably distributed: thus there was an excess of 33 per cent. in the south east and of 6 per cent. in Malabar

and a defect of 79 per cent. in the northern coast districts. Absolutely no rain was received in north-west and central India and very little in the Central Provinces and the Konkan. As far as the data indicate the precipitation of the month was above the normal in the Persian region and below it in Baluchistan and the western Himalayas.

(e) On the average of the whole of India there was a defect of 20 per cent. in the rainfall of the month.

(f) Weather was unusually warm during the month over practically the whole of the country. The excess of temperature was greatest in north-western India where it amounted to between 2° and 5°; and least in Burma and Madras where it was less than ½°. Similar conditions obtained in Baluchistan and the western Himalayas, temperature being 4° above the normal at Quetta and 2° at Gilgit, Leh and Simla.

3. The following table gives information regarding the rainfall as obtained from the data of the Indian Daily Weather Report for the period from the 1st October to the 30th November:—

Area.	Rainfall 1st October to 30th November.			
	Actual, 1906.	Normal.	Departure of actual from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	8·06	8·99	—0·93	—10
Eastern Bengal and Assam	5·64	5·35	+0·29	+5
Bengal	4·54	5·02	—0·48	—10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	0·09	1·65	—1·56	—95
Punjab	0·11	0·29	—0·18	—62
Rajputana	0·09	0·37	—0·28	—76
Central India	0·36	1·68	—1·32	—79
Sind	0	0·10	—0·10	—100
Gujarat	0·53	1·06	—0·53	—50
Konkan	1·55	6·17	—4·62	—75
Bombay, Deccan and Karnatak	2·14	4·99	—2·85	—57
Central Provinces	0·35	2·55	—2·20	—86
Hyderabad	3·05	3·95	—0·90	—23
Mysore	5·90	8·36	—2·46	—29
Madras	13·56	15·01	—1·45	—10
Mean of India when the size of the above areas is taken into account.	3·78	4·81	—1·03	—21

4. *Snowfall conditions of October, November and early December.*—The information available for the western Himalayas is very limited but suffices to indicate that notwithstanding the occurrence of a few heavy falls in October the snowfall of the past two months has been less than usual. This inference is borne out by the temperature of the northern hill stations in November which was above the normal by about 2° at Gilgit, Leh and Simla.

During the past week however a change has occurred; two depressions have formed in Persia of which the former passed into India in a well-defined form on the 29th November, a date rather early for such an event. Thus the season is not so early as that of two years ago but is something like that of last year.

EXTRA-INDIAN CONDITIONS.

5. According to telegraphic information received from the North-West Frontier Province there was a light fall of snow on the Paghman mountains on October 13th and a heavy fall on the Sufed Koh from the 20th to the 23rd; no snow fell on any of the Afghan hills until the end of November. Conditions in this zone were thus very similar to those obtaining in the western Himalayas. In the Persian region the precipitation was even less than usual in October but exceeded the normal in November.

6. Among the recent data of the Indian Ocean may be noted.—

Zanzibar:—The October rainfall was practically normal and the November rainfall in excess by 1 38″ or 18 per cent.

Seychelles:—Rainfall in October amounted to 4 60,″ which is 0·21″ in defect; in November the total was 7·21″ or 4 96″ in defect.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA.

7. The extra-Indian regions of which the present conditions might be supposed to have most influence upon the precipitation of the approaching cold weather are the Indian Ocean and Siberia. With regard to the former it was pointed out a year ago that excess or defect of rainfall during November at Zanzibar and Seychelles had a marked tendency to be followed by excess or defect of cold-weather precipitation. The number of years for which data are available is not great enough for accurate results to be given by statistical methods, but the correlation 'coefficient'* of the subequatorial rainfall of November with the precipitation of the succeeding cold weather in north-west India proves to be + ·50 with a probable error of ·1. In other words about 50 per cent. of the variations of the cold weather precipitation may be regarded as determined by those of the November rainfall at Zanzibar and Seychelles, the remaining 50 per cent. being governed by factors independent of this; and in the estimate of 50 per cent. there is probably an error of 10 owing to the fact that the number of years available is not sufficient to overcome the inequalities in the data.

It should however be remembered that the calculated relationship of rainfall at Zanzibar in November both with the number of sunspots and with the subsequent Indian precipitation differs very largely from those of October and December; it would appear therefore that there are large accidental irregularities and that conclusions derived from November rainfall are less certain than might otherwise be the case.

There is nothing *a priori* improbable in a relationship between the rainfall at Zanzibar and Seychelles and the subsequent winter precipitation in northern India. Excess of the former would imply increased ascensional movement at the equator and increased flow in the upper atmosphere in directions away from the equator; and as it is well known that the cold-weather storms occur in the higher air levels it is natural that their vigour should be affected by an increase in the supply of air from the equator.

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* If the variations of two quantities are connected by a relation of cause and effect the variations of one of them will to a certain extent be determined by the variations of the other; the average ratio of the amount so determined in either quantity to its total variation is called the "correlation coefficient."

In other words it is the proportionate extent to which the variations of one quantity are determined by those of the other. The sign prefixed is + or — according as the two quantities vary in the same or in opposite directions.

8. The available data are contained in the following table of departures from normal values :—

Year.*	Sunspot number	November					Subsequent* cold weather	
		Zanzibar rainfall	Seychelles rainfall	Mean of vertical pressure differences	Mean of corresponding temperatures	Horizontal pressure differences (Para 12)	Rainfall	Snowfall
		"			°		"	
1877	−33·3	+5·25		+ 007	+1 7		+1 07	+
1878	−42·2	−2 91		− 031	−0 4		−0 70	−
1879	−39 6			+ 053	−3 0		−0 73	−
1880	13 3	−1 02		+ 019	1 5	+ 014	−0 24	− −
1881	+ 8 7	−2 14		− 002	−1 0	+ 018	−0 51	
1882	+14 1	−0 7[?]		+ 028	−1 3	− 023	+0 14	—
1883	+18·1	−4 70		+ 019	−2 9	+ 017	−0 82	+
1884	+17 9	+2 15		+ 050	−2 3	− 0 2	−0 19	+
1885	+ 6 6			− 015	+1 6	− 0[illegible]	+0 98	+
1886	−20 2			+ 004	+1	[illegible]	−0 [illegible]	−
1887	−32 5			− 002	−0 3	− 003	+0 52	−
1888	−38·8	..		+ 031	0	+ 018	+0 46	0
1889	−39 3	−4 99		− 0[illegible]5	0	+ 018	−1 07	—
1890	3[?]			+ 044	−0 8	+ 01[illegible]	+1 25	+ +
1891	−[illegible]0 0	−1 75		− 037	+2 3	−0 2	[?]5	− —
1892	+27 4	−0 59		+ 014	−1 7	+ 039	+1 53	− +
1893	+[illegible]3	+3 [illegible]8		+ 032	1 4	[illegible]	+0 77	+
1894	+3[illegible]	+9 32	+1 80	+ [illegible]26	[illegible] 2	0	+1 08	0
1895	+18 4	+0 27	−2 87	− 019	+2 [illegible]	+ 005	−0 73	—
1896	− 3 8	+6 00	+ 4 39	− 004	+0 9	− 077	−0 26	+
1897	−19 4	−4·52	−6 71	·055	+2 2	020	+0 42	—
1898	−18 9	−0 49	−8 55	− 021	−0 5	− 020	−0 62	—
1899	−33 5	−2 41	[illegible] 03	− 019	+1 5	+ 001	−0 43	—
1900	−36 1	−0 43	+14 04	− 035	+2 7	− 003	+1 21	+
1901	−42 9	−1 35	−2 49	− 032	+1 1	− 031	−1 11	—
1902	−40 9	−0 53	−1 76	− 007	+0 7	− 018	0 03	+
1903	−20·3	+0 29	−0 08	− 002	−0 7	+ 002	+0 73	+
1904	− 4 5	+7 48	+11 80	− 004	0 2	+ 0 9	+0 80	+ +
1905	+17 2	−[illegible] 07	−67 9	− 008	+1 0	+ 011	+1 39	+
1906	+ 9 1†	+1 38	−4 90	024	+1 0	− 030		.
Normal amount	45 6	7 86	12 17				1 47	

* The years given refer to the data for November the details of rain and snow apply to the subsequent period December to March Very large departures in snowfall are indicated by doubled signs

† Average for the first-half of the year

The mean of the departures of November rainfall at Zanzibar and Seychelles this year is—1·80", and this, taken by itself, suggests that the approaching cold-weather precipitation may be somewhat lighter than usual.

9. As regards Siberia it is natural to imagine that owing to the proximity of Kashmir to western Turkestan the variations of precipitation in the former area should be connected with the conditions in south-west Siberia, and in general that the intensity of winter conditions in Persia, Afghanistan and northern India should be affected by abnormalities in the larger air movements which would show themselves in the central portion of Siberia. Numerical examination of the data yields, however, no relationship between the precipitation in north-west India from December to March and that in south-west Siberia, during the same interval, and while there may be some slight tendency to increased severity of the Indian cold weather when Siberian pressure of the previous twelve months has been low, the connection is too slight to be of use in forecasting; the correlation coefficient in the latter case proves to be only —·11, in which the probable error is ·12.

10. The active state of the sun during the past year is an element that should be taken into account. Apparently 1905 was the year of maximum sunspots and the number observed this year is in moderate excess As was stated by Köppen in 1873, years of numerous sunspots tend almost everywhere to be on the average colder than years of few sunspots and Indian winters are not exceptional in this respect. It was pointed out in the cold-weather forecast of last December that in spite of considerable irregularities the winter snowfall has during the past 26 years shown evidences of maxima and minima at times close to those of sunspot activity. This relationship can be put to a numerical test as regards the precipitation measured in north-west India and the correlation coefficient of this precipitation from December to March with the number of sunspots of the previous year proves to be, + ·17. While therefore the connection is confirmed it proves to be too small for much reliance to be placed upon it.

The temperatures of a number of areas have been numerically examined and the only exception as yet found to Köppen's law is that of winter in central Australia, where owing to the extreme dryness it might be expected that the temperature would be largely determined by the amount of solar radiation. It is therefore consistent with the analysis that the temperature in central Australia for the period May to August this year has been the highest of which we have data, and that the same winter at Cape Colony has been extremely severe.

Thus at the present time the solar activity would, if taken alone, suggest that a severe winter is rather more likely than a mild one.

11. Turning to the Indian conditions the tendency of the vertical gradients to be steeper than usual in winters of abundant precipitation was pointed out by Sir John Eliot in 1893; and the correlation coefficient of the winter precipitation with the mean of the pressure gradients at three representative stations is +·31. In the present year the conditions in upper India in November may be gathered from the following table of data for four hill stations; the numbers given are the departures from normal of the excess of pressure in the plains at the foot of the hill station above the pressure at the station itself.

Hill station.	Vertical gradient—November.			
	Murree.	Leh.	Simla.	Chakrata.
	"	"	"	"
Departure of pressure difference . . .	—·027	—·037	—·010	—·007

If however account be taken of the November temperatures at the hill stations and at the plains beneath them it is found, as might be expected, that this is closely related with the vertical pressure gradient, their coefficient being —·55. When this is allowed for it appears that high temperature, apart from pressure, is favourable to winter precipitation, and the excess of 1°·0 in the present year approximately annuls the effect of the deficiency in the vertical pressure gradients.

12. The high level in which the cold-weather depressions exist and their apparent dependence on a supply of air in the upper return current from the equator suggests the possibility of a relationship with the horizontal pressure gradient in the direction from south to north at a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet above sea-level. Data for Wellington, Murree and Ranikhet show that the correlation coefficient of the horizontal gradient of November at the height of Wellington (6,200 feet) with the subsequent winter rainfall is +·22, the probable error being +·12. While the relationship in question appears to exist, the connection is not close enough for reliance to be placed on the results given by it.

13. An examination of the records of the past 20 years shows that moderately reliable indications of the character of the winter are afforded by the severity or mildness of

the weather in north-west India in November, and this year it appears that the commencement of winter has been slightly later and milder than usual. This argument for anticipating a slightly mild winter is supported to a certain extent by the deficiency in the subequatorial rainfall. On the other hand the evidence of recent solar activity points to a season rather more severe than usual.

Conclusion.

It does not seem possible to make any reliable inferences with regard to the approaching cold weather from the present indications. It would appear however that there is no reason for expecting any large departure from normal conditions.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
5th December 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 h., on Thursday, the 13th December 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The small depression which had formed on the 5th of the month, and at the close of last week lay near Ceylon, was not long lived, for it had nearly disappeared by the morning of the 7th. Rainfall continued, however, in diminishing amounts over the south of the Peninsula during the next four days, and then ceased. Weather remained dry throughout the week in all other parts of the Indian region, except at a few isolated stations on the 13th, on which day the Bay Islands, False Point and Dras reported light falls. The precipitation at Dras was associated with a very rapid fall of the barometer in Kashmir, which had occurred on the preceding day.

A small and ill-defined wave of low pressure advanced across India from the west, where it had first appeared in Persia on the 8th, but beyond causing high temperatures and generally cloudy skies, it did not affect the weather in northern India.

Burma.—Skies were lightly cloudy throughout the week, and temperature was in excess during the first five days, and nearly normal on the last two. Light falls of rain were reported from Port Blair on the 11th, 12th and 13th.

North-east India and Orissa.—Skies were clear or only lightly clouded, and temperature was only normal until the 13th, when moderate cloud spread over the whole division and caused a large rise in night temperature. The only fall of rain in this area was 0·20" reported from False Point on the 13th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were nearly clear in this division until the 12th, when cloud spread over the whole area. Temperature was generally above normal in the United Provinces and the east of Central India, and nearly normal elsewhere.

North-west India.—Skies were much clouded in the extreme north during the greater part of the week. On the 10th cloud appeared in Gujarat, spread into lower Sind on the 11th, and by the next day had heavily overcast the skies in Rajputana. On the 13th, however, weather had cleared again over the greater part of the division. Temperature was above normal throughout the week, especially in the western districts, where a large average excess was continuously recorded. The barometer fell very rapidly in Kashmir on the 12th, and a light fall of snow was reported on the next day from Dras.

The Peninsula.—Rain fell in the south on the first five days, and some heavy falls were recorded at stations on the Coromandel coast: no rain was reported on the 12th and 13th. Skies were thickly clouded over the greater part of the division until the 12th, on which day cloud disappeared to a large extent, but had thickened again by the next morning along the East Coast. Temperature was normal or in defect in the south-east, where the chief rainfall occurred, and normal or in excess elsewhere.

The rainfall of the past fortnight was more than twenty per cent. in excess in the south-eastern districts of the Peninsula, practically normal in Malabar, and in general defect elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day:

December 7th, Nellore 3·85", Cuddalore 1·67" and Negapatam 1·60".
,, 8th, Madras 2·74", Cuddalore 4·57" and Negapatam 1·33".
,, 9th, Coimbatore 1·25" and Cuddalore 2·60".
,, 10th, Cuddalore 1·94".
,, 11th, Pamban 0·91".

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th December 1906			Rainfall data from 30th November 1906 to 13th December 1906			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·06	1·50	—0·50	1·06	4·19	— 3·13	— 75	—100
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0	0·10	—0·10	0·03	0·25	— 0·22	— 85	— 80
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·09	—0·09	0·02	0·25	— 0·23	— 92	— 88
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0·19	—0·19	0·08	0·23	— 0·15	— 65	+100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·31	0·31	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·18	— 0·18	—100	—100
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·05	— 0·05	—100	—100
	Darbhanga	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 0·05	—100	0
	Bahraich	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·07	— 0·07	—100	—100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	— 0·06	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·07	— 0·07	—100	—100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0	0·21	—0·21	0·03	0·33	— 0·30	— 91	— 75
	Ludhiana	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·18	— 0·18	—100	—100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·09	— 0·09	—100	—100
	Lahore	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100	—100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·07	—0·07	0·08	0·10	— 0·02	— 20	+167
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·02	0·22	—0·20	0·32	0·54	— 0·22	— 41	— 6
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·06	0·36	—0·30	0·07	0·80	— 0·73	— 91	— 98
	Cuttack	0·07	0·14	—0·07	0·07	0·24	— 0·17	— 71	—100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 0·05	—100	—100
	Raipur	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·09	— 0·09	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·10	— 0·10	—100	—100
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100	—100
	Jaipur	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
	Indore	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·10	— 0·10	—100	—100
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·31	0·14	+0·17	0·64	0·74	— 0·10	— 14	— 45
	Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·04	— 0·04	—100	—100
	Rajkot	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100	0
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·13	— 0·13	—100	—100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·15	0·07	+0·08	0·23	0·24	— 0·01	— 4	— 53
	Bijapur	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100	—100
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 0·02	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0·03	0·05	—0·02	0·03	0·20	— 0·17	— 85	—100
	Madura	1·11	0·29	+0·82	1·70	0·91	+ 0·79	+ 87	— 5
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	5·35	2·01	+3·34	8·36	4·67	+ 3·69	+ 79	+ 13

J. H. FIELD,
for Director General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 13th December 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th December 1906.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in Minbu, Magwe, Yamethin, and two other districts. Reaping of early wet weather paddy is practically general and is approaching completion in Akyab and Kyaukpyu, and has been completed in the Singaing township of Kyaukse. Reaping of hillside paddy is completed in the Chin Hills. Reaping of late wet weather paddy has commenced in Amherst, Katha, Kyaukse, and Yamethin and has been completed in the Northern Shan States. Ploughing for dry weather paddy is completed in the Thabeitkyin sub-division of the Ruby Mines district and sowing has commenced in the Pakokku township of Pakokku and in Kyaukse. Sowing of peas is completed in Lower Chindwin. Sowing of wheat and gram has commenced in Kyaukse. The cultivation of miscellaneous island crops continues. In the Yamethin sub-division of Yamethin millet and unirrigated paddy have totally failed and outturn of irrigated paddy is estimated at 6 annas only. More rain is required inparts of Pakokku, Sagaing, Meiktila, Myingyan and the Chin Hils The prospects of the harvest on the whole continue good. The price of paddy has risen largely in Myingyan and considerably in Akyab; it has fallen largely in Maubin, Bassein, Mergui, and Thayetmyo, and considerably in Kyaukpyu; elsewhere it is practically stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in Sibsagar, elsewhere there was no rain. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. The season is practically closed, and the outturn is good in Sylhet and Nowgong and fair in Darrang. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses; plucking of cotton; and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Insects are causing damage to crops in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Prospects of cotton are unfavourable in the Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills and fair elsewhere. Prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Prices of common rice :—Manipur 18; Kohima 18; Silchar 9½; Barisal, Chittagong, Rangamati and Bogra 9; Noakhali 8 to 9; Faridpur 6¾ to 9; Mymensingh and Comilla 8⅞; Tezpur 8½; Dacca 8¼; Sylhet, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sibsagar 8; Pabna and Dibrugarh 7½; Rampur Boalı, Dinajpur and Malda 7; Tura 6 to 7; Jalpaiguri and Dhubri 6⅝; and Rangpur, Sillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in six; fallen in nine; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts. Six persons are employed on test work in Dacca and 994 persons receive gratuitous relief in Sylhet. Prices are daily falling and the condition of people is improving with the new crop now on the market.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of winter paddy is still in progress. Spring sowings are almost all over in the Bihar districts, they are still going on in some places in Lower Bengal. Rain is needed for the spring crops in Gaya, Champaran and Purnea. Prospects of these crops are unfavourable in Darbhanga for want of rain. Sugarcane-pressing continues in Bihar; it has also commenced in Orissa. The number of persons on gratuitous relief is 2,411 in Muzaffarpur and 18,167 in Darbhanga. Only six persons are reported to be on test-works in the Madhubani sub-division of district Darbhanga. The number on relief works in Darbhanga is 18,408. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six and fallen in ten districts.

United Provinces.—Except for a slight sprinkling in Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, and Moradabad the week was again rainless. Rain is needed in some districts. The crops are however generally doing well and irrigation continues where practicable. Harvesting and sowing are almost completed and germination is satisfactory. Slight damage has been done by locusts in Aligarh and by insects in Basti. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in Garhwal. Supplies are adequate but fodder is scarce in Sitapur, Bara Banki and Rae Bareli Prices are practically stationary.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows :—No change in agricultural conditions is reported from the Gorakhpur district. Prices have fallen slightly but are still high. The numbers on relief are :—on works 633, on gratuitous relief 1,175, total 1,808.

Punjab.—No rain. Prices are generally unsettled; wheat is rising in Rohtak and Sialkot and falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, Jullundur and Rawalpindi. Harvesting of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Sowings of spring crops have been finished in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good. Rain is wanted in Rohtak, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. The outturn of autumn crops is good to average except that of cotton. Locusts have damaged the standing crops in Rohtak'

Shahpur and Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain except 10 and 12 cents respectively in the Mardan and Swabi tehsils of the Peshawar district. Rain is urgently wanted to complete unirrigated spring sowings which are in progress. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is generally good. A flight of locusts passed through the Dera and Kalachi tehsils in the Dera Ismail Khan district but no damage is reported. The harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. The water-supply is below average and there has been no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable except in the Kalachi tehsil where water is also scarce. The condition of cattle is average in Dera Ismail Khan; elsewhere it is good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat $14\frac{5}{8}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$; gram $17\frac{1}{16}$ to 22; maize 15 to $27\frac{1}{2}$; and bajra $18\frac{3}{4}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 11 to 23, and maize 12 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils where it is bad. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils where it is scarce. Spring sowings have commenced in some parts of the Province.

Kashmir.—The weather is partially bright. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue in some places and also sowings and watering for spring crops. Prospects are on the whole satisfactory. Damage by locusts is reported in Tonk. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Mewar and Tonk and are steady elsewhere; prices are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are good. Crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Malwa. Pasturage is good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; are falling in Baghelkhand and parts of Malwa; are normal in Bhopal; and are steady elsewhere. Opium sowing is in progress.

Central Provinces.—The weather is clear and cool. Autumn harvesting and spring sowings are almost completed. The condition of the spring crops is generally good. Threshing and winnowing of crops; picking of cotton; and cutting of juar are in full swing. Insects have damaged the wheat plants in parts of Hoshangabad; *tur* and linseed in Nagpur; linseed in Chanda; *tur* in Akola; and *tur*, linseed, and gram in Yeotmal, but damage is not widespread. Fodder and water are ample. The price of wheat has dropped from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in Seoni; prices are very steady elsewhere but are still equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Nagpur and Balaghat, and slightly exceed it in Chanda and Bilaspur; rates are generally higher than those ruling at this time last year.

Bombay.—Spring crops are reported to be withering for want of rain in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Satara, and Kolhapur; by insects in parts of Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar; by unfavourable winds in parts of Palanpur and Cutch; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are in progress. Spring sowings are nearing completion. Cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The fodder supply is adequate. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in the Deccan and Karnatak normal to 30 per cent. less than normal, and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields. The public health is generally good.

Hyderabad.—No rain. The autumn harvest is nearing completion; the early rice harvest is in progress. Standing spring crops are fair to good. Lands are under preparation for late rice sowings which are in progress in parts. Prices:—wheat 8, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$, and jowar 16 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition and are being generally harvested. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 13 cents. Picking of cardamom and coffee continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Madras, Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Arcot; good in Nellore, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly; nil in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, and South Canara; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in Tanjore have been damaged by heavy rain and some in parts of Godavari and Kurnool need more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient, fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts, has fallen in six, and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in six districts, has fallen in five, and has slightly risen in ten. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in seven, and has slightly risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in five, and has slightly risen in six.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State	Preceding week (Revised figures)			Present week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief work	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces							
Eastern Bengal and Assam		1, 53	1,262	6	994	1,000	—262
Bengal . . .	15 98	23 315	38 743	18,414	20 578	38 [illegible]92	+249
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	470	1 1[illegible]	1,603	633	1 175	1,808	+205
Total British Provinces .	158[illegible]	[illegible]5 731	41,606	19 053	2[illegible] 747	41,800	+192

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY DEPARTMENTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

No 6926-A, dated Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1905-06.

1. *Receipts of Gold.*—The tenders of gold by the public at the Mints were less in value than those of the preceding twelve months by about 7½ crores of rupees. The decline may be attributed to the large sale of Council bills during the year and to the grant of telegraphic transfers on India against sovereigns in transit from Australia and Egypt. In paragraph 77 of the Financial Statement for 1906-07 it was explained that it had been the policy of Government to sell Council drafts freely so as to supply the trade demand as fully as resources permitted, the result being to diminish the amount of gold brought out to India, which would eventually have had to be reshipped to Europe. The following statement compares the value and nature of the tenders with those of past years:—

YEAR.	CALCUTTA				BOMBAY				TOTAL
	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half sovereigns.	Value of bullion	TOTAL	Value of sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns	Value of bullion.	TOTAL.	Total value of gold tendered.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1903-04 .	5,93,19,870	4,82,992	...	5,98,02,862	4,52,67,630	1,80,302	2,91,674	4,57,39,606	10,55,42,468
1904-05 .	6,74,50,230	4,44,830	..	6,78,95,060	4,93,15,410	9,81,735	5,90,846	5,08,87,991	11,87,83,051
1905-06 .	3,05,72,790	1,08,555	1,01,485	3,07,85,830	1,43,81,790	2,40,028	8,59,421	1,52,81,242	4,60,67,072

The bullion received during the year under review consisted mainly of gold from Indian mines.

2. *Coinage of Silver.*—The silver coinage, exclusive of fifty-cent pieces, was as follows:—

	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	7,42,64,383	12,17,23,238	19,59,87,621
Half-rupees	8,23,029	...	8,23,029
Quarter-rupees	15,74,935	...	15,74,935
One-eighth rupees . . .	16,28,866	...	16,28,866
TOTAL .	7,82,91,213	12,17,23,238	20,00,14,451

By far the greater number of rupees coined during the year were struck from bullion purchased to meet the demand for rupees. A portion of the coinage represented the re-coinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin. A small amount of coinage was also undertaken on behalf of the Karauli Durbar, which has adopted British silver currency.

3. *Dollar Coinage.*—No dollars were coined during the year at either Mint; the Bombay Mint, however, turned out 497,630 fifty-cent pieces for the Straits Settlements Government.

4. *Copper Coinage.*—Copper was coined at the Calcutta Mint only, the coinage consisting of pice, half-pice, pie-pieces, Straits Settlements quarter cents and Ceylon cents and half cents, of the aggregate value of R22,03,796.

The net gain on copper coinage passed into circulation during the year under review amounted to R9,85,311 as compared with R7,99,226 in the preceding year.

5. *Operative Losses :—*

Silver.—The loss on silver coinage at the Calcutta Mint during the year amounted to 29·8 standard tolas of silver for each lakh laminated, after adjustment of all fictitious gains and losses. In the Bombay Mint, there was a loss of 43 tolas on rupee coinage for each lakh laminated.

Copper.—In the Calcutta Mint, the operative loss on copper coinage was ·273 per cent in the year 1905-06, as against ·1 per cent in the previous year.

6. *Premelting.*—As usual, uncurrent coins received for recoinage were placed into direct alligation for standard meltings. Premelting was also dispensed with in the case of Mexican dollars and some silver received from the Secretary of State.

7. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure (including interest on capital outlay and other *pro formá* charges) of the two Mints in 1905-06 compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Calcutta	Bombay	Total	Calcutta.	Bombay	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1904-05 . .	4,85,168	20,41,207	25,26,375	14,05,385	10,86,717	24,92,102
1905-06 . . .	13,85,848	24,73,632	38,59,480	13,40,421	12,17,597	25,58,018

Of the aggregate revenue of R38,59,480, the receipts of the Mints on account of the seignorage on silver for the rupee coinage amounted to R36,23,556.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure incurred during the year 1904-05 :—

—	Calcutta Mint			Bombay Mint			Both Mints		
	1904-05	1905-06	Increase + in 1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	Increase + in 1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	Increase + in 1905-06.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fixed Establishment	1,80,720	1,85,909	+5,189	1,72,313	1,85,256	+12,943	3,53,033	3,71,165	+18,132
Temporary Establishment and overtime work . . .	1,14,059	1,37,471	+23,412	1,10,047	1,19,881	9,834	2,24,106	2,57,352	+33,246
Total	2,94,779	3,23,380	+28,601	2,82,360	3,05,137	+22,777	5,77,139	6,28,517	+51,378

The increase in the charges for temporary establishment and overtime work was mainly due to the increased coinage of the year.

8. *Miscellaneous Work.*—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the table below :—

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done	Amount realised	Profit.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1904-05 . . .	63,571	78,345	14,774	12,372	13,235	863	75,943	91,580	15,637
1905-06 . . .	96,582	1,10,135	13,553	25,878	26,589	711	1,22,460	1,36,724	14,264

Medals and decorations were struck for the Army Department and for various public institutions, scales and weights were supplied to certain Government Departments, and some miscellaneous work was also undertaken for the public.

II.—Working of the Assay Offices at Calcutta and Bombay during the year 1905-06.

9. *Number of Assays.*—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 were as follows :—

Year.	Calcutta Assay Office.		Bombay Assay Office.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1904-05	370	25,896	1,006	50,165
1905-06	398	34,801	1,564	49,874

10. *Meltings for standard coinage.*—The average fineness *per mille* of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	916·002	915 902
Half-rupees	916·010	...
Quarter-rupees	915·859	...
One-eighth rupees	915 7 14	...
Fifty cents	...	799·185

11. *Parting assays of silver coins.*—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was ·172 *per mille* for rupees, ·484 for half-rupees, and ·258 and 389 for quarter and one-eighth rupees respectively. The silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint is computed to have contained 5,345 troy ounces of gold of the approximate value of £22,662. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was ·123 *per mille* for rupees and ·075 for fifty-cent pieces.

12. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bombay Assay Offices are summarised in tabular form below :—

	Trials for weight.			Trials for fineness.				
	Number of trials made	Total number of coins weighed	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins assayed. Singly.	Total number of coins assayed. In groups after melting	Average fineness per mille of coins assayed. Singly	Average fineness per mille of coins assayed. In groups after melting.
Calcutta.								
Rupees	772	7,720	180 087	774	7,740	13 380	916·574	916·626
Half-rupees	26	260	89·996	27	270	1 040	916·532	916 558
Quarter-rupees	99	990	49 985	99	990	9 900	916 699	916·768
One-eighth rupees	157	1,570	22·514	157	1,570	31,400	916·535	916·509
Bombay.								
Rupees	1,256	25,140	180·018	1,256	6,305	31,525	916·610	916·592
50 cents	5	120	209·165	5	25	75	799·996	800·300

In three different pyx trials of rupees in Calcutta, one coin in each was beyond the legal remedy for weight, and in five trials one coin was found in each to be outside the remedy for fineness; the fresh pyxes called for in these cases disclosed all coins to be within remedy. In Bombay all the rupees tested were within the legal remedy for fineness; but in one trial, one coin was found to be below the legal remedy for weight The fresh coins weighed in this case were, however, found to be within the remedy.

13. *Pyx trials in England for the year 1904-05 and 1905-06*—The result of the pyx trials made in England showed that the average weight and fineness of the British Indian coins from the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, and of British dollars and the Straits Settlements fifty-cent pieces from the Bombay Mint, were closely in accordance with the standards laid down for the two classes of coins

14. As will be seen from the interesting figures given in paragraph 20 of the Calcutta Mint Report, the coinage operations undertaken during the year were exceedingly heavy. The maximum number of rupees previously turned out in any one year was R17 14,79,318 in 1900-01, which year was described in the Resolution in this Department, No. 5033 A., dated the 1st November 1901, as a remarkable one in the history of the Mints. The number then reached has been exceeded in the year under review by nearly 2½ crores The enormous figure now attained is due to the unprecedented demand for rupees which set in during the latter half of the year and made it necessary to work the Mints at the highest possible pressure from November to March, the outturn during those months alone amounting to over 15¼ crores of rupees. These operations necessarily threw a great strain on the Mint staff which was cheerfully and ungrudgingly met.

ORDERED that this Resolution, together with the Reports from the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Mint and Assay Masters.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 2777 dated 14th August 1906.

From—Colonel G. M. PORTER, R E, Master of the Mint,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honor to submit the report on the operations of the Calcutta Mint for the financial year ending 31st March 1906, together with the following statements, *viz.* :—

No. I.—Account of the total revenue and expenditure of the Mint during the year 1905-06.

No. II.—Statement of the coinage of the Mint for the year 1905-06.

No. III.—Statement showing the cost of miscellaneous work done in the Mint during the year 1905-06.

Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., officiated as Master of the Mint from 4th April to 17th December 1905.

GOLD.

2. *Receipts.*—Mint certificates of the aggregate value of R3,07,85,830 were issued for sovereigns, and bullion tendered, during the year, in exchange for rupees. The value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns tendered in the previous year was R6,78,95,060. In consequence of the offer made by the Secretary of State in December 1905 to grant, until further notice, telegraphic transfers on India against sovereigns in transit from Australia, the tender of sovereigns at the Mint all but ceased during the remainder of the year. The Secretary of State has since withdrawn the offer temporarily.

The year's receipts are summarised below :—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
2,038,186	Sovereigns of current weight	3,05,72,790
7,237	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . .	1,08,555
	Bullion	1,04,485
		3,07,85,830

The sovereigns were tendered by the Presidency Bank and the bullion by a local firm of jewellers.

All the current weight sovereigns were as usual remitted to the Currency Office.

3. The total value of gold coin and bullion received during the year from treasuries and other Government departments was R31,444, and comprised :—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
	RECEIVED FROM TREASURIES.	R
79	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . .	1,185
81	Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . .	607
24	Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value . . .	351
6	Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value . . .	42
	RECEIVED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.	
	Bullion	29,259
		31,444

The bulk of the bullion came from the Bombay Mint and was transferred to provide a stock of gold for the manufacture of medals, war decorations and specimen coins.

4. The parcel of gold bullion valued at R1,04,485 received from the public and all gold coin below current weight, valued at R1,47,819, which had accumulated here up to 7th February 1906, were remitted to the Bombay Currency Office to be consigned to London.

5. *Receipts.*—The purchased silver received from London, in the year, for coinage into rupees, consisted of fine silver bars and dollars. The invoice value thereof taken into account was R3,74,35,045 and the equivalent in standard tolas 55,178,233.

The silver was received throughout the year with an intermission in June and July 1905, and heavy consignments arrived during the last four months.

The silver was made up of—

	Amount in lakhs of tolas.
London Bars	89·50
American „	232·55
French „	8·28
German „	16·46
Mexican Dollars	206·05
	551·84

The withdrawn and uncurrent silver coin received into the Mint showed a considerable falling off on the figures of 1904-05, the nominal value being R1,79,92,278 against R2,50,16,288.

Defaced coins from railways valued at R27,875 and rupees of the coinages prior to 1st September 1835 issued under the authority of the Government of India, valued at R5,018, are included in the receipts of the year.

In the following tabular statement the receipts of withdrawn and uncurrent coin are classified under the provinces from which the coin was remitted.

Classification of uncurrent Coins received during 1905-06.

Provinces.	Nominal value in thousands of Rupees.											
	1840 R 1st issue.	1840 R 2nd issue.	Worn 1840 ½-R 1st issue.	Worn 1840 ½-R 2nd issue.	William IV 1835 R	Worn William IV 1835 ½-R	Worn Govt Rupees	Soldered Coins.	Shroff marked Rupees	Reduced Rupees	Murshidabad, etc., coins.	Tot
India . . .	652·4	1940·9	12·6	36·3	195·0	4·0	105·2	.	...	10·7	...	29
Bengal . . .	785·0	2546·2	10·3	12·3	270·0	3·3	52·4	...	·5	·4	5·0	36
United Provinces .	2040·5	6356·2	11·0	10·6	546·6	2·9	335·0	...	7·2	26·7	...	93
Central Provinces .	15·9	65·5	·1	·1	4·5	...	5	...	...	·1	..	
Madras . . .	133·4	441·8	2·7	2·8	26·4	1·2	90·5	...	...	13·7	...	7
E. B. & Assam .	144·1	539·7	1·0	1·3	54·6	·4	22·0		·3	4·3	...	7
Burma . .	68·6	313·0	1·0	·7	21·6	·2	1·0	...	..	·1	.	4
State Railways .	...	.	.		...	...	.	27·2	..	·7	...	
Total .	3839·9	12203·3	38·7	70·1	1124·7	12·0	606·6	27·2	8·0	56·7	5·0	179

6. In connection with the recoinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of Native States, 1,000 Karauli rupees were taken over at R952.

7. *Coinage.*—The outturn of the Mint has been increasing rapidly in recent years, and the silver coinage of the year is a record one. A reference to statement II submitted shows that 74,264,383 rupees, 1,646,058 half-rupees, 6,299,742 quarter-rupees and 13,030,928 one-eighth rupees were struck of an aggregate value of R7,82,91,213-8, the coinage of half-rupees having been resumed after a cessation of six years.

8. *Percentage of good coin.*—The percentages of good coin, calculated on the weight of metal that was passed through the laminating rolls, are given below and where comparable with last year's results show but small variations.

	Weight of ingots rolled. Lakhs of tolas.	Percentages of good coin.
Rupees	1,084·00	68·80
Half-rupees	12·52	65·71
Quarter-rupees	26·65	66·50
Eighth-rupees	25·82	63·54

9. The result of the Assay Master's trials of the pyx for the silver coins detailed in his report on the working of the Assay department, shows that the coins issued during the year were within legal remedy, both in weight and fineness.

10. The melting and coining losses written off the accounts during the year aggregated 31,838 standard tolas. After adjustment of all fictitous gains and losses, however, the net losses amounted to R16,900, which gave a rate of 29·8 standard tolas on each lakh of tolas of silver laminated, against a rate of 28·05 last year. The rate is slightly higher than last year, but it cannot be considered as beyond the range of *bonâ fide* loss.

COPPER.

11. *Coinage.*—As in the case of silver, the copper coinage was also exceptionally heavy; it was continuous throughout the year. The output of each denomination of coin is given in statement II. The number of pieces struck reached the enormous total of 157,062,608 valued at R22,03,796—single pice accounting for 130,058,484 of the outturn, half-pice for 8,921,600 and pie pieces for 13,060,449.

The Mint was kept so fully engaged in meeting the demand for Government copper coin, that the small orders of the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Ceylon were opportune. These demands were represented by a coinage of 2,007,600 quarter-cents for the former, and 1,508,770 and 1,505,705 cents and half-cents, respectively, for the latter.

12. The copper slabs purchased for the coinage weighed as much as 37,585·3 maunds and the average price paid therefor was R44·3 per maund or R6·63 per maund more than that of last year. The comparison shows how great a rise has occurred in the copper market.

13. The copper coinage losses written off the books during the year aggregated to 385 maunds 23 seers 76 tolas, and works out to 1·472 per 100 maunds of metal rolled; after setting off against this quantity the recoveries from copper oxide and precipitated copper, the losses are reduced to 71 maunds 24 seers 46 tolas or to ·273 per 100 maunds of metal rolled. These percentages are lower than those of last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. The issues of medals in the year comprised 12,688 silver Tibet Mission 1903-04 medals, with 4,750 Gyantse clasps; seven thousand bronze Tibet Mission 1903-04 medals, with 1,000 Gyantse clasps. The dies for this decoration were received from the Royal Mint at the end of July 1905.

Besides the "Tibet Mission, 1903-04" medals, the Mint supplied to the Army department 200 "long service and good conduct medals" and 500 "Volunteer long service medals," as well as 3,428 clasps for past campaigns. The Royal Army Temperance Association demands for medals and stars continued without interruption, and kept a good portion of the Medal department establishment engaged thereon.

The medals issued during the year included 16 gold and 183 silver medals, struck for presentation by the Bengal Government to the Calcutta Police Force in recognition of the good work done by them during the visit to Calcutta of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Included in the work done for other Government departments, was a new silver seal for the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, the cutting of the seal having been entrusted to the head engraver of the Mint.

Statement III places the profit for the year on outside work done at R13,553.

15. *Mint working standard weights.*—The Assay Master's verification of the Mint standard tola and avoirdupois weight showed that the errors were very trifling.

16. The average daily working balance was 21,39,068 standard tolas; it fell to a minimum of 880,713 tolas on the 29th September when the daily outturn was about half-a-lakh of rupees and one lakh of pieces of one-eighth rupees, and rose to a maximum of 4,928,092 tolas on the 14th November when the output of rupees was eight lakhs a day.

17. *Standard Ingot Reserve.*—The portion of the ingot reserve held in Calcutta was drawn upon for coinage at the commencement of the month of December, when the demand for rupees was so great that the Mint was coining on an average eight lakhs daily; it was exhausted by the end of the month.

Since the close of the year, steps have been taken for the replacement of the ingot reserve by a reserve of greater capabilities and of a different character.

18. On the 2nd of March the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, and under its provisions a nickel one-anna piece is to be coined and the pice, half-pice and pie are to be struck in bronze instead of copper. The bronze for this coinage has the same proportions of copper, tin and zinc as those used for the British bronze coins, *viz.*, 95 per cent. copper, 4 per cent. tin and one per cent. zinc. The weight of the coins has been fixed by the Act at 75 grains for the pice, 37½ grains for the half-pice and 25 grains for the pie.

No nickel or bronze coins were, however, actually struck during the year uder report.

19. By the repeal of the Coinage Act, 1870, the following coins ceased to be coined at the Mint:—

Gold.—The double, single, two-third and one-third mohurs.

Copper.—The double pice.

As stated in last year's report, experimental meltings of bronze had been made and, in anticipation of the passing of the Act, meltings for bronze from July were included in the daily operations of the Mint, and by the 31st March 1906 a stock of 158½ tons of the metal had been accumulated.

Trial operations in rolling, annealing and stamping of bronze were conducted in January 1906, with satisfactory results.

20. The year was an exceedingly busy one, the number of coins of all denomination struck being 252,303,719, or an average of 944,959 pieces daily. The magnitude of the coinage operations may to some extent be realized by the fact that on the 2nd March the weight of silver cast into ingots for rupees, in the standard melting room exceeded 17·6 tons (1,534,489·1 tolas), and it is worthy of note that of this mass of metal operated on no single pot was found to be out of the narrow range of fineness (915·6 to 916·5) at which ingots are worked up into coin.

Again in the coining departments the large outturn of 1,000,499 rupees was reached on 28th March 1906, and a maximum daily outturn of 1,759,251 pieces on the 25th January 1906 made up of 706,291 rupees, 112,160 quarter-rupees, 883,200 single pice and 57,600 half-pice—a coinage which is not exceeded by the average monthly coinage of many a State in Europe.

To illustrate the magnitude of the work accomplished by the Indian Mints during the year I give, in the following table, figures of the combined coinage of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, and the coinage of the Mints of the world as summarised in the Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, 1905:—

	Tale of pieces.
Calcutta Mint	252,303,719
Bombay Mint	122,220,868
(1) TOTAL	374,524,587
(2) Mints of the world, excluding the Indian Mints	999,161,324

Percentage of (1) to (2) 37·43.

The Mints of the world which gave the next highest coinages were—

Germany, with colonial coinages	216,216,589
United States	152,422,302
United Kingdom, with colonial coinages . . .	126 575 761
Russia	111,353,848
France, including colonial coinages	95,591,149

The superintendents and workmen of the Mint staff have done good work in executing the coinage of the year, which is not only a record for this Mint but of the Mints of the world.

These heavy operations have often necessitated the attendance of the workmen for 14 hours a day, and the utmost vigilance has been exercised by the engineering staff to prevent any serious break down of the engines or machinery, a great part of which has been running since the Mint was opened in 1832.

I am pleased to bring to the notice of Government the loyal services rendered by the Mint establishment.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

21. *Revenue (a) Charges levied*—The total amount credited in the year under this head was R13,04,009, out of which sum R13,03,684 represented the 2 per cent. seignorage on silver for the rupee coinage taken into the Mint accounts.

(*b*) *Gain on Coinage Operations.*—The gain on coinage operations amounted to R25,844, and of this sum R23,840 was the gain by alligating under standard.

22. *Cash and Transfer Receipts.*—The cash receipts amounted to R7,270, and were about the same as those received in the previous year. The transfer receipts amounting to R43,495 were, however, in excess of last year's figure, the supplies of military decorations bringing in a much larger receipt than in 1904-05 There was, however, a falling off of about R5,000 in coining and other charges on colonial copper coinages

23. *Expenditure.*—Loss on coinage operations.

Gold.—Under instructions received in July 1905, the loss on short weight sovereigns and half-sovereigns (*i. e.* those reduced by not more than three grains below standard weight) received at the Mint, being the difference between the nominal and bullion value of the coins, was no longer shown as a charge against the Mint, and such coins are now held in the accounts at their full value. The loss on such coins as formed part of the stock in the Mint at that time was adjusted, the write back on this account appearing in statement No. I being R398.

Silver (*i*).—The silver operative losses as stated in para. 10 amounted to R31,838.

(*ii*) The net loss on good coins issued during the year, owing to the coins being over the standard weight, was R22,287 against R8,641 in the previous year. Marginally is a detailed comparison of this loss for 1904-05 and 1905-06.

Per lakh of coin.

	1904-05	1905-06
Rupees	21·1	29·7
½ "	*Nil*	16·7
¼ "	+ 4·2	+ 2·9
⅛ "	21·5	16·7

(*iii*) The loss on withdrawn 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent silver coins was R2,43,931 or R76,762 lower than the figure in last year's account.

The average mean wearages per rupee for the coins now being withdrawn, with no allowance for dirt on the coins, were found to be—

For	1835 rupees	. . .	2·844 grains.
"	1840 " 1st issue	.	3·006 do.
"	1840 " 2nd issue	.	2·340 do.

The total receipts of such coin are given in para. 5 of this report.

(*iv*) The difference between Mint and market price of silver used for the Army department medals, charged off in the accounts during the year, was R11,205.

	1904-05.	1905-06.	Increase.
	R	R	R
Fixed establishment	1,80,720	1,85,909	5,189
Temporary establishment and overtime pay	1,14,059	1,37,471	23,412
TOTAL	2,94,779	3,23,380	28,601

24. *Cost of Establishment.*—From the figures furnished in the margin, it will be seen that the establishment charges were R28,601 greater than in the previous year. This sum is divided as follows:—

	R
Mint	25,579
Assay Office	3,022

The increase on last year's charges is accounted for chiefly—

(*i*) By revision of establishment sanctioned in Finance Department letter No. 3171-Ex., dated 2nd June 1905.

(*ii*) Additional operatives engaged for increased coinage of the year.

(*iii*) Increased overtime work in the year.

25. *Copper used for alloy and contingent purposes.*—The value of the copper used under this head amounted to R37,326; of this sum R35,889 was the value of metal used for alloying the silver to the rupee standard, and represented the value of 827½ maunds of metal. The consumption of copper was proportionately lower than it was in 1904-05, owing to the average fineness of the purchased silver being lower than it was last year, the high percentage of Mexican dollars in the purchased bullion producing this result.

26. *Local and English Stores.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to R1,15,441 against R1,30,927 in the previous year. There is a decrease of R9,452 under the head of local stores, due to smaller payments for fuel and wood for copper coin boxes, a cheaper wood being now used for this purpose; and a decrease of R6,034 under the head of English stores arising principally from the smaller expenditure on crucibles.

27. *Contingent Charges.*—The expenditure under this head was R47,555, and the increase over last year's expenditure is principally due to the consumption of electricity for working four motors taken into use on arrival from England.

28. *Transfer Charges.*—These charges which amounted to R16,245 are made up of R7,789 for coin bags from the Alipur Jail, R2,699 for jars transferred from the Bombay Mint, R2,416 copper wire from the Telegraph department, R1,365 for landing and shipping charges, and other small charges aggregating to R1,976.

29. *Miscellaneous Charges external to Mint.*—The charges under this head reached R19,427 against R17,151 in the previous year. The increase of over R2,000 is accounted for by the additional superannuation and retired allowances made in the year.

30. Pro formâ *Charges.*—These charges, which included the interest at 4 per cent. on stock and block and on the silver, copper, bronze and store balances, amounted to R4,57,264 and was lower by R16,647 than the sum charged to this head last year on account of the smaller silver balance.

31. *Capital Account.*—The additions to buildings and plant amounted to R61,781. Of this sum R36,895 and R7,778 were for nine automatic weighing machines and two 8,000 oz. bullion balances, respectively, received in connection with the scheme for raising the daily output of the Mint to 6 lakhs of rupees and 5 lakhs of pieces of bronze single pice daily.

32. *Resumé.*—Owing to the large rupee coinage from purchased silver, the Mint received as seignorage a sum sufficiently large to give a credit balance on the year's working, after meeting interest charges on capital outlay and other *pro formâ* charges. This sum, it will be seen from statement No. 1, amounted to R45,426.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

33. I attach the usual statement of counterfeit coins. It will be seen therefrom that 2,992 rupees, 21 half-rupees, 50 quarter-rupees, and 95 one-eighth-

rupees counterfeits were detected among the withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins examined during the year, and the proportion was about the same as in the previous year.

The proportion in the remittances from the Madras Presidency was the same as in 1904-05, but for the other provinces, with the exception of the United Provinces, the proportionate rates were greater. Had it not been for the considerable improvement in the remittances from the latter province—about 6 per lakh better than last year—and from whence 52 per cent. of the remittances came, the mean rate would have been higher than that of last year instead of working out to about the same figure.

Except for fifteen struck coins all the counterfeits found in the remittances were castings. The struck specimens and only one cast rupee were so well executed as to be outside the category of "ordinary conterfeits."

The counterfeit coins from treasuries and other sources totalled 2,296 as marginally detailed; of this number 2,093 rupees and all the small coins were castings varying in fineness were assayed from 972 9 to 729·8 per mille. Of the struck coins, 92 were very well executed and 13 were poor imitations, one of the former assaying 883·3 fine has been declared to have been one of the best counterfeits ever seen in the Assay office. That office examined 366 suspected and counterfeit coins and found 95 genuine, 136 cast counterfeits, 9 doubtful (cast or struck), 33 struck and 21 brass counterfeits containing no silver.

Rupees	2,198
½ "	18
¼ "	18
⅛ "	62

The well-executed cast counterfeit referred to above, as found in remittances, contained 687·2 per mille of silver.

Out of all the conterfeits assayed in the year only one coin gave an assay result approximating to the fineness of silver in the genuine rupee. It was reported 919·7 fine per mille but contained in addition to silver and copper, traces of zinc, lead and gold.

Several rupees of coinages prior to September 1835 were analysed and reported by the Assay office to contain silver varying in fineness from 997·4 to 530·2 per mille.

The dies and other coining implements sent to the Mint in the year for inspection contained nothing that could be classed as of good workmanship.

In the statement is included the number of counterfeit coins cut in the year tabulated from returns furnished by treasuries and currency offices.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

34. The usual statement of offences against the coinage is attached. It shows a marked falling off in the number of cases brought to trial in 1905, with a decrease of over 16 per cent. in the total numbers of convictions when compared with the figures of last year's statement. The United Provinces comes first with 20 per cent. of all offenders, and the Punjab follows with 12 per cent. Offences under sections 233, 234 and 235 of Indian Penal Code, judged from the number of cases brought to trial, were committed principally in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam, United Provinces, Burma and the Punjab.

The ratio of the number of persons convicted to the persons tried has risen to 74·3 in the year under review from 60·6 in the year 1904.

No. I of 1905-06.

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1905-06.

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
To CHARGES LEVIED—			BY WORKING EXPENSES—			
Gold—			*Loss on Coinage Operations—*			
Melting fees on bullion tendered . . .	26 4 0					
On bullion from Government Departments . . .	14 10 4		Gold (in melting) . .	...	3 1 0	
		40 14 4	Miscellaneous charges .	...	225 9 6	
Silver—						228 10 6
Seigniorage on rupee coinage at 2 per cent. . .	13,03,633 10 1					
On bullion from Government Departments . . .	31 12 10		Silver operative losses . .	...	31,837 9 11	
			Overstandard weight of new coins issued . . .	...	22,286 13 9	
Pre-melting fees on uncurrent coin received from Railways .	266 12 11		Withdrawal of Government silver coins . . .	...	2,43,931 2 8	
			Manufacture of war medals .	...	54 3 2	
Assay fees (private) . .	36 4 2					
		13,03,968 8 0	Difference between Mint and bazar price of silver used for war medals . . .	...	11,204 15 11	
			Silver miscellaneous charges .	...	1,473 4 3	
						3,10,788 1 8
			BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—			
			Fixed Establishment . .	...	1,85,909 1 7	
			Extra Establishment and extra hours' pay .	...	1,37,471 0 3	
						3,23,380 1 10
To GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—			BY COPPER AND BRONZE—			
Gold—			Used for alloy . . .	...	35,889 2 6	
Miscellaneous . . .	...	1,617 6 5	Used for contingent purposes	...	1,186 14 10	
			Miscellaneous charges . .	...	250 5 5	
						37,326 6 9
Silver—			BY LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—			
Gain by alligating under standard . . .	23,839 11 10		Coke, coal and charcoal .	...	37,099 3 10	
			Oil, and grease and tallow .	...	8,267 12 7	
Miscellaneous . .	386 14 4					
		24,226 10 2	Acids	...	1,682 7 9	
Gain on light weight sovereigns . . .	...	397 13 1	Iron and brass mongery and hardware	...	1,441 0 3	
			Metals	...	1,367 1 9	
			Wood for copper coin boxes .	...	11,705 7 8	
			Miscellaneous . . .	...	9,092 4 9	
						70,655 6 7
To CASH RECEIPTS—			BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals .	5,931 3 2		Books for Library and Office	...	280 13 0	
			Manufacture of scales . .	...	3,024 8 0	
Old stores and materials supplied	1,301 7 0		Cart and cooly hire on coin to Treasury	...	1,455 2 0	
			Telegrams	...	57 11 0	
Miscellaneous . . .	37 8 3		Inspection of boilers .	...	239 0 0	
			Removal of rubbish by Municipality	...	300 0 0	
		7,270 2 5	Rents, rates and taxes . .	...	34,456 2 0	
			Electricity for power and light	...	4,010 13 0	
			Freight on Europe stores paid by Comptroller, India Treasuries	...	235 1 0	
			Travelling allowances . .	...	1,853 2 0	
			Miscellaneous . . .	...	1,642 15 6	
						47,555 3 6
Carried over .	...	13,37,581 6 5	Carried over .	...	...	[illegible]

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1905-06—*contd.*

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .		13,37,521 6 5	Brought forward .			7,89,933 14 10
To TRANSFER RECEIPTS—			BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY STORES USED FROM STOCK—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments . .	15,646 9 4		Value of English and country stores used . . .		1,25,205 8 10	
			Less— Value of stores received from other Departments .	6,138 5 11		
			Do. found in Mint Departments and transferred to stock .	1,675 2 7		
Coining and incidental charges on copper coins for Ceylon and Straits Settlements .	5,316 14 9		Do. found in excess .	20 8 1		
			Do. purchased locally .	20,004 11 8		
			Do. transferred to plant .	52,346 0 0		
For war medals for Military Department . . .	22,531 6 8			80,184 12 3		
		43,494 14 9	*Less*— Value of freight charged above	235 1 0	80,419 13 3	
						44,785 11 7
			BY OFFICIAL POSTAGE .			795 0 0
			BY TRANSFER CHARGES—			
To MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—			Value of coin bags, etc. .	...	7,789 2 0	
Receipts external to Mint, as per statement from Comptroller, India Treasuries, dated 23rd May 1906 . . .	...		Landing and Shipping Charges	...	1,365 3 11	
		600 0 0	Petty articles supplied by other Departments . .		7,090 12 7	
						16,245 2 6
			BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—			
			Repairs to buildings . .	...	...	11,970 0 0
			BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—			
			Superannuation and retired allowances . . .	...	16,128 3 11	
			Stationery	...	2,487 1 0	
			Printing	...	812 0 0	
						19,427 4 11
						8,83,157 1 10
			BY BALANCE .			4,98,459 3 4
			TOTAL .	...	...	13,81,616 5 2
TOTAL .		13,81,616 5 2	Total brought down .	...	...	8,83,157 1 10
Total brought down .		13,81,616 5 2	BY *Pro formâ* CHARGES—COST OF PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES—			
			One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants . .	..	28,858 0 0	
			One anna in the rupee of salaries of inferior servants	...	184 0 0	
To *Pro formâ* RECEIPTS—Making medals for the Royal Army Temperance Association	3,613 12 0					29,042
			INTEREST ON—			
			Mint land buildings and plant, valued at . . .	78,98,722 0 0		
Weights to Treasury Officers .	617 8 0		Average working silver balance	21,39,068 0 0		
		4,231 4 0	Copper balance at end of the year	3,30,766 0 0		
			Bronze balance at end of the year	2,54,042 0 0		
			Store balance at the end of the year . . .	82,746 0 0		
			TOTAL .	...	1,07,05,344 0 0	
			At 4 per cent. . . .	...	...	4,28,222 0 0
						13,40,421 1 10
			BY BALANCE .	...	...	45,426 7 4
TOTAL .	...	13,85,847 9 2	TOTAL .	...	...	13,85,847 9 2

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the CALCUTTA MINT brought down to the year 1905-06.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Total expenditure on account of Capital down to 1904-05 . .	20,09,200 0 0	33,86,988 0 0	24,42,848 0 0	78,39,036 0 0	Profit and Loss	...	...	2,095 0 0	2,095 0 0
Expenditure during the current year, as per statement from Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, dated 2nd May 1906 .	...	9,435 0 0	...	9,435 0 0	By Balance .	20,09,200 0 0	33,96,423 0 0	24,93,099 0 0	78,98,722 0 0
Transferred to Plant from Mint General Store Account .	...		52,346 0 0	52,346 0 0					
TOTAL	20,09,200 0 0	33,96,423 0 0	24,95,194 0 0	79,00,817 0 0	TOTAL .	20,09,200 0 0	33,96,423 0 0	24,95,194 0 0	79,00,817 0 0

No. II of 1905-06.

STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the CALCUTTA MINT for the year 1905-06.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal Value.	Total. Tale.	Total. Value.	Remarks.
		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Silver—					
Rupees	74,264,383	7,42,64,383 0 0			
Half-Rupees	1,646,058	8,23,029 0 0			
Quarter-Rupees	6,299,742	15,74,935 8 0			
Eighth-Rupees	13,030,928	16,28,866 0 0			
British Dollar	..	.			
Total			95,241,111	7,82,91,213 8 0	
Copper—					
Pice	130,058,484	20,32,163 13 0			
Half-pice	8,921,600	69,700 0 0			
Pie pieces	13,060,449	68,023 2 9			
Straits ½-Cents	2,107,000	11,292 12 0			
Ceylon-Cents	1,508,770	15,087 11 2			
„ ½-Cents	1,505,705	7,528 8 5			
„ ¼-Cents					
Total			157,062,608	22,03,795 15 4	
GRAND TOTAL			252,303,719	8,04,95,009 7 4	

No. III of 1905-06.

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1905-06.

	Amount.	Total Amount	
	R a. p.	R a. p	
Receipts.			
Silver and Bronze War Medals	58,232 11 6		
Other Medals and Stores	31,692 8 6		
Dies, Seals and Stamps	1,191 8 4		
Adjusting Scales and Weights	7,870 3 0		
Miscellaneous work, including Gold and Silver	11,148 2 9	1,10,135 2 1	
Expenditure.			
Silver and Bronze War Medals	58,232 11 6		
Engravers' Die Department, Workshop and other labour	3,243 7 1		
Jeweller's labour	3,500 15 3		
Stores used (including Gold and Silver)	31,605 2 0	96,582 3 10	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure		13,552 14 3	

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during the year 1905-06.

Name of Province	Nominal value of uncurrent coins in thousands of rupees.	Received at the Mint: In remittances of uncurrent coins				Received at the Mint: From Treasury and other Officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No 1004-A, dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint: For examination (a)				Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished.				Remarks.
1	2	3				4				5				6				
		R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	R	½	¼	⅛	
India	29,57 1	1,013	2	1	.	71	...	.	..	6	...		.	679	11	14	8	(a) Excludes Assay Office.
Central Provinces	86·7	26	.	...	..		...	...	..	...	.	.	...	119	7	7	2	
Burma	4,06 2	80	.	..	...	865	2	12	53		...	..	...	4,677	196	108	71	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	7,67·7	92	..	...	.	1				6	...		.	1,477	11	29	5	
Bengal	36,91·4	891	4	4	8	30	.		...	11	...	...	..	12,455	327	295	210	
United Provinces	93 42·7	784	11	32	66	961	14	5	9	27	...		1	13,515	266	324	250	
Punjab	.	.		..	..	144	2		..	46	...	..	...	10 909	290	537	451	
Madras	7,12·5	62	...	3	3	7	.	1	...	...	..	.		50	13	8	2	
State Railways	27·9	14	4	10	18	...		...		23	..	.	...		...	..	...	
Total	1/9,92·2	2,992	21	50	95	2,079	18	18	62	119	...		1	43,941	1,121	1,322	999	

Statement of Offences against

	Counterfeiting Coins, Sections 231 and 232, Indian Penal Code.			Making, buying or selling instruments for counterfeiting Coins, Sections 233 and 234, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing Instruments or Materials for Counterfeiting Coins, Section 235, Indian Penal Code.			Abetting in India the Counterfeiting of Coins, Section 236, Indian Penal Code.			Importing or Exporting Counterfeited Coins, Sections 237 and 238, Indian Penal Code.		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
1. Eastern Bengal and Assam	2	2	1	...	...	...	11	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bengal	1	2	2	...	...	...	6	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bombay Presidency (including Sindh).	4	5	5	...	...	...	3	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bombay	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Burma	8	14	12	...	...	...	15	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Central Provinces (including Berar).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Hyderabad and Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. North-Western Provinces	17	28	17	...	...	...	13	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Oudh	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Madras	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	12	17	5	...	...	...	14	20	12	...	...	...	1	1	1
13. Central India (Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong).		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Central India, Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.	...	...
15. Central India (Neemuch)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Central India (Neemuch-Malwa Agency).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Rajputana (Native States)	4	33	14	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kumaon (Tehri State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ajmere-Merwara	...	...		...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Mysore State (Bangalore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Kashmir	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Rampore State (Rohilkhand)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
24. Baghelkand Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Gwalior Agency	2	2	9	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Bhopawar Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Mhow Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Bhopal Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. North-West Frontier, Peshawar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	58	111	71	...	...	...	78	117	69	...	...	...	1	1	1

the Coinage during the year 1905.

Possessing and delivering Counterfeited Coins, Sections 239, 240, 241, 242, and 243, Indian Penal Code.			Causing Coins to be of Different Weight or Composition from that fixed by law, Sections 224, 240 and 247, Indian Penal Code.			Taking Coining Instruments from a Mint, Section 245, Indian Penal Code.			Fraudulently altering appearance of any Coins, Sections 248 and 249, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing and delivering altered Coins, Sections 250, 251, 252, 253 and 254, Indian Penal Code.			Total.		
Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
51	70	35	...	.	..	..	.	...	2	2	.	7	9	3	73	105	50
36	43	30	1	2	1	..	...	..	3	3	6	14	14	6	61	73	50
52	68	35	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	3	3	5	5	4	67*	89	53
1	1	1	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
33	42	19	.	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	57	76	44
20	20	9	...	...	...	—	...	...	4	4	2	8	8	6	33	33	18
...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
86	94	58	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	20	20	14	136	159	101
20	21	18	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	8	8	8	31	32	27
24	32	20	1	...	...	..	.	..	4	4	3	9	11	4	44	53	31
57	71	43	...	...	...	...		...	3	4	1	4	4	1	91	117	63
6	7	4	..		...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	7	9	4
...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	23	6	...	.		...	..	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	21	65	26
1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
5	9	2	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	13	5
2	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	5
7	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	12	15	5
2	3	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Pending
4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	7	6	13
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	5
7	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	8	9	2
10	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	13	16	4
443	547	297	2	2	1	...	...	...	25	26	21	90	96	58	697	900	518
												Total of 1904			774	1,025	621

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 93, dated Calcutta, the 2nd July 1906.

From—MAJOR J. LLOYD T. JONES, I.M.S., Offg. Assay Master, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay department, Calcutta, for the official year 1905-06.

2. *Number and description of assays* :—

The number of assays during the year amounted to 36,980 as compared with 29,077 in the previous year. The details are shown in the following table :—

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	304	
Check assays on fine gold	94	398
SILVER.		
Assays on silver alligated for Silver Standard Coinage— for Rupees 13,296; „ ½-Rupees 288; „ ¼-Rupees 838; „ ⅛-Rupees 1,104	15,526	
Do. pyx coins	14,087	
Do. miscellaneous	4,034	
Check assays on fine silver	1,154	34,801
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	66	
Assays on various metals and ores	1,676	
Assays on Mint drosses	39	1,781
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	...	36,980

3. *Gold Assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 398 as compared with 370 last year : of these 138 were for Government.

4. *Meltings for Silver Standard Coinage.*—

Silver meltings for coinage were assayed in every month of the year.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was—

for rupees 916·002
„ ½ rupees 916·040
„ ¼ rupees 915·859
„ ⅛ rupees 915·744

as shown herewith in detail.

MONTHS.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS PER MILLE FOR Rupees	½-rupees.	¼-rupees.	⅛-rupees.
April 1905	916·069	...	915·964	915·795
May „	916·054	...	915·856	915·696
June „	915·993	...	915·774	915·392
July „	915·970	...	...	915·675
August „	915·962	...	...	...
September „	915·967	916·024	...	...
October „	915·962	916·012	...	915·697
November „	915·895	916·018	...	915·863
December „	916·013	...	...	...
January 1906	915·988	...	915·859	...
February „	916·018	916·075	915·782	915·735
March „	916·111	...	...	915·755
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	916·022	916·040	915·859	915·744

5. *Gold in Silver Coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins for the year was 0·172 per mille for rupees, 0·484 per mille for ½-rupees, 0·258 per mille for ¼-rupees and 0·389 per mille for ⅛-rupees.

The coinage of the year is computed to contain ·5345 troy ounces of gold of the approximate value of £ 22,662.

6. *Pyx Trials—Rupees.*—The trials for weight numbered 772: the total number of rupees weighed amounted to 7,720. One rupee in each of 3 trials was found beyond remedy, but fresh pyxes which were called for were all passed. The average weight per piece was 180·087. The heaviest rupee weighed 180·98 and the lightest 178·71—13·08 per cent of the coins were found of the exact standard weight.

The trials for fineness were 774, and the total number of rupees assayed was 21,120, of which 7,740 were assayed singly and 13,380 in groups of 20 after melting. Of the coins assayed singly, the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 913·6 to 920·0. The highest and lowest figures for any melting of finished coins were 917·7 and 915·6 per mille. The average fineness per piece was 916.574 and of the melted coins 916·626. Five trials disclosed, each of them, one rupee beyond remedy, but all passed after the examination of the second pyxes called for.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx Rupees (grains).	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE)		Gold per mille
		Single.	Melted	
April 1905	180·064	916·506	916·778	0·163
May "	180·067	916·286	916·655	0·215
June "	180·088	916·459	916·722	0·591
July "	180·089	916·510	916·756	0·638
August "	180·104	916·396	916·497	0·458
September "	180·107	916·305	916·613	0·235
October "	180·091	916·501	916·427	0·411
November "	180·105	916·496	916·253	0·179
December "	180·098	916·565	916·348	0·091
January 1906	180·084	916·475	916·585	0·073
February "	180·072	916·637	916·699	0·145
March "	180·085	916·867	916·908	0·118
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	180·087	916·574	916·626	0·172

7. *Half-rupees.*—Pyx trials for these were made during four months of the year. There were 26 trials for weight and 27 for fineness.

24·23 per cent. were of the exact standard weight. The highest and lowest weights were 90·42 and 89·61 grains, and the average weight was 89·996.

The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916·532, and of the melted coins assayed in groups of 40 was 916·558. The highest and lowest figures for single coins were 919·0 and 915·1, and for any melting of finished coins 917·2 and 916·2.

One pyx disclosed one coin outside remedy in fineness, but the second pyx called for passed.

8. *Quarter-rupees.*—Pyx trials for these were made during six months of the year, the total number being 99 for both weight and fineness.

17·88 per cent. of the pieces were of the exact standard weight. The heaviest and lightest weighed 45·93 and 43·61 grains; and the average weight was 44·985.

The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916·699, and of the melted coins, assayed in groups of 100, 916·768.

All the coins were within the legal remedy in fineness and weight.

9. *One-eighth rupees.*—Pyx trials were made during 11 months of the year and numbered 157 for weight and the same for fineness.

The percentage of coins of exact standard weight was 20·57.

The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916·535, and of the melted coins assayed in groups of 200 was 916·509.

No trial disclosed any coin outside the legal remedy.

10. *Summary of pyx trials.*—The following table is a summary of results detailed above in paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 :—

Denomination.	Number of coins weighed singly	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of gold in pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees	7,720	7,740	13,380	180 087	916 574	916·626	0·172
Half-rupees . . .	260	270	1,040	89 996	916 532	916 558	0 484
Quarter-rupees .	990	990	9,900	44 985	916 699	916·768	0·258
One-eighth rupees .	1,570	1,570	31,400	22·514	916 535	916 509	0·389

11. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 1,676 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores," 1,603 were assays made for the Mint, Treasuries, Police and Magistrates on coins suspected to be counterfeit and on materials connected with the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

A separate report is submitted to the Mint Master on the work of this office in connection with counterfeit coins.

12. *Verification of weight pieces*—The Mint working standard tola set of weight pieces, as well as the working standard avoirdupois set, were verified during the year against the respective corresponding Assay office sets.

13. The appointment of Assay Master was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, I.M.S., throughout the year. The appointment of Deputy Assay Master was held by Major J. Lloyd T. Jones, I.M.S., from 1st to 17th April, by Colonel MacCartie in addition to his own duties from 18th April to 4th June, and by Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., from 5th June to the end of the year.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF BOMBAY MINT.

No. 1266, Bombay, dated 15th August 1906.

From—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Offg Mint Master,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Bombay Mint for 1905-06, together with the prescribed statements.

Major W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., held charge as Mint Master up to the 22nd December 1905, since which date I have been in charge.

GOLD.

2. *Receipts* —

(*a*) The gold bullion and coin tendered during the year were valued at R1,52,81,242, as compared with R5,08,87,991 in 1904-05, and consisted of the following:—

Classification.	Value in rupees.
Sovereigns of current weight	1,43,81,790
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	2,39,370
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	248
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	389
Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	21
Gold from Indian Mines	6,59,346
Bazaar gold and miscellaneous	78
Total .	1,52,81,242

(*b*) In addition to the above, 1,129 sovereigns were found to be defective on detailed examination at the Mint and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

(*c*) With the exception of R1,09,186, the whole of the gold received, together with the balance of the previous year, was transferred to the Currency Gold Bullion and Coin Account.

(*d*) During the year under review three remittances of gold bullion and current and light weight sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the aggregate value of R1,59,26,724 were shipped to London, and Indian Mines' gold of the value of R27,412 was transferred to the Calcutta Mint.

(*e*) At the close of the year the balance in the Currency Gold Coin Account held at the Mint amounted to R1,29,75,000 and comprised current weight sovereigns only.

SILVER.

3. *Receipts.*—

(*a*) The silver purchased by the Secretary of State and brought to account during the year was invoiced at R6,73,61,559.

The part of the Ingot Reserve held in Bombay, which stood at 1,59,19,417 standard tolas at the beginning of April 1905, was brought up to 200 lakhs by the end of the same month The amount was however drawn upon for coinage later in the year, the withdrawal commencing in November 1905. The reserve was exhausted by January 1906, and, owing to the urgent demands for rupees, no portion of it was restored up to the end the year under review.

(*b*) Uncurrent coin received for recoinage during the year amounted, nominally, to R1,32,59,128 as detailed below—

Classification.	Nominal value in rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835	5,92,559
Ditto ditto 1840 (1st issue)	21,20,934
Ditto ditto 1840 (2nd issue)	92,78,119
Ditto shroff-marked, defective and dumb coins	3,30,375
Ditto worn coins	8,91,968
Ditto reduced rupees and half-rupees	40,913
Arcot coins	4,118
Confiscated coins	142
TOTAL	1,32,59,128

(*c*) Recoinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of Native States.

The recoinage of the silver currency of the Karauli Durbar was carried out during the year. The exchange value in Government rupees of the amount converted was R 6,39,202.

4. *Coinage*—

(*a*) The Government coinage for the year consisted of rupees only and amounted to R12,17,23,238.

The amounts paid were distributed as under:—

	R
On Government account	12,10,84,036
On account of Native States	6,39,202

(*b*) 497,630 fifty-cent. pieces were coined for the Straits Settlements Government from silver received in the previous year and shipped to the Colonial Secretary, Singapore.

(*c*) The whole of the coinage was found by the Assay Master to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

5. *Meltings.*—Uncurrent silver coins received from treasuries, as well as the Mexican dollars and some fine silver received from the Secretary of State, were issued to the Standard Melting Department in direct alligation during the year.

6. *Percentage of good coin.*—The percentages of good coin calculated on the amounts laminated were as detailed in the margin. The result shows a marked improvement in the case of rupees as compared with that of 1904-05.

Description of coin.	Weight of ingots laminated. Tolas	Percentage of good coin.
Government rupees	180,132,566	69·31
Fifty-cent. pieces	948,976	62·44

7. *Silver operative losses.*—After allowing for dirt on coins used in direct alligation the combined operative losses of the Melting and Coining Departments amounted in the case of Government rupees to R1,41,073. On making the necessary corrections on account of fictitious gains and losses, there is a net loss of R77,581, equal to 43·07 per lakh laminated This loss is higher than usual, but would have been greatly reduced if it had been possible to refine all the drosses of the Melting Department pertaining to last year. Owing to pressure of work in this department, which was heaviest from December 1905 to March 1906, dross valued at about R10,000 was left unrefined at the close of the year, and will be brought to account during present year

COPPER.

8. No copper coinage was carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. *Miscellaneous work.*—This consisted of the recurring supply of medals to various public institutions and rifle associations, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government and the public. The profit was R711 as per statement III. In addition to the above 107 war medals, with 158 clasps, were issued to various military officers, after inscribing the names, rank and corps of the recipients thereon. No charge was made for this work.

10. *Mint working standards.*—The weights in all the departments were periodically compared with the standards, and any difference found carefully adjusted.

11. *Treasure trove coins.*—During the year 214 gold, 75 silver and 2 copper coins found in the Thana, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar districts were forwarded to the Mint by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, for disposal to numismatists.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

12. *Revenue*:—

(*a*) *Charges levied, Mint seignorage.*—The seignorage on silver tendered for the coinage of fifty-cent pieces amounted to R9,138.

(*b*) *Gain on coinage operations.*—The gain on this head was R1,05,174, and was more than that of the preceding year by R13,544.

(*c*) The charge of 2 per cent. on the total coinage of rupees for the year amounted to R23,19,922, exceeding that of the previous year by R9,58,657.

(*d*) *Cash and transfer charges*—These charges amounted to R29,544, and were less by R4,773 than those of the year 1904-1905. This was owing to the charges in connection with shipments of coin to Singapore during the year under review being much smaller than during the previous year.

13. *Balances sunk in the Mint.*—The balance of silver bullion belonging to Government valued at one rupee per tola of standard fineness stood at the beginning of the year at R33,74,407, and at its close at R77,23,964. The average daily balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers and to the Currency department, was R27,36,807. The minimum balance was R9,42,023 on the 19th June 1905, and the maximum was R92,41,108 on the 16th March 1906.

14. *Expenditure*:—

(*a*) *Loss on coinage.*—

(i) *Gold.*—Instructions having been issued by the Comptroller-General that all gold coins received from the public at nominal value should also be held at the same value, instead of at bullion value as hitherto, there was no loss recorded in the Mint under this head during the year under review.

(ii) *Silver.*—The difference between the par and the weight value of uncurrent coin received from Government treasuries for recoinage amounted to R1,93,658 as against R1,33,879 in the preceding twelve months, the increase being due to heavier withdrawals of uncurrent coin.

	1905-1906.	1904-1905.
	R	R
Fixed establishment	1,85,256	1,72,313
Extra establishment and overtime work	1,19,881	1,10,047
TOTAL	3,05,137	2,82,360

(*b*) *Cost of Establishment.*—The total expenditure on salaries and establishment for the year as compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the margin.

(c) *Local and English Stores.*—This expenditure amounted to R1,38,207 and exceeded that for the preceding twelve months by R7,060, owing to the larger issues of nitric acid to Government departments.

(d) *Copper used for alloy.*—The amount expended under this head was R56,923 as compared with R71,420 for 1904-1905.

(e) *Contingent charges.—Miscellaneous.*—These charges amounted to R18,232, and were less than the figure for the previous year by R18,910 mainly on account of the landing charges on purchased silver having been excluded from the account this year.

(f) *Transfer charges.*—These amounted to R18,844 as compared with R14,075 in the preceding twelve months.

(g) Pro Formâ *charges.*—The amount of these charges for the year was R2,96,276 as against R2,75,357. The increase is due to the average silver and copper balances held in the Mint being larger than during the preceding year.

15. *Resumé of Revenue and Expenditure.*—The result of the transactions of the year, as summarised in statement I, shows that, including interest on capital outlay and *pro formâ* charges, the net profit from Mint operations during the year was R12,56,036 against R9,54,489, the increase being due to the heavier coinage of Government rupees.

16. *Capital Account.*—Rupees 27,126 on account of buildings and R16,503 on account of machinery were added to the heads of Buildings and Plant, respectively. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year stood at R39,07,770.

The amount spent on additions to buildings includes R10,013 expended on the re-roofing of the Rolling department and R7,510 on additional stronghold accommodation. The additions to machinery comprise two double automatic balances and three bullion balances collectively valued at R9,948.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

17. *Return of counterfeit coins.*—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this report.

Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven counterfeit coins (4,759 rupees, 32 half-rupees, 112 quarters and 34 one-eighths) were received for examination during the year as against 2,349 in 1904-1905, and were classified as follows :—

(i) One thousand three hundred and fifty-four coins (620 castings and 734 struck) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputna-Malwa, Southern Mahratta and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and 93 coins (3 castings and 90 struck) received from other sources were accepted as "exceptionally well executed."

(ii) Six hundred coins (209 castings and 391 struck) were good enough to deceive the public, both as to execution and colour of metal.

(iii) The remaining 2,890 coins (2,424 castings and 466 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal, and almost all easily detectable.

The second and third class include coins which were returned to the railways, as they did not come up to the standard of excellence required by Government.

The increase in the receipts of counterfeits during the year is largely due to the receipt of 1,310 rupees from the Treasury Officer, Salem, which were connected with the prosecution of a shroff in the Yercaud Sub-Treasury and were all palpable counterfeits ; also to 303 rupees received in a single parcel from the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, for examination (236 of which were King Edward VII rupees).

About 26 per cent of the coins received from the railways were imitations of King Edward VII rupees.

Two thousand and thirty-four counterfeit coins (1,620 rupees, 19 half-rupees, 94 quarters and 301 one-eighths) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coin to the Mint.

During the year under report 24,267 courterfeit coins were cut at treasuries and railways as against 22,255 in 1904-1905.

I

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1905-06, referred to in paras. 2 and 3 of FINANCIAL RESOLUTION NO. 3234, dated 5th October 1878.

REVENUE.	R	a.	p.	R	a	p
To CHARGES LEVIED—						
Mint Seignorage on fifty-cent pieces	9,137	10	4			
Premelting fees on uncurrent Coin received from Railways						
Assay fees (Private)	947	3	1			
Melting fees on Gold Bullion tendered at the Mint						
				10,084	13	5
To GAIN IN COINAGE OPERATIONS—						
Silver						
Gain by alligating under standard	92,843	0	0			
Do Assay Benefit						
Do short weight of new coin issued	...					
Surplus in the Bullion Office	1,635	0	0			
Refined silver of Premelting and Bullion Departments	10,434	0	0			
Other items	262	8	0			
				1,05,174	8	0
Miscellaneous—						
Seignorage on rupee coinage at 2 per cent.	...			23,19,922	0	0
To CASH RECEIPTS—						
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done for private individuals	...			6,782	3	0
For old stores and materials sold	299	8	0			
English stores sold	2,274	5	4			
				2,573	13	4
Carried over	...			24,44,537	5	9

EXPENDITURE	R	a	p.	R	a.	p.
BY WORKING EXPENSES—						
Loss in Coinage Operations—						
Loss on purchase of sovereigns for medals	1	15	3			
Gold (in melting)						
Overstandard weight of new coin issued	21	0	0			
Silver	1,41,748	1	4			
Loss by dirt on Government uncurrent coins and dollars issued in direct alligations	21,592	0	0			
Loss by withdrawal of uncurrent Government silver coins	1,93,657	10	3	3,57,020	10	10
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—						
Gold, Silver and Copper				4,379	1	8
BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—						
Fixed	1,85,256	1	9			
Extra and allowances	1,19,880	13	3	3,05,136	15	0
BY LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—						
Coal, coke, charcoal and firewood	41,032	12	5			
Oil, grease and tallow	3,500	9	0			
Acids	658	12	0			
Iron and brass mongery and Hardware	257	8	6			
Metals	125	6	11			
Miscellaneous	23,190	11	3			
				68,825	12	1
BY COPPER—						
Used for alloy R56,138-10-7						
Contingent purposes R1,017-12-4						
	57,156	6	11			
LESS—						
Returned by Mint Department (copper from troughs)	233	8	9			
				56,922	14	2
BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—						
Landing Stores	1,762	0	9			
Purchase and repairs of furniture	...					
Books for Library and Office	101	9	0			
Binding books, etc.	48	0	0			
Cart, coolie, and boat-hire	419	12	0			
Scales and weights	283	4	0			
MISCELLANEOUS—MINT—						
Gas	582	11	0			
Travelling Allowances	222	14	0			
Boiler inspection fees	125	0	0			
Peons' clothing	480	3	9			
Municipal taxes	201	3	0			
Water-supply	2,826	6	0			
House-rent	7,830	4	8			
Advertising charges	24	12	0			
Service telegrams	273	0	0			
Other items	2,717	7	1			
One-fifth freight on Europe stores paid by Accountant-General	333	14	2	[illegible]	5	5
Carried over	...			8,10,51[illegible]	11	2

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1905-06, referred to in paras. 2 and 3 of FINANCIAL RESOLUTION No. 3234, dated 5th October 1878—*concluded.*

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .	...	24,44,537 5 9
To TRANSFER RECEIPTS—		
For scales, weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments . .	...	19,806 14 0
For telegram, packing, shipping and landing charges on account of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore . . .	...	381 4 0
TOTAL .	...	24,64,725 7 9
Total brought down	...	24,64,725 7 9
To *Pro formâ* RECEIPTS—		
Cost of additions and alterations to Buildings transferred to Capital Account . . .	...	8,907 0 0
TOTAL .	...	24,73,632 7 9

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .	...	8,10,517 11 2
BY ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—		
Value of English stores used and issued . .	69,714 11 10	
LESS—		
One-fifth freight on English stores charged above .	333 14 2	
		69,380 13 8
BY OFFICIAL POSTAGE—		
Service postage labels .		292 15 0
BY TRANSFER CHARGES—		
Value of articles supplied to the Assay Office .	11,099 6 10	
Value of articles transferred from other Departments	7,744 11 0	
		18,844 1 10
BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—		
Repairs and alterations to buildings . . .	...	13,600 0 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—		
Printing . . .	316 9 2	
Stationery . . .	197 7 1	
Superannuation and retired allowances . .	8,170 15 3	8,684 15 6
TOTAL .	...	9,21,320 9 2
By Balance .	...	15,43,404 14 7
	...	24,64,725 7 9
Total brought down .	...	9,21,320 9 2
BY *Pro formâ* CHARGES—		
Cost of pensions and furlough allowances	...	...
One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants .	20,463 6 11	
One anna in the rupee of the salaries of inferior servants . . .	369 9 10	
		20,833 0 9
Value of Mint land, buildings and plant . .	39,07,770 0 0	
Average Silver Balance .	27,36,807 0 0	
Average Copper Balance .	51,980 0 0	
Store Balance, Europe and Country . . .	1,89,519 0 0	
4 per cent. Interest on .	68,86,076 0 0	2,75,443 0 0
TOTAL .	...	12,17,596 9 11
By Balance .	...	12,56,035 13 10
TOTAL .	...	24,73,632 7 9

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the MINT brought down to the year.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Total Expenditure on account of Capital brought forward from last year .	12,62,200 0 0	16,54,217 0 0	9,47,724 0 0	38,64,141 0 0
Expenditure during current year . .	...	8,907 0 0	16,503 0 0	25,410 0 0
Expenditure during current year by P. W. Department .	...	18,219 0 0	...	18,219 0 0
TOTAL .	12,62,200 0 0	16,81,343 0 0	9,64,227 0 0	39,07,770 0 0

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Allowance for depreciation .	...	...	...	...
Transfer, Profit and Loss .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...
Balance at Debit . .	12,62,200 0 0	16,81,343 0 0	9,64,227 0 0	39,07,770 0 0
TOTAL .	12,62,200 0 0	16,81,343 0 0	9,64,227 0 0	39,07,770 0 0

II

STATEMENT of the BOMBAY MINT COINAGE for the year 1905-06.

METALS.	Tale of Pieces.	Nominal Value.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Silver fifty-cent pieces . . .	497,630	5,05,520 0 0		
Silver British dollars . . .	...	......		
Silver rupees, British . . .	121,723,238	12,17,23,238 0 0		
½ British	...	......		
¼ British	...	......		
TOTAL .	122,220,868	......	12,22,28,758 0 0	
Copper double pice } British . .	...	......		
„ single „ } British .	..	...		
„ pie pieces } British . .	..	......		
TOTAL .	..	......	12,22,28,758 0 0	

III

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1905-06.

DESCRIPTION	Amount	Total.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Receipt.			
Receipt for medals, seals, stamps, etc. . .	4,506 1 0		
Adjusting weights	1,754 8 0		
Miscellaneous	20,328 8 0		
		26,589 1 0	
Expenditure.			
Engraver's labour	718 0 0		
Workshop „	1,500 8 1		
Jeweller's „	296 8 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver and copper) .	23,362 11 10	25,877 11 11	
NET PROFIT .	...	711 5 1	

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the BOMBAY MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during 1905-06,

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT — In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				For examination.				Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.				REMARKS.
		R	½-R	¼-R	⅛ R	R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	R	½-R	¼-R	⅛-R	
Bombay	8,038·1	1,161*	8	53	212	992	16	74	12	835	13	30	14	6,789	448	506	333	* Includes 72 counterfeit rupees found in remittances of R11,71,194 received for special examination.
India (Bushire)	15·4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta (Baluchistan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras	2,883·2	294†	9	18	62	1,496	3	7	8	13	...	...	...	11,043	616	532	344	† Includes 7 counterfeit rupees found in a remittance of R3,38,000 received for special examination.
Punjab	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	385	2	...	3	
Central Provinces	485·4	80	1	1	4	16	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	667	14	15	7	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	4	3	2	
Rajputana	1,138·3	64	1	19	16	432	...	...	...	553	...	...	...	1,683	13	8	5	
Central India	86·2	12	..	..	...	119	...	1	...	104	...	...	...	758	12	18	3	
Burma	15·4	5	..	3	7	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	13,262·0	1,620	19	94	301	3,140	19	82	20	1,619	13	30	14	21,379	1,109	1,082	697	

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 182, Bombay, dated 15th August 1906.

From—Lieut.-Col. F. F. MACCARTIE, I.M.S., M.B., Assay Master, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1905-06.

2. *Number and description of Assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 51,861 as against 52,180 in the previous financial year. The details are shown in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	1,432	
Check assays on fine gold	132	
	——	1,564
SILVER.		
Assays on silver received for coinage	4,262	
Ditto alligated for silver standard coinage	23,507	
Ditto pyx coins	9,388	
Ditto miscellaneous	12,624	
Check assays on fine silver	30	
	——	49,874
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	26	
Assays on various metals and ores	370	
Assays on Mint drosses	27	423
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR .	...	51,861

3. *Gold and silver assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year was 1,564 as against 1,006 in the previous year; of these 132 assays were done for the Mint.

The total number of silver assays from all sources was 49,874 as against 50,165 in the previous year; of these 37,384 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for rupees were assayed during the whole of the year, and for 50 cents (half-dollars) in the month of April only.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was—

For rupees . . . . 915·902 per mille
" 50-cents . . . . 799·185 " "

as shown in the following tables:—

Months.		Rupees.	50 Cents (Half-Dollars).
April	1905	915·730	799·185
May	"	915·701	...
June	"	915·810	...
July	"	915·847	...
August	"	915·898	...
September	"	915·858	...
October	"	915·956	...
November	"	916·013	...
December	"	915·995	...
January	1906	915·904	...
February	"	915·865	...
March	"	915·946	...
Average for the year		915·902	799·185

5. *Gold in silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins for the year was ·123 per mille for rupees, and .075 for 50-cent pieces.

6. *Pyx trials—Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 1,256, the total number weighed being 25,140. One trial disclosed one coin below the legal remedy. Twenty fresh coins were weighed and found to be within remedy.

The average weight per piece was 180·018 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were, respectively, 179·10 and 180·90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 1,256 in number, 6,305 coins having been assayed singly, and 31,525 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914·6 to 918·6, and the average fineness over 6,280 coins was 916·640 per mille. The 31,400 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·592, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being, respectively, 915·3 and 917·8.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

Months.		Average weight of Pyx Rupees (grains).	Average fineness of Pyx Rupees (per mille).		Gold per mille.
			Single.	Melted.	
April	1905	180·003	916·583	916·533	·102
May	"	180·008	916·408	916·424	·223
June	"	179·991	916·378	916·600	·498
July	"	180·018	916·807	916·691	·217
August	"	180·001	916·722	916·578	·205
September	"	179·997	916·502	916·442	·193
October	"	180·017	916·722	916·580	·250
November	"	180·013	916·759	916·647	·102
December	"	180·005	916·850	916·758	·099
January	1906	180·007	916·577	916·527	·087
February	"	179·987	916·469	916·501	·084
March	"	180·084	916·646	916·612	·129
Average		180·018	916·640	916·592	·123

7. *Fifty-Cent pieces.*—There were only 5 trials of these coins for weight, the total number weighed being 120. One trial disclosed one coin below the legal remedy. Twenty fresh coins were weighed and found to be within remedy. The average weight per piece was 209·465 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were, respectively, 208·62 and 210·22 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 5 in number, 25 coins having been assayed singly, and 75 in groups of 15 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 799·3 to 801·0, and the average fineness of the 25 coins was 799·996 per mille. The 75 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 800·300, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 799·8 and 801·1 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Month.	Average weight of Pyx 50-Cents (grains).	Average fineness of Pyx 50-Cents (Half-Dollars) per mille.		Gold (per mille).
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1905	209·465	799·996	800·300	·075

8. *Summary of Pyx trials.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6 and 7 are summarised in the following table :—

Denominations.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of gold in Pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees	25,140	6,305	31,525	180·018	916·640	916·592	·123
50-Cents (Half-Dollars) .	120	25	75	209·465	799·996	800·300	·075

9. *Miscellaneous Assays.*—Of the 370 assays under the head " Assays on various metals and ores " in paragraph 2 of this report, 363 were assays on counterfeit coins received from the Mint, Police and various Government offices.

10. *Verification of weight pieces.*—The Mint working standard sets of tola and avoirdupois weight pieces and 3 different sets of Assay Office pieces were verified during the year, their values being deduced from that of the Iridio-platinum Primary Standard.

11. Lieutenant-Colonel Milne, I.M.S., was in charge as Assay Master during the whole year under report.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1906, and from 1st January to 30th September 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
						Imports in September						
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	...	83	3,779				.				83	3,779
Bengal	545	4,023	1,631	...	.		..			545	4,023	1,631
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4	9,430	14,839	735	14,568	6,054				739	23,938	20,893
Panjab	...	422	187	...	2,733	677	44	6,676		44	9,831	864
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	.	...		...		61	1,412	735	61	1,412	735
Raj. & C. India	..	526		702	3,084	6,199				702	3,610	6,199
Bombay	...	..		56,510	43,017	31,682		.		56,510	43,017	31,682
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4,233	5,363	19,231	3,951	15,421	5,812				8,184	20,784	25,043
Nizam's Territory	...		.	10,015		4,768				10,015		4,768
Madras	..	..	..	4,247	356	2,572				4,247	356	2,572
Mysore	.		.		.	...						...
TOTAL	4,782	19,847	39,667	76,160	79,119	57,764	105	8,088	735	81,047	107,054	98,166
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	1,786	—	—		—			—	—	1,786
Bengal	223	642	..	79						402	642	..
Bombay	357	3,057	1,463	...	385	514	824	644	678	1,181	4,086	2,655
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	.		762	1,886	789			...	762	1,886	789
Madras	8,231	356	1,249	6,024	2,272	214				14,255	2,628	1,403
Burma	524	2,260	413	...		.				524	2,266	413
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	...	...	26,509	21,497	12,325	4		..	26,513	21,497	12,328
Foreign countries	6	3	...	14,080	11,276	10,693		...		14,086	11,279	10,693
TOTAL	9,441	6,344	4,911	50,054	37,316	24,538	828	644	678	60,323	44,304	30,127
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,223	26,191	44,578	126,214	116,435	82,302	933	8,732	1,413	141,370	151,358	128,293
						Imports to end of September						
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	23,974	13,676	61,769							23,979	13,676	61,769
Bengal	73,114	45,758	43,457		4					73,114	45,762	43,457
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	115,550	257,618	191,944	87,051	338,990	225,244	1,116	166		204,347	596,774	417,108
Panjab	33,308	19,057	74,405	105,722	360,993	135,090	446,517	561,237	176,234	585,547	941,287	385,729
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...					.	243,498	283,034	310,311	243,486	283,034	310,311
Raj. & C. India	10,427	22,753	4,418	209,439	610,032	327,273	97,561	13,089	1,506	316,427	645,874	333,257
Bombay	12	262	1	2,540,833	2,486,925	2,358,170		1	...	2,540,845	2,487,188	2,358,171
Cent. Provs. and Berar	11,079	197,196	154,643	1,921,686	2,857,727	2,278,498		.	..	1,932,765	3,054,923	2,433,141
Nizam's Territory	.	.		190,604	323,680	312,538	.	.	.	190,604	323,680	312,538
Madras	1	...		21,904	12,319	54,024				21,905	12,319	54,024
Mysore	..			101	620	..				101	620	...
TOTAL	276,470	626,350	530,637	5,141,170	6,521,260	5,720,817	716,[illegible]	857,527	488,111	6,136,122	8,305,137	6,739,565
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	28,182	—	—	..	—	—		—	—	28,182
Bengal	59,794	37,044	42,931	299	1	484				60,093	37,045	43,415
Bombay	14,143	10,303	17,245	17,024	14,609	11,310	2,139	1,031	2,113	33,906	25,943	30,668
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...			106,351	238,951	78,674				106,354	238,951	78,674
Madras	16,543	18,675	6,775	35,572	7,750	20,204				52,115	26,045	26,979
Burma	30,351	20,958	18,103	1,218	7,393	2,015				31,569	28,351	20,118
Non-Br. Ports in India	..			1,056,946	530,024	705,245	4		6	1,056,950	530,024	705,251
Foreign countries	594	1,996	1,980	20,774	225,440	77,815	121	51	40	21,489	227,487	79,841
TOTAL	121,425	88,976	115,482	1,244,787	1,023,968	896,347	2,264	1,082	2,159	1,368,476	1,114,026	1,013,788
TOTAL IMPORTS	397,895	715,326	645,019	6,385,957	7,845,228	6,617,164	720,746	858,609	490,270	7,504,598	9,419,163	7,752,353

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1906, and from 1st January to 30th September 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in September												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	...	...	..	.	.	.	..		..	...	...	...
Bengal	149,261	127,011	1,250	46	...	.	...		..	149,307	127,011	1,250
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	592,748	90,487	401,070	340,64[illegible]	4	1,442	337,201		...	1,273,595	90,491	402,512
Panjab	...	469	117,110	51,453	47,031	46,213	2,010,537	338,426	673,317	2,062,010	385,926	836,090
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	.				...	147,558	83,340	89,578	147,558	83,340	89,578
Raj. & C. India	..	2,269	..	15,673	603	3,810	..	...		15,673	2,872	3,810
Bombay	..	..		10,051	108,555	7,196	..			10,051	108,556	7,196
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,663	30,407	20,797	110,223	144,933	63,58[illegible]	...			111,886	181,406	84,369
Nizam's Territory	...		.	500	12,035	45	.			500	12,035	45
Madras	..	.	.	..	...	...	.	.		..	...	...
Mysore		.	.			...				..	...	..
TOTAL	743,672	256,643	540,273	537,691	313,830	122,288	2,495,286	421,766	762,895	3,776,649	992,239	1,425,456
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	.	—	-	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	..			.		...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Bombay	...	..		.	...	80	..	4	..	..	4	80
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		..		46,011	94,640	99,485		.	.	46,011	94,646	99,485
Madras		...	.			...	..	..		...	.	...
Burma	..	.	...	3,322	93	369	...		..	3,322	93	369
Non-Br. Ports in India		.		3,719	2,215	1,338	.	...	...	3,719	2,215	1,338
Foreign countries	...			...	3,245	2,656	...	8	..	.	3,253	2,656
TOTAL	..	..	..	53,052	100,199	103,928	.	12	...	53,052	100,211	103,928
TOTAL IMPORTS	743,672	256,643	540,273	590,743	414,029	226,216	2,495,286	421,778	762,895	3,829,701	1,092,450	1,529,384
Imports to end of September												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam*	460	219	2,366	...	.	...	.			460	219	2,366
Bengal	1,091,034	1,124,597	160,266	47	11	7				1,091,081	1,124,598	160,273
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	7,659,640	2,3[illegible]6,079	1,481,3[illegible]7	1,612,789	577,549	73,440	1,976,123	775,270	14,050	11,448,558	3,081,795	1,569,817
Panjab	3,946	277,144	380,735	530,275	927,700	504,[illegible]31	16,039,298	13,234,145	9,808,[illegible]35	16,973,521	14,433,035	10,753,107
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				2			1,847,896	1,310,914	1,377,342	1,847,896	1,310,914	1,377,342
Raj. & C. India	9,055	16,251	8,931	244,648	91,799	24,938	4,750	[illegible]30	4,053	2[illegible]6,453	108,280	37,972
Bombay	1	.		564,046	1,151,397	81,604	.	...	.	564,047	1,151,397	81,604
Cent. Provs. and Berar	12,634	804,971	234,885	2,217,644	1,814,051	399,328	...			2,230,278	2,619,022	634,216
Nizam's Territory	..	.		13,987	222,591	3,807	.		.	13,987	222,591	3,807
Madras	.	...	...		22	1	.	.		...	22	1
Mysore	...	..	.	404	...	...	...	.		404	...	..
TOTAL	8,976,778	4,552,131	2,268,513	4,984,442	4,785,186	1,087,369	20,468,067	15,320,559	11,263,683	34,429,287	24,657,876	14,619,565
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	.	—	—	...
Bengal	...	..	..	86	89		...	.	..	86	89	...
Bombay	...	8	..	70,754	86	2,350	135	4	2	70,889	98	2,352
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...		435,858	533,603	892,339	2	..	.	435,860	533,603	892,339
Madras	..	311		6	236	180	...	...	..	6	547	180
Burma	...	...	530	5,515	3,532	22,647	...		...	5,515	3,532	23,177
Non-Br. Ports in India				134,862	17,208	3,077	16,705	393		151,567	17,601	3,077
Foreign countries	77	31	213,069	40	20,894	359,551	...	8	1,720	117	20,933	574,340
TOTAL	77	350	213,599	647,123	581,848	1,280,150	16,842	405	1,722	664,042	582,603	1,495,471
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,976,855	4,552,481	2,482,112	5,631,565	5,367,034	2,367,519	20,484,909	15,320,964	11,265,405	35,093,329	25,240,479	16,115,036

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1906, and from 1st January to 30th September 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in September											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	7,716	126	1,236	...	...	...	...	...	..	7,716	126	1,236
Bengal	340,101	136,158	104,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	340,101	136,158	104,744
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	159,891	50,450	75,521	89,048	2,591	1,351	1,077	...	...	250,916	53,041	76,872
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,698	837	152	4,698	837	152
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	494	3,939	292	38,325	1,787	2,194	...	...	...	38,819	5,726	2,486
Bombay	...	...	...	39,107	13,559	21,231	...	...	...	39,107	13,559	21,231
Cent. Provs. and Berar	312	11,400	10,525	100,926	19,891	18,384	...	...	...	101,238	31,291	28,909
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	28,496	8,389	28,174	...	...	...	28,496	8,389	28,174
Madras	...	...	...	1,891	471	774	...	...	...	1,891	471	774
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	508,514	202,073	192,318	298,693	46,688	72,108	5,775	837	152	812,982	249,598	264,578
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	5,743	...	636	...	...	...	5,743	...	636
Madras	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	45
Burma	...	22	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	22	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,963	112	769	...	...	...	1,963	112	769
Foreign countries	...	...	500	547	244	392	...	13	...	547	257	892
TOTAL	...	115	545	8,253	359	1,797	...	13	...	8,253	487	2,342
TOTAL IMPORTS	508,514	202,188	192,863	306,946	47,047	73,905	5,775	850	152	821,235	250,085	266,920
	Imports to end of September											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	84,171	30,796	39,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,171	30,796	39,293
Bengal	3,444,653	1,448,261	1,403,741	...	...	3,235	...	...	...	3,444,653	1,448,261	1,406,976
U.P. of Agra & Oudh	1,693,624	331,609	528,205	586,206	52,952	33,211	6,449	1,035	..	2,286,279	385,596	501,416
Panjab	...	...	494	1,168	1,341	3,814	11,133	11,076	1,808	12,301	12,417	6,116
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	39,145	77,926	20,428	783,514	211,451	118,420	135	...		822,794	289,377	138,848
Bombay	..	284	..	671,396	867,715	288,285	...	...	...	671,396	867,999	288,285
Cent. Provs. and Berar	21,846	221,120	72,629	704,818	605,558	473,544	...	..	.	726,664	826,678	546,173
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	1,162,773	1,110,108	698,441	...	...	...	1,162,773	1,110,108	698,441
Madras	40	459	...	47,942	10,421	25,842	...	...	...	47,982	16,880	25,842
Mysore	...	...	...	85	1,106	...	...	..	...	85	1,106	...
TOTAL	5,283,479	2,110,455	2,064,790	3,957,902	2,866,652	1,644,792	17,717	12,111	1,808	9,259,098	4,989,218	3,711,390
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	319	3,686	304	...	..	...	...			319	3,686	304
Bombay	..	14,510	...	182	113	...	2	...	...	184	14,623	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	10,845	12,543	1,601	..	...	...	10,845	12,543	1,601
Madras	...	5,126	70	...	...	...	...	...		...	5,126	70
Burma	...	44	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	44	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	55,876	20,831	34,754	..	...		55,876	20,831	34,754
Foreign countries	...	...	500	2,697	2,966	2,681	15	13	...	2,712	2,979	3,181
TOTAL	319	23,366	874	69,600	36,453	39,036	17	13	...	69,936	59,832	39,910
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,283,798	2,133,821	2,065,664	4,027,502	2,903,105	1,683,828	17,734	12,124	1,808	9,329,034	5,049,050	3,75[illegible]

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA**, the **City of BOMBAY**, and **KARACHI**, in September 1906, and from 1st January to 30th September 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
Imports in September												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam*	..	.			.	.					..	..
Bengal	6	5	1		...	.		...	.	6	5	1
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	2	...	...	3		...				5	...	...
Panjab	..						461	526	151	461	526	181
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	.						21	23	40	21	23	40
Raj. & C. India	...			...	10	...					10	
Bombay				1	2	1			.	1	2	1
Cent. Provs and Berar		...			...	1			.	...	..	1
Nizam's Territory					117	38				..	117	38
Madras				93	51	5				93	51	5
Mysore	...	.		..		...				.	.	.
TOTAL	8	5	1	97	180	45	482	549	221	587	734	267
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—		—	—	.	—	—		—	—	..
Bengal		60		..		..					60	.
Bombay									1	.	...	1
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				238	209	104				238	209	104
Madras	..		...		..							...
Burma			...							.		.
Non-Br. Ports in India		..		..	...	...		...		...	..	..
Foreign countries		...	...	41	114	19				41	114	19
TOTAL		60		279	3 3	123	...	.	1	279	383	124
TOTAL IMPORTS	8	65	1	376	503	168	482	549	222	860	1,117	391
Imports to end of September												
By Rail and River												
E. B. & Assam*												...
Bengal	9,501	7,511	6,403	14	40					9 575	7,551	6,403
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,4[illegible]	1,706	1,422	16	11	6				1,505	1,719	1,428
Panjab		47	...		9	.	2,592	2,696	2,326	2,592	2,742	2,328
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				7			1,074	917	1,364	1,681	917	1,364
Raj. & C. India	..	...	...	10	15	..	.			10	15	...
Bombay				11	67	53	..	.	.	11	67	53
Cent. Provs. and Berar	.	.	..	4	1	1	.			4	1	1
Nizam's Territory		.		113	265	447	..	.	.	113	265	447
Madras	..	..	..	1,340	984	160	..			1,340	984	160
Mysore			.	...	..	.	.		.			...
TOTAL	11 050	9,266	7,8.5	1,515	1,392	667	4,266	3,603	3,092	16,931	14,261	12,184
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—		—	—	...	—	—	..	—	—	...
Bengal	10	70		155	530	66				165	612	66
Bombay				..			1	15	1	1	18	1
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				2,034	1,792	2,263		-		2,034	1,792	2,263
Madras	..					.				..		...
Burma				.								...
Non-Br. Ports in India	1			9						10		...
Foreign countries		655		235	541	701		141	20	235	1,342	721
TOTAL	11	731	.	2,430	2,809	3,030	1	154	21	2,418	3,764	3,051
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,061	9,997	7,825	3,951	4,261	3,697	4,267	3,767	3,713	19,279	18,025	15,235

*Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in September 1906, and from 1st January to 30th September 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	JUTE 1904	JUTE 1905	JUTE 1906	TEA 1904	TEA 1905	TEA 1906	RICE 1904	RICE 1905	RICE 1906
Imports in September									
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	1,211	11,683	1,984,009	152,965	152,507	174,162	8,366	3,494	3,497
Bengal	2,433,826	2,521,185	795,950	58,606	82,147	17,381	497,994	644,103	593,408
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	291		173	160	5 [illegible] 0	65	353	18	20,281
Panjab				172	7		41	20	26,329
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..		..	.		...	..		2
Rajputana and Central India	..				3			..	3,439
Bombay					...	5	.	.	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	.	48		..	3	5	5,977	80,430
Nizam's Territory	.		.			..	.		...
Madras	.				..	...	13,114	65	10,431
TOTAL	2,435,325	2,532,505	2,783,170	211,903	235,154	191,516	51[illegible] 873	656,677	737,817
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	6,983	—	—	605	—	—	.
Bengal	...	,591	50	1,401	1,144		.	22,641	3,928
Bombay	..	..					29	..	107,102
Sind and Br. Baluchistan						.			18,711
Madras	225		..	...	324		..	.	22,460
Burma		...				...	3,095	2,013	825,780
Non-British Ports in India	...			.		..	..	.	
Foreign countries	75			123	103	22	286	110	67,991
TOTAL	300	594	7,033	1,524	1,571	627	3,410	24,797	1,145,972
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,435,625	2,535,49[illegible]	2,790,[illegible]13	213,4[illegible]7	237,255	192,143	5[illegible]3,283	681,471	1,783,759
Imports to end of September									
By Rail and River—									
E. B. and Assam*	90,015	105,400	3,674,761	642,129	620,711	751,678	63,554	54,591	89,749
Bengal	7,551,423	6,647,3[illegible]3	5,958,00[illegible]	277,073	204,442	130,725	6,370,030	7,988,807	7,401,9[illegible]6
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10,[illegible]	24,970	25,424	1,053	1,0[illegible]5	332	3,121	1,820	23,229
Panjab				2,010	5[illegible]	2	2,[illegible]6	345	29,529
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				...		..	.		2
Rajputana and Central India	..	..	...	1	5		14	9	3,439
Bombay	.	.				23			.
Central Provinces and Berar	...	10,918	1,214	...	.	5	157	20,646	141,014
Nizam's Territory				.			3		...
Madras	..	...		4	1	1	31,655	4,160	15,599
TOTAL	7,65[illegible],107	6,791,057	9,660,661	923,170	80,237	882,810	6,469,263	8,076,398	7,704,517
By Sea—									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	11,898	—	—	3,513	—	—	117
Bengal	33,[illegible]	55,650	147,547	5,274	4,58[illegible]	1,367	73,348	237,565	127,570
Bombay		..		165	91		101	52	107,121
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	.	...	.					18,711
Madras	9,751	1,6[illegible]6	75	324	623	24[illegible]			23,190
Burma		.		2		29	54,096	35,025	2,049,4[illegible]9
Non-British Ports in India		.	.				..		.
Foreign countries	112	87	29	1,504	1,756	1,071	923	404	68,621
TOTAL	[illegible]	57,[illegible]43	150,5[illegible]2	7,272	7[illegible]	6,[illegible]22	128,476	273,706	2,394,815
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,695,312	[illegible]9,000	9,810,913	93[illegible]44[illegible]	89[illegible]	889,538	6,597,739	8,350,104	10,099,332

* Figures previous to April 1906 relate only to Assam

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 14, 1900

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1906 OF:

Rice	Maize	Salt
Wheat and flour	Gram and pulse	Tobacco
Barley	Linseed	Turmeric
Jawar	Mustard and rapeseed	Grass and straw
Bajra	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)	Jawar stalks
Ragi	Ghi	Sheep and Bullocks
Kangni	Sugar	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	47 41	37·87	.	...		...	...		...	...
Tavoy	...	...	37·65	29·91	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	44 14	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	..	...	.	.
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			27 12	24 61	30·1[illegible]	28·57		...		..	.	...
Maubin	.	..	36 78	32 99	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...		50 39	39 75	...	..		...	...	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		...	42·38	30 19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	..	31 22	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	42 67	31·84	25·4	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	..	38 32	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	..	...	.	44·44	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	37·5	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	50	40	45	38·75	...	...	56·87	20	.	...
Central—												
Pabna	..	..	52 5	37·5	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	52 5	40	46·25	38·12	...		.	.	..	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	18 12	63 12	36·25	.			...	...	...	...	..
Gauhati	27 5	13 75	56·25	31·25	...	.	..	.	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	46·25	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta			42 5	55	37·5	35	..	..	28·75	26·25		...
Central—												
Burdwan	...		48 12	29·06	..	...	.		.	...	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	40 62	29·06	34·09	32·34		...	...	...	...	..
Bihár, south—												
Patna	.		51 87	26·87	31 87	29·37	...	...	26·25	22·19	33·12	.
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	.		49·22	28 75	37·5	23·75		...	35·62	.0	..	...
Muzaffarpur	.		57 19	33 28	34·12	33·28		...	33·28	20	..	
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	23·7	21·25	45 83	36 67	33·33	33 33	41·93	40·68	27·71	25·31	28·28	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	20 52	20	30 01	33 33	30·78	33·33	36·35	36·35	24·22	27·6	24·22	..
Jhánsi	21 72		50·31	...	32 66	...		...	27·97	...	20	...
Western—												
Meerut	20·91		50	50	28·59	31·25	34·06	35·62	22·34	...	...	...
Agra	28 59	26·67	66·67	59·27	33·33	36·35	48·13	44·48	24·58	29·68	28·28	27·6
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	18 18	20	...		29·68	38·33	...	..	23·54	23·49	...	22·19
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	18·75	43·75	33·33	31·98	33·33	40	41·25	24·22	24·37	25	25
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	20	50	42·5	32·08	35·47	..	..	25	28·59	30·62	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common ngol

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1906	Bajra 1905	Ragi 1906	Ragi 1905	Maize 1906	Maize 1905	Gram 1906	Gram 1905	Arhar dal 1906	Arhar dal 1905	Linseed 1906	Linseed 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
.	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	22·22	29·91	28·07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
..	...	...	...	...	...	47·06	31·37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
..	...	...	..	...	..	42·11	26·89	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
..	...	...	...	.		...	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	.	...	...	...	...	34·97	16·67	54·24	35·75	...	...	Mandalay
.	...	...	...		...	60·88	21·09	59·26	40·25	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
	.	..	...	..	...	46·38	38·1	66·67	50	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	...	...	47 5	42·5	62 5	55	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	42 5	30	65	47·5	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	30	...	...	48·75	42·5	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	30	52·5	48·12	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	..	..	...	..	...	32·5 to 37·5	27·5 to 32 5	57·5	45	45	47·5	Midnapur
32·5	45	...	...	27·5	26·25	37·5	32·5	55	45	52·5	51·25	Calcutta
												Central—
..	...	...	..	...	...	43·75	30	50	42·5	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·19	27·66	35·62	27·66	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
30	...	28·12	...	33·12	22·5	33·12	27·5	56·87	41·87	55	47·5	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...			35·62	19·87	33·12	24·37	56·87	45	56·25	45	Bhagalpur
...	...	38·28	20	35	20	38·28	28·59	36·25	36·25	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
29·32	...	...	...	29·32	22·24	31·15	27·13	52·4	43·12	...	50 57	Benares
												Central—
22·24	...	...	...	26·67	22·86	27·6	27·6	51·61	29·63	47·08	50	Cawnpore
20·94	...	...	...	28·12	...	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
25·62		...	...	...	25·47	25	25·31	...	...	...	...	Meerut
21·35	33·33	...	...	26·07	26·67	27·34	27·6	69·58	42·08	61·56	50	Agra
												Submontane, west—
25	26·67	..	...	25	20	27·55	25	...	...	...	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
24·53	25·31	..	...	22·5	20	28·50	26·09	42·29	31·25	50	43·75	Lucknow
												Northern—
...		...	..	...	23·91	28·28	26 72	...	...	..	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rape seed 1906	Mustard and Rape seed 1905	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) 1906	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) 1905	Ghi 1906	Ghi 1905	Sugar, Raw (*Gur*) 1906	Sugar, Raw (*Gur*) 1905	Salt 1906	Salt 1905	Tobacco leaf 1906	Tobacco leaf 1905
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui				...	...		..		13 56	17 58	...	...
Tavoy		...		...	...	.	..	...	20 51	20 51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..				...	...		...	18 77	18 77		...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...		..		...	.	...	19·05	17 39	.	...
Maubin	...	...			...				22 46	22 46		...
Bassein	...					...			22 61	22 61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada					..	...	..		28 36	21 99	.	.
Toungoo	...		...	..	...	.	...	...	23 7	24 24	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay				..					23 53	21 84	...	...
Pakôkku	...								22 61	24 71	...	.
Arakan—												
Akyab		...			.	.	.	...	25	33 33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	80	55		.	460	420	100	110	24 37	25	87 5	50
Dacca					450	480	7[illegible]	62 5	31·25	26 25	55	100
Central—												
Pabna	70	57 5			580	520	48 12	60	23 75	28 75	70	90
Northern—												
Rangpur	71 25	60	.		480	367 5	87 5	53 12	24 69	27 5	87 5	50
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	67 5	52 5						...	...	.	.	...
Gauhati	67 5	53 75		..	...		.				.	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	62 5 and 72 5	42 5 and 60		...	430	380	50	72 5	22 5 and 28 12	21 87 and 23 75	70 and 90	60 and 80
Calcutta	75	43 75	67 5	45	430	3[illegible]0	67 5	62 5	21 25	26 [illegible]5	85	80
Central—												
Bardwan	68 12	57 5			420	350	58 12	60	28 12	21 56		
Orissa—												
Cuttack	62 5	57 5	57 19	53 28	3[illegible]0 94	380 94	36 25	65	21 25	25	55	60 94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	70	55	70	.	[illegible]80	460	42 5	46 25	25	25	25	87·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	57·5	51 87 and 60 62		.	308 75	426 25	46 09	43 75	24 22	25	63 59	50
Muzaffarpur		..		.	400	355 62	44 37	44 37	26 56	27 5	80	80
United Provinces:—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	56 41	45 83	54 27	50 57	411 67	366 67	52 4	50·57	...	...	...	..
Central—												
Cawnpore	61 56	44 43	66 67	.	400	386 83	55 16	47 08	.	...	90	65
Jhánsi		...	...	..	388 12	..	66 72	51 56	..	..	...	..
Western—												
Meerut		50		..	441 25	3[illegible]0 67	60		.			
Agra	64 01	44 43		..	427 [illegible]9	365 73	72 81	57 13			130	70
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	67 13	..		390	3[illegible]0	.		...		...	..
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	62 5	58 12			420	355	56 87	50			70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...		..	.	3[illegible]0	360	52 5	37 5	...	..	.	..

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3 75	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	1 87	5·75	7·5	...	...			...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12 5	20	8·75	10	...		...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	3·44	...	...	...	...		...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4 37	4 37	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...		...	...	...		...	60	60		...	Meerut
180	105	...	...	10	9·06		...	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
90 and 100	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	10 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	3 44	3 44	...	...	2·5	1·56	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, unhusked 1905	Rice, husked 1906	Rice, husked 1905	Wheat 1906	Wheat 1905	Flour (wheat) 1906	Flour (wheat) 1905	Barley 1906	Barley 1905	Jawar 1906	Jawar 1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	28·54	...	...	35·16	40	...	...	25·78	31·93	21·82	26·67
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	21·09	20·62	40	40	24·22	30·78	30·62	34·37	17·34	21·09	...	22·19
Central— Lahore	27·34	26·2	60·36	50	24·22	30·78	28·28	33·33	15·05	19·53	...	...
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	47·03	47·03	30·78	33·33	37·81	38·75	22·86	26·67	19·06	24·22
Submontane— Amritsar	25·78	24·22	43·28	43·23	23·75	27·5	26·67	30·21	...	...	15·36	..
Northern— Ráwalpindi	20	20·31	50	50	23·91	28·07	27·97	31·98	15·1	20·52	19·01	15·68
Western— Multan	20	19·06	38·12	34·79	28·12	31·98	...	36·35	...	19·06	...	21·04
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	37·5	30·31	35·31	...	...	21·56	...	23·75	...
Shikárpur	...	...	42·5	40·62	26·87	31·25	..	...	16·87	21·72	...	18·28
Quetta	...	...	...	...	31·87 to 33·12	40 to 43·75	57·19	58·75	24·06	28·75	25	28·12
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwár	...	...	46·51	40·01	47·4	35·31	...	...	...	..	27·6	32·4
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·09	21·61
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·84	31·15
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	38·07	...	...	...	...	..	...	28·38
Gujarat— Surat	33·96	30·26	59·48	...	41·82	36·01	...	...	...	...	27·4	28·85
Ahmadabad	...	...	50	47·5	31·25	33·65	...	...	17·5	...	20	23·28
Central Provinces*—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	39	32	30	28	...	36·37	...	..	26	23·87
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	34·75	28·5	32	38	40	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	35	30	26·75	26	35	30·5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	48	41	41·62	31·37	50	38	...	...	18	18·5
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	40·62	41·25	35	44	38	...	...	22·5	20
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	28·2
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	23·7
Cuddapah	29·3	27·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25·1
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	29·4	28·1	51·9	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·5	29·6	48·3	40·4	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		35	31·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	33·28	33·28	49·37	41·2	54·85	47·02	57·39	48	...	...	25·94	27·43
Bangalore	31·35	19·09	49·15	46·16	46·68	33·35	60·51	48·4	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwál*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dal		Linseed		Districts
1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	
												Rajputana—
25	36·35	...	...	28·75	30·78	26·67	30·16	...	..	30	61·51	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
a..	30·78	..	...	20	22 19	20	22·19	...	40	..	72·66	*Southern—* Ferozpur
23 18	22·86	...	...	.	.	20 26	22·56	71·15	44·43	61·56	41 04	*Central—* Lahore
27 5	31·87	...	...	25	25 78	25 78	26 07	66 56	45·78	53 44	50	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	.	...	...	...		21 35	23 18	...		...		*Submontane—* Amritsar
20	22 85	...	...	20	17 76	20 88	26 2	44 43	36 35	53 33	43 23	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
21 09	25 78	...	...	..	25	22 10	25·75	...	..		36 35	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
24·06	30	..	..	...	...	25 62		..	...	...		Karáchi
..		—	...	...	...	25	27 5	.	..	...		Shikárpur
...		..		25	30	..	...	73 75	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...					40 1	40 06	..	.		*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
18 38	.	...	...			28 96	.	..	...	48 07	.	Sholapur
28 38	31·93	..	.	..	..	33 33	...		...	.		Poona
24 22	.		..	.	...	...		...	...	...		*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
28 7	...		...	. .		32 5	...	.	. .		.	Dhulia
25 94	30 09	.			..	42 5	30 26	60 52	50 47		.	*Gujarat—* Surat
22·51	28 54	...	..	...	.	27 5	28 51	50	...	.		Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...		...			34	31	44	34	51 37	.	*Western—* Nagpur
.	..		..	...		27 62	26 12	50	36 37	17	40	*Central—* Jubbulpore
.	...	...			...	36	24·5	45	30	47	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	..	..	...	...	37	33	41·62	33	50	41 37	Akola
...	...	...		.		35	33 7	38 75	32 5	42·5	40	Amraoti
												Madras—
37·8	29·7	...		...	...	17 3	42 8		...		...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	27·5	23·4	..	..	..		.	29 6		.	Salem
..	...	...	...	...		37	30 8	..	..	.		*Central—* Bellary
27·8	25	...	...	...	...		...	...		.	...	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...		...		.	...	...		Karnul
...	...	27 1	24·1	...	...	...	...	33 1	20 7	..		*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·6	34·6	...	..	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·5	26	...	...		..		...	...		Trichinopoly
36·6	36 5	...	...	...	...		..	..	30 5	...	.	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	27·43	27·43	...	...	28·78	31·91	65 83	63·08		.	Mysore
...	..	25·71	25·71	...	...	27 13	32 91	54·85	51·43	...		Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jingili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906 *	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer . . .	...		64 01	59 22	426·67	355·52	71 09	57 13	...	.	...	..
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur . . .		43 28		57 19	440	355	61 56	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore . . .	55 16	41 04	68 07	51·61	433 85	376 41	72 71	69 58	.	...	66 67	57·13
South-eastern—												
Delhi	64·06	48 40	80	66 67	511 87	371 25	72 5	50		.	80	72 5
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . .	61·56	44 43	77·5	57 5		405	59 27	57 13			35	50
Northern—												
Rawalpindi . .	53 33	42 08	57 13	50	355 47	376·46	59 53	50			..	..
Western—												
Multan . . .	66·56	42·06		57 13	.	400		51 61		.	..	160
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . .			...		425	390	76 87	65		...		..
Shikarpur . .	...	42 5			400	378 75				..	.	..
Quetta . . .	...		.		370 to 455	400 to 430	...	..		...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . .	...	.	.	..		...	55 99	...			..	..
Sholapur . . .	...			..			62 76	62 5			.	
Poona . . .		...	.		...	..			.	.	.	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . .				..				. .	.	...	...	...
Dhulia . . .	...		70 16				60 83				.	
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .			67 76	59 11	400		62 19				...	.
Ahmadabad . .	...				360	320				.		..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . .			66 62		..	400	.				.	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore .	...		55	47	350	320	...		29 62	29	114 25	72 62
Eastern—												
Raipur . . .			50	..	380	300	..		30	26 5	160	200
Berar—												
Akola . . .	55	50	54 25	47 62	418	380 63	..	...	25	21 62	152 37	183
Amraoti . . .	62 5	50	53 75	52·5	400	400			24	25	180	180
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . .	.	..	72 4	73 4	457 3	380·9	35 2	54 4			119 8	128 8
Salem . . .	...				393 5	385 2	.	. .	.			
Central—												
Bellary . . .			58	51 5	412 7	380 9	51 4	71 4			.	.
Cuddapah . . .					394 7	348 9					...	...
Karnul . . .					..	..					74 1	74 1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . .	...		...	. .								
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .		..	65 8	56 8	460 8	326 1	52 7	58		..	121 8	123 4
Tanjore .		...	...	...			...	.	...	...		...
Trichinopoly .			...								120 9	123·4
Southern—												
Madura . .			87 1	62 4	. .						106 8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	...	...	75 23	65 88	486 64	383 41	52 17	57 6		...	280·2*	280·52*
Bangalore . . .	...	...	62 69	52 24	480	420	51 43	68 57	.		291·43*	291·43*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs 10$\frac{3}{4}$ per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1906	Turmeric 1905	Grass 1906	Grass 1905	Straw 1906	Straw 1905	Jawar stalks 1906	Jawar stalks 1905	Sheep, per score 1906	Sheep, per score 1905	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1905	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	5·31	10 (3	4 01	8 85	4 22	8 85	130	140	65	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	80	3 28	3 28	5 78	5	.	3 91	60	50	90	75	Ferozpur
												Central—
142 24	118·49	10	14 27	6 41	8 44		...	150	200	100	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	114·37	5	13 33	6 87	13 33	4 06	20	75	75	120	115	Delhi
												Submontane—
117·5	102 5		7 97	16 15	7 55		...	100	85		.	Amritsar
												Northern—
128 02	114·27	5	7 4	5	8 33	6 67	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
152·34	123 07		5 73		5 73		...		60	...	75	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
							...		100	...	90	Karáchi
		..	...						...			Shikárpur
...	...			6 56*	12 08*			50 to 120	40 to 200			Quetta*
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnatak—
		...										Dharwar
.	..		..		..	..	...		...			Sholapur
...					...	...	.	..		...	..	Poona
												Khandesh and N. F. Deccan—
	...			...		...		..		...	...	Ahmadnagar
	...			.							...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
135·16	.								* 70			Surat
											...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
–						.		60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
123 25	100	5				...		55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
100	8		..				.		–	30	30	Raipur
												Berar—
123 75	95	5						60	70	75	90	Akola
124	110	4	* 4			...		50	60	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
96	102 4					4	4		...	50	50	Coimbatore
94 3	69			0 3	7 /		...	7 †	75†			Salem
												Central—
		...	...	...		6 9	6 8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
88 8	74 1			.								Cuddapah
107	57 6	...	.			.						Kurnool
												East Coast, central—
.	.		.	2 9	6 8	...		...		.		Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85 6	82 3							58 75†	57·19†			Madras
...		.			...	..	...	60†	60†			Tanjore
	...	...					...	..		.		Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	.		...	6 4	6 4	...	..	...		40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
100 09	109 09	6 57	11 4	6·51	6 51	5	5	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111 43	94 29	7 61	7 01	8 57	6 86	.	4 29	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

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W. L. HARVEY
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Calcutta, November 14, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1906 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 4	12 —	...	...	12 12	12 —	13 10	13 2	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	.
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 8	7 12	9 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	..	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 6	9 4	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 12	14 —	...	...	8 4	7 12	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 1	10 2	8 5	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 2	9 14	10 5	18 15	19 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	.
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 3	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	6 15	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	8 —	...	6 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	10 10	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	10 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 13	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 4	10 —	...	10 —	...	...	6 12	6 4	...	...	...	10 —
Bogra	9 15	9 15	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 15	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	5 14	6 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	8 —	6 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	6 15	...	...	6 6	5 13	9 9	6 14	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	...	20 —	15 —	22 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	.	..	.	...	.		.	..	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	.	..		..	.	.	.	..	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	..	...	.	9 5	9 5	...		7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	..	..	11 —	11 —	.		8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	..	...	...	16 —	16 —			12 —	11 4	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	.	...			...		.	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	..	..	7 15	7 15	...	...	..	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8				...	14 4	14 4	Tharrawaddy
...	...	.	...	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...		...	7 11	8 7	11 11	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	..	.	9 6	9 6	...			...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
..	...		..	9 2	9 2	...		8 2	8 2	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	...		..	10 8	11 7	...	...	7 —	7 6	16 6	16 6	Mandalay
...	...	...		7 2	7 2	...		6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bhamo
..	.	...	.	6	6 3	...		6 12	6 12	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	..	...		15 13	16 —	30 2	30	8 10	8 12	16 2	16 1	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	.	...			...	...		...	.	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	..	...			..				.	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	.	..	.	8 —	8 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...		.	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —		...		...	13 8	14 —	Backergunge
...	.	.	...	8 —	8 —	.		5 5	5 5	13 14	13 14	Mymensingh
...	...	...	..	...	.	..		...	...	12 13	12 13	Tippera
...	...	...	.	9 —	8 —	.		6 8	6 4	12 —	12 —	Dacca
...	...	..		7 —	6 7	...	.	6 —	5 6	15 —	16 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	..	..	10 8	10 8	.		7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	..	...	5 4	6 —	14 4	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	..	10 4	11 —	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	..	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	..	11 1	9 15	16 2	15 —	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	..	9 —	8 8	...	.	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	9 9	6 9	...	...	6 1	6 9	14 —	14 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...		5 8	6 —	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	..	...	8 —	6 2	...	.	6 8	6 2	13 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	..	7 4	6 15	...		6 8	6 6	13 9	13 5	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	..	..	5 8	5 8	...		5 —	5 4	6 —	4 —	Khási and Jáintia hills
...	...	.	...	7 —	8 —			5	5 —	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	..	...	.	6 —	5 8	.	.	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Manipur
...		..	...	6 4	6 4	...		5 8	6 —	8	8 —	Nágá Hills
..	..	...	...	5 8	5 8	.		4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	..	.	10	9 —	..	...	6 8	6 4	13 —	14 —	Goalpara
...	.	.	..	5 8	8 —	...		6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	Kamrup
.	...	...	.	7 —	8 12	...	.	7 —	6 8	12	10 —	Darrang
..	..	.	...	7	7 —	..	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	.	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	11 —	11	Sibságar
...	...		..	8 12	8 4	..	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	11 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or cumbu: Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	..	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 6	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 —	10 12	13 5	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 12 and 9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	10 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	9 —	13	12 —	...	...	7 8 and 11 —	7 9	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling		...	..	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	11 2		...	..	...	9 13	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	..	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 12 to 10 8	9 — to 10 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 4	11 13	13 8	16 14	...	...	11 4	10 2	...	...	..	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	10 8	10 15	..	12 9	..	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	11 12	11 12	14 5	12 5	...	...	8 11	8 3	11 4	12 5	...	...
Patna	12 6	12 4	14 4	13 4	...	...	7 8	8 8	11 14	...	13 4	...
Shahabad	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 — and 10 —	8 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	6 — and 7 —	6 — and 7 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	10 10	10 12	12 4	12 11	...	...	8 2	8 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 6	11 —	13 3	12 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Musaffarpur	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	11 4	11 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	14 —	11 8	13 —	13 —
Benares	11 11	11 11	13 9	13 9	6 12	6 12	8 1½	8 1½	13 9	...	13 —	13 —
Ghazipur	11 1	10 15	13 8	13 12	6 10	6 10	8 12	8 10	13 12	13 14	13 2	13 2
Jaunpur	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	10 8	11 —	13 8	14 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	13 —	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 —	11 12	12 —	10 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	15 —	17 —	...
Fatehpur	11 —	11 4	13 —	13 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	17 —	...	16 —	16 4
Hamirpur	11 —	11 —	13 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	22 —	...	20 —	17 —
Jalaun	12 4	11 6	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	15 —	19 8	17 —
Cawnpore	12 8	12 4	16 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	...	17 12	16 —
Jhansi	12 8	11 10	14 4	14 8	6 12	6 9	7 10	7 14	21 5	17 12	19 8	17 1
Etáwah	11 14	11 14	16 4	15 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	17 8	16 8	17 8	16 8
Farukhabad	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 —	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 —	16 —	...	15 —	15 8
Mainpuri	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	...	16 —	17 —
Etah	12 4	13 —	14 —	15 —	5 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	...	13 8	16 8
Western—												
Meerut	13 8	14 —	17 4	17 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	19 —	15 —	17 8
Agra	11 8	12 —	15 12	15 12	5 0	6 —	8 4	8 4	16 4	16 4	15 4	16 12
Muttra	12 —	12 4	17 8	17 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	12 8	14 —	16 —	16 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	17 —	19 —	16 8	19 —
Bulandshahr	13 8	14 8	18 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	17 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 4	12 —	10 —
Azamgarh	11 7	11 7	13 14	13 14	6 12	6 12	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakhpur	11 4	11 11	13 8	13 1	6 15	7 10	8 9	9 6	...	...	11 4	...
Basti	11 4	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 12	6 12	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report	Marua or ragi: Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report	Kangni: Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report	Gram: Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report	Maize: Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Half-month of report	Arhar: Previous half-month	Salt: Half-month of report	Salt: Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 5	13 5	Khulna
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	13 8	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 — to 12 —	10 — to 12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 12 to 14 —	13 12 to 14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 — to 12 —	11 — to 12 —	...	...	8 —	9 — to 10 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 6	13 4	13 4	6 14	6 14	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	...	...	6 10⅔	6 8	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	17 —	17 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	14 —	9 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
10 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	..	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	6 9	6 14	18 —	19 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 13*	11 13*	...	...	11 13	11 2	18 —	18 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	Mánbhum
25 —	26 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	Ránchi
16 14	20 4	...	...	12 6	13 8	13 8	19 2	9 —	9 —	15 3	15 3	Palámau
20 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	16 8	15 —	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 —	6 12	6 12	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
15 6	15 6	11 4	11 4	12 13	13 5	12 13	14 5	7 3	7 11	15 14	15 14	Gaya
14 —	11 4	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	13 —	7 4	7 —	15 —	15 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 12	11 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	11 4	12 11	6 14	7 4	15 8	15 2	Bhágalpur
12 1	11 —	.	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	6 9	6 9	14 4	14 4	Darbhanga
11 —	12 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	7 —	14 8	14 8	Muzaffarpur
...	12 —	8 —	10 —	12 4	12 8	12 —	13 —	10 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
12 —	12 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 12	11 8	6 8	6 12	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	17 —	6 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	Mirzapur
..	...	13 —	13 9	12 3	12 3	13 9	..	6 12	6 12	12 1[illegible]	12 15	Benares
...	...	..	...	12 14	12 4	13 6	14 —	8 8	8 2	13 4	12 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	6 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	11 12	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	11 —	13 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	15 —	15 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	...	12 4	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	13 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	14 —	7 8	7 12	14 8	14 —	Jalaun
15 8	16 —	17 —	17 —	14 4	14 4	14 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 9	16 9	18 4	6 4	6 8	15 12	16 —	Jhansi
25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	14 1	14 —	14 4	16 2	9 —	8 —	16 12	15 8	Etáwah
...	...	21 —	*22 —	13 12	13 12	15 —	17 8	6 8	6 8	16 4	16 4	Farukhabad
...	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
20 —	22 —	...	...	12 12	14 —	16 —	17 —	7 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 4	18 —	6 12	6 8	17 —	17 —	Meerut
...	..	...	...	14 4	15 4	14 12	16 4	5 12	6 12	17 12	18 4	Agra
...	...		...	15 —	15 —	18 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	17	17 —	Muttra
...	...	13 —	13 —	14 12	15 —	17 —	20 —	7 8	8 4	16 12	16 12	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 8	16 —	18 —	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 12	13 12	14 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	12 6	12 6	13 8	15 —	7 14	7 14	12 12	12 12	Azamgarh
11 4	...	9 6	9 15	12 9	12 9	...	12 2	7 10	8 6	14 —	13 4	Gorakhpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	13 4	14 —	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 8	13 12	17 —	18 8	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 8	16 —
Budaun	13 2	13 6	16 4	15 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 14	15 8
Pilibit	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 —	...
Bareli	12 4	12 8	15 8	15 —	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 6	16 —	16 8	15 4	15 8
Moradabad	12 4	12 14	16 6	16 2	5 —	5 —	9 14	10 2	17 4	17 4	15 6	15 14
Bijnor	13 8	14 —	20 4	20 4	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 7	14 14	19 4	18 11	8 13	8 12	9 14	9 5	18 11	19 13	18 2	18 2
Saháranpur	14 6	14 5	18 3	19 2	3 4	3 4	9 2	7 7	19 2	19 2	17 3	10 10
Dehra-Dun	12 12	13 —	17 —	17 8	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	13 8	16 —	14 —	13 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Almora	11 4	11 8	15 —	15 4	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	14 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	...	14 —	14 —
Sultanpur	11 12	12 4	16 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 8	16 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	17 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Unao	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	...	16 —	13 —
Lucknow	12 4	12 8	16 8	16 8	4 12	4 12	9 8	9 8	15 8	13 8	16 4	15 8
Hardoi	13 —	13 8	16 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 8	14 8	...
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	15 —	...	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 12	11 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 4	12 4	13 4	11 4
Bahraich	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	...	13 —	...
Sitapur	12 12	13 —	16 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —
Kheri	13 —	13 4	17 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	25 —	25 —	...	...
Bánswara	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 3	11 3	14 12	14 8	7 3	7 3	8 —	8 —	21 3	20 —	9 15	9 15
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	12 —	11 —	18 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 6	12 1	15 8	16 2½	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 2½	18 5	18 5	16 —	16 10½
Kishangarh	12 — to 12 8	12 4 and 12 8	16 8	16 — and 16 8	6 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	17 8	18 —	16 8 to 17 —	16 — and 16 8
Bundi	16 3	15 5	23 2	20 13	6 15	6 15	8 1	8 1	34 11	32 6	15 —	...
Kotah	11 4	11 8	13 12	12 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	19 8	21 —	11 —	10 —
Jhalawar	11 —	10 8	14 —	11 7	7 4	6 3	10 —	...	22 7	19 12	14 8	14 8
Tonk	9 11	9 9	13 9	13 9	4 10	4 8	5 12	5 10	15 —	16 14	16 4	17 9
Jaipur	10 14	11 3	17 11	18 —	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 —	23 9	24 13	19 2	19 12
Karauli	10 10	11 4	18 12	17 8	8 2	7 8	9 2	8 12	23 12	...	23 12	25 4
Dholpur	11 14½	12 4	17 —	19 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	...	22 —	19 4	22 8	24 8
Bharatpur	11 6	12 1	15 8	16 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	21 2	19 8	18 4	20 6
Alwar	12 9	13 2	19 —	19 9	6 3	6 8	8 3	8 3	21 —	22 3	21 15	22 8
Deoli	10 8	10 15	16 —	16 10	5 —	5 —	6 10	6 10	19 12	22 10	17 —	18 8
Nasirabad	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	16 —
Shahpura	9 8	9 4	13 12	13 3	6 6	6 —	7 6	7 —	18 —	17 —	9 —	...
Western—												
Bikanor	11 8	12 —	17 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	18 8
Jaisalmer	10 —	9 15	...	...	5 4	5 6	7 8	7 6	18 7	13 2	10 6	11 8
Jodhpur	9 11 and 11 10	9 15 and 11 9	14 11	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 14	18 3	18 12 and 15 8	12 10 and 15 10
Bálmer	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 2	19 8	19 8	17 3	17 3
Erinpura	11 4	11 15	15 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 6	16 —	16 6
Sirohi	10 8 and 11 4	11 — and 11 12	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 8	15 —	14 8
Anádra	11 8 and 13 8	11 5 and 13 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 9	8 —	...	...	14 8	14 8
Abu	11 2 and 12 4	11 7 and 12 4	14 0	14 7	5 5	5 5	7 7	7 11	16 4	16 4	14 4	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	13 8
Nimach	12 2	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	20 —	22 —	16 8	18 —
Gwalior	10 10	11 12	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 4	6 8	6 12	17 —	17 4	20 —	19 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 —	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 —	17 —	18 —
Ferozpur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 4	16 12	26 —	25 4	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	17 —	14 —
Gujranwála	16 —	16 —	23 8	24 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	13 8	13 8
Gujrat	17 —	17 8	24 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	19 —	18 —
Jhelum	19 —	19 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	20 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	16 —	20 —	14 4	14 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	15 8	15 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	22 —	22 4	14 6	14 6	17 12	20 —	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Budaun
...	...	..	..	15 —	15 -	19 —		6 8	6 8	15	15 -	Pilibit
...	...	16 8	17 —	14 4	14 12	14 12	16 8	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	..	13 12	13 2	14 10	15	13 14	16 6	9 2	10 6	16 12	16 12	Moradabad
...	...			15 —	14 8		11 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	Bijnor
...	...			14 13	15 15	15 15	16 11	6 10	6 9	16 12	16 12	Muzaffarnagar
21 8	23 7	21 8	23 6	15 1	14 4	17 12	19 2	6 7	7 7	16 8	16 8	Saháranpur
18 —	18 —	...		14 8	15 —	18 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dohra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	.	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8	8 —	Naini Tál
16 —	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 —	5 4	11	11 —	Almora
20 —	21 —	24 —	22 —	9 —	7 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	8 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
18 —	18 -	13 —	14 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Partabgarh
...	...	...		15 —	15 —	..		7 4	8 8	16 —	16 —	Sultanpur
19 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	14 —	14 -	14 —	6 8	7 —	15 —	15	Rae-Bareli
16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	15	16 8	6 8	6 8	16 -	16 —	Unao
..	...	17 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	16 8	18 —	6 12	6 12	14 —	14 —	Lucknow
...	.	19 —	19 -	15 —	15	16 —	17 —	7 8	8	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —			7 —	7 8	14 —	14 -	Fyzabad
...		...		13 —	13 -	11 8	16 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 -	12 4	12 —	13 4	13 4	11 4	11 4	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 -	Gonda
...	..	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	16	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	7	7 —	15 —	15 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern
				12 —	15	27 8	30 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	..	14 —	13 8	28	28 —	7 -	7 —	12 12	11	Bánswara
.	...	15 15	15 14	13 5	13 5	19 3	19 3	6 13	6 13	15 —	15 —	Mewar (Udaipur)
...			...	14 —	13 -	23 12	24 8	...	...	13 —	13 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 8	16 13	18 5	.	...	17	17 —	Ajmer
...		...	...	16 — to 16 8	16 4 and 16 8	16 12	18 —	..		20 —	20 -	Kishangarh
...	..			15 5	15 5	32 6	32 6			14 8	14 8	Bundi
...	.		...	11 8	11 12	26 4	27 4	7 —	7 8	13 —	13 8	Kotah
...	.	.	..	10 4	10 4	27 5	26 15	6 10	6 10	14 5	14 3	Jhalawar
.		...	...	13 5	13 12	17 11	19 9	...	...	17 5	16 14	Tonk
...	..	14 12	15 6	14 12 and 18 4	15 10 and 17 6	18 11	20 10	14 2	14 8	18 10	18 10	Jaipur
		23 12	27 8	11 14	11 4	23 12	27 8		...	15 10	16 4	Karauli
	...	16	16 -	14 9½	15			9	9 —	17 —	17	Dholpur
	...	16 10	16 10	13 2	11	16 4	18 15	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Bharatpur
..	.	15 —	15	15 15	16 .	19 .	21 4	17	17	13 —	18 6	Alwar
.	...			15 10	11 .	13 12	22 12	6 10	6 10	17 —	17 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —			8 —	8 —	13	19	Nasirabad
...	.		...	14 -	14 —	19 8	20 —	...		17 8	16 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	..	15 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	16	16 -	Bikanir
...	...	...		9 6	10 1	...		...	..	21	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	.	15 12	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...		12 4	12 4	.	.	..		16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	..	13 —	15 1	...	.	.		19 —	19 —	[illegible]npura
...	...	15 —	14 —	13 8	13 4	15 —	14 8	11 —	10 4	18 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	.	13 10	13 1	18 —	16 6	..	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 8	15 10	6 13 and 7 1	6 15 and 7 3	16 6	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	..	...	12 8	12 8	18 —	23 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	15 —	Indore
...	...		...	13 8	15 8	.	..	8 —	8 -	17 8	17 8	Nimach
...	..	21 4	15 —	13 8	13 6	18 8	22 —	7 8	7 12	15 —	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	.	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	10 —	10 -	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	13 10	13 10	19 8	19 8	...	..	5 6	6 8	18 4	18 4	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	19 4	20 12	18 8	17 —	...	...	20 -	20 —	Gujranwála
...	..	...	...	20 —	20 8	19 —	19 —	...	..	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 12	22 —	20 —	...	...	20 -	20 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1906—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	12 10	13 2	19 4	19 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	19 8	21 —
Delhi	12 12	13 12	17 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	19 —
Rohtak	14 —	15 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	23 —
Karnál	14 8	14 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 8	19 8	15 8	17 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 4	15 12	19 8	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 8	21 8	11 8	11 8
Ludhiána	16 8	17 —	21 4	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 8
Jalandhar	16 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	11 8	11 —
Hoshiárpur	16 4	16 8	20	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 8	17 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	27 —	17 —	10 —
Siálkot	18 —	18 4	24 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	20 —	...
Hills—												
Simla	15 2	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8
Kángra	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 4	16 4	26 —	26 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 8	19 8	19 8	18 8
Attock	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	18 8	25 —	25 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	16	24 —	16 —
Jhang	15 8	15 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 8	18 —	16 —
Lyallpur	16 12	[illegible] —	24 8	21 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	20	22 —	...
Multan	14 —	14 —	24 8	24 4	...	..	10 4	10 4	20 —	20 —	18 8	16 4
Montgomery	15 2	16 4	22 —	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	...	17 8	17 8
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 —	17 —	15	15 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 1	14 1	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 14	16 14	18 2	17 8
N.-W. Frontier Province												
Hazára	15 8	14 4	23 8	22 4	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 4	23 12	13 8	23 12	16 8
Peshávar	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	5 6	5 6	9 2	9 7	22 —	21 —	16 —	15 —
Kohát	16 5	16 8	24 2	25 8	5 13	5 13	11 8	11 8	16 10	...	18 4	21 11
Bannu	18 15	19 5	27 8	27 8	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	26 4	22 6	22 8	20 10
Dera Ismail Khan	14 4	14 10	22 4	21 11	4 15	4 13	6 14	6 10	22 8	22 6	18 12	19 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 4	7 8	9 —	9 —	19 —	16 —	17 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	..	19 —	18 —
Shikárpur	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	24	24 —	22 —	22 —
Quetta	12 1 to 12 7	11 14 to 12 2	15 12	14 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 2	...	..	11 15	12 9
Ratnagiri	7 7	7 7	...	.	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9		...	11 9	11 9
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 10	7 10	...	..	13 4	13 4
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 —	7 10	7 13	8 7	12 4	12 4	12 10	12 10
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 13	8 13	...	...		
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 13	8 4	8 12	8 12	14 13	14 13	12 14	11 15
Belgaum	9 10	9 2	...	...	6 13	7 6	7 14	7 14	12 15	12 15	14 14	12 11
Satara	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 11	8 —	14 2	14 2	15 4	15 4
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	17 9	16 10	20 6	18 15
Bijapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 7	8 7	17 10	17 10	19 2	19 2
Poona	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	15 4	12 15	14 2	11 12
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	...	...	6 10	8 2	7 9	9 1	13 12	15 2	16 1	14 10
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	12 15	12 15
Dhulia	10 8	11 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	12 11	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	12 15	12 8	14 5	14 5
Broach	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Kaira	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —
Baroda	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	13 —
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	15 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	15 —
Disa	12 8	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	20 —	15 8	18 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	13 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 14	11 14	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 —	9 —	20 5	20 5	...	...
Hoshangabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	13 10	...	...	...
Betul	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	..	
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	.	...
Nagpur	12 8	13 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	14 7	14 7	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	16 —	15 8	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	15 —	17 —	5 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	19 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 —	19 8	7 —	7 —	16 8	16 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	23 8	7 12	7 12	17 —	16 12	17 8	19 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	Ambala
...	...	14	14 —	17 8	17 8	18 —	20 —	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 —	Ludhiána
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	...		19 8	19 8	Jalandhar
..	...	8 —	8 —	16 12	16 12	18 8	18 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	.	.	18 —	18 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	15 8	15 8	18 8	18 8	18 8		...		20 8	20 12	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	21	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	10 —	10 8	12 3	13 3	12	12 4	6 —	6 —	13 2	14 1	Simla
..	...	...	...	16 .	16 —	22 —	22 —		..	18 —	18	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	17 8	19 —	19 —	8 12	8 12	20 4	20 4	Rawalpindi
...	...	...	..	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	23 —	20 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18	Shahpur
26 —	22 —	23 —	30 —	20	19 8	23	22 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Jhang
...	...	...	..	20 8	20 —	2	21	...	...	19 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	14 —	12 —	17 12	18 4	20 —	17 —	...	.	18 4	18 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	19 —	20 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	..	...	18 —	17 12	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	...		7 8	5 10	18 2	17 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	19 —	19 —	14 4	14 4	22 —	18 —	6 6	6 6	14 8	15 —	Hazara
...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17	23 —	22 —	6 13	7 13	18 —	20 —	Peshawar
...	...	...		16 —	16 11	20 —	20 6	..	...	21 2	21 5	Kohat
..	...	...	...	18 7	19 8	20 4	28 14	11 4	11 4	20	21 4	Bannu
...	...	...	..	17 7	17 4	15 —	15 —	0 —	10 —	19 14	19 14	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	...	...	14	14 —		..	7 —	7 —	21 —	21	Karáchi
..	..	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	19	18 8	Hyderabad
												Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	.	9 8	9 8		.	6 —	...	19 —	19 —	Shikárpur
...	...	.	...	15 —	15 —			6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...		..	14 8	15 —	...	.	5 8	6 —	15 —	15 —	
...	..	...	...	12 12	12 —	15 —	14	5 8	6 —	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
15 6	15 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 3	14 3	Karwar
12 15	11 12	...	...	8 15	8 15		...	7 7	6 1	18 3	16 14	Ratnagiri
...	..	...		10 3	10 3			7 14	7 14	18 11	18 11	Alibág
11 4	11 4		...	11 4	11 4	..		8 15	8 15	14 11	14 14	Bombay
...	.	...	..	10 10	10 10	.	..	8 3	8 3	17 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	..	...	9 12	8 7	16 4	16 4	Dharwar
15 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	.	.	8 8	8 8	15 11	14 14	Belgaum
...	...		...	11 9	11 9		...	8 14	8 14	15 15	15 15	Satara
..	...	...	..	12 3	12 3		...	9 8	9 8	14 4	13 8	Sholapur
...	...	.	.	11 8	11 14	.	..	9 10	10 8	14 12	14 12	Bijapur
...	.	...	...	12 —	12 —	..		7 8	7 8	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N. K. Deccan—
...	...	...	..	11 13	11 13	...	..	9 2	9 2	16 8	17 14	Ahmadnagar
15 11	14 8	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	19 12	19 12	Násik
.	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	.	.	8 11	8 11	15 8	15 8	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...		...	9 4	9 4	...	.	7 6	7 6	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8		..	8 8	8 8	20 —	20	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	11 —	13 8	...	.	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	11	.	..	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Godhra
...	.	...	...	10 12	11 12	..	...	7 —	7 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...		...	...	13 4	13 4	.	.	8 9	8 9	12 7	13 11	Nimar
...	...	...	...	14 7	13 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Hoshangabad
...	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	...	.	8 7	8 7	12 —	12 —	Betul
...	...	...	.	14 —	13 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Chhindwara
...		...	...	11 4	11 4	...	..	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded* ***(The figures***

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpore	14 —	14 —		...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	20 4		...	...
Saugor	14 —	13 4		...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 7	16 —	...	...
Damoh	12 13	12 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 12	...	.
Jubbulpore	13 8	14 —		.	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	.	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Seoni	16 —	16 —			8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Bálághát	11 —	11 —	.	...	6 4	6 4	11 —	12 8	..	.	.	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	.	..	.	...
Chanda	8 15	8 15			8 —	8 —	8 15	8 2	20 —	16 —	..	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	14 4	14 4	.	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 11	..	...	..	...
Raipur	14 8	14 8	.	..	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8		..	...	..
Drug	15 12	15 12	..	.	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	12 —	.		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	24 —	..	...
Akola	9 2	9 2		...	5 6	5 13	8 —	9 8	21 6	23 5	...	...
Amraoti	9 7	9 7		.	5 —	5	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	11 —	11 —			6 —	6 8	7 13	8 —	17 —	18 8	...	.
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	7 8	7 8	10 11	11 4	5 4	4 15	7 10	7 13	13 7	13 4	16 2	16 2
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...		..	...		8 2	8 2	..	.	...	...
S. Canara	...	..	..	.	...	...	9 11	9 4	...	..	.	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...		..	..		7 7	7 7	14 2	14 2	10 15½	10 15½
Nilgiris	...	.	..	...			7 —	7 —		...		...
Salem	..	...	...	..	..	...	7 7	7 13½	12 3	11 12½	10 15½	10 15½
Central—												
Bellary	..	..		...	...		8 2	8 2	15 5	16 5	...	...
Anantapur	...		..	...		...	9 [illegible]	9 5½	16 10½	16 10½	.	...
Cuddapah					.	...	8 4	8 4	14 8½	14 5½	17 14	17 14
Karnul	...			...	...		8 12	8 12	10 10	21 15½		..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	.	...	..		..	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	.	.
Vizagapatam	.			.	..		7 11	7 11	.	.	15 13	15 13
Godávari	..			..	...	...	8 2	9 —½	15 5	15 5		.
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..		...	...	..	..	8 12½	8 12½	13 4	13 7½	...	
Guntur	.	...	..	.	...	...	8 1	9 1½	14 14½	14 14½	14 4	14 4
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11½	11 —	14 9	14 9	15 —	16 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	.	..	..	7 6	7 6	...			...
Chingleput	...	...		...			6 15	7 5	..		...	...
N. Arcot	...			..	.	..	9 1½	9 1½	.	...		
S. Arcot	...				...	.	8 4	8 4		.	10 15½	12 5½
Tanjore	...	..			...		8 10½	9 1½	...	.	13 —½	13 11
Trichinopoly	...		...	..	...	...	7 —	7 7	11 6	14 6½	13 —	13 —
Southern—												
Tinnevelly			...	.	...	...	8 10½	9 1	13 5½	13 5½	10 15½	10 15½
Madura	...	...		.		...	7 10	7 13½	11 12½	11 12½	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 13	5 9	5 9	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 4	8 4	.		6 10	6 10	8 2	8 4	.	..	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —		.	..	.
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 8	8 —	7 8	8 —	7 6	7 8	8 —	8 —		.	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9	8 —	16 —	11 —	...	..
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 5	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	6 8	6 3	7 —	12 7	12 7	11 12	11 12

* Including Bolárum

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 6	15 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	12 —	12 13	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	...	...	7 —	7 8	13	13 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 12	8 11	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	.	6 —	7 —	10 11	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	.	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Bálaghát
...	...	...	..	11 4	11 4	..	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 5	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	.	...	9 2	9 2	12 8	12 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 7	10 —	14 4	14 4	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 13	10 8	13 13	13 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
19 9	19 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	.	...	13 13	13 14	11 6	11 9	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	..	.		...	.	16 10½	15 15	Malabar
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11½	1 15½	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 14	14 11	Coimbatore
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	13 —	12 5	Nilgiris
12 9½	13 5	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Salem
												Central—
14 9	15 8½	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 14½	Bellary
15 13½	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	18 6½	18 6½	Anantapur
15 9	15 8½	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Cuddapah
19 4	19 4	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	13 3	13 3	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
15 11	17 2	...	...	.	...		...	...	..	16 7½	17 4	Ganjam
15 10½	15 10½	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	15 2½	15 2½	Vizagapatam
15 10½	15 11½	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
13 6½	13 6½	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
14 1	14 1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18	Guntur
14 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 11	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Madras
11 15½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
14 1	14 13	...	..	...	...	...	.	...		18 8½	18 13	N. Arcot
11 13½	12 8½	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	17 3	17 11	S. Arcot
13 11	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 12	18 3½ and 18 10	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	18 4½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
12 9½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	18 14½	18 14½	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	16 —	17 5½	Madura
												Mysore—
13 5	13 5	...	..	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Mysore
15 8	15 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 8	15 8	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
17 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
14 —	14 —	...		8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12	14 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	12 10	12 10	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 6	15 6	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
17 —	16 8	...	...	14 8	11 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 7	...	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. L. HARVEY
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, December 14, 1906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO CANADA.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

No. 9697—9709—112 Dated Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has communicated to the Government of India a request from the Governor General of Canada that emigration from India to Canada should be discouraged and that intending emigrants should be warned that there is no probability of their obtaining employment in that country and that in the event of their destitution, they are liable to deportation under the law of Canada.

2 The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation generally known, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common; and also to warn intending emigrants at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to that Colony.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras
„ „ „ „ Bombay.
„ „ „ „ Bengal
„ „ „ „ the United Provinces
„ „ „ „ the Punjab
„ „ „ „ Burma
„ „ „ „ Eastern Bengal and Assam.
„ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
„ Chief Commissioner of Coorg
„ „ Ajmer-Merwara
„ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province
„ Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin and to the Home and Foreign Departments, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 8th December 1906, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	10	8
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	..
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	2	4
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	11	4
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	172	118
		Panch Mahals District	" "	28	25
		Kaira District	" "	497	295
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	1	1
		Mahikantha State	" "	92	55
		Rowakantha State	" "	13	8
		Surat Town and Port	" "	3	3
		Bulsar Port	" "	..	...
		Surat District	" "	67	50
		Palanpur State	" "	31	7
		Jhara Port		...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	..	...
		Darawi "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "		...
		Kurla "	" "	...	...
		Bassein "	" "	.	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	1
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "		...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3	5
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	16	13
		Poona District	" "	165	125
		Satara "	S. M.	381	281
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	6	4
		Khandesh District	"	13	10
		Nasik "	"	8	9
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora ,,	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad ,,		...	...
		Kshoi ,,		...	...
		Roha ,,	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Revdanda ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	6	6
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vijaydrug ,,		...	...
		Harnai ,,	,,	...	...
		Rajapur ,,	,,	...	...
		Vengurla ,,	,,	...	...
		Malwan ,,		...	...
		Jaitapur ,,		...	...
		Dabhal ,,		...	...
		Jaigad ,,		...	...
		Deogad ,,		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	13	10
		Belgaum ,,	,,	51	36
		Dharwar ,,	,,	27	20
		Karwar Port	,,	..	.
		Kumta ,,	,,	...	...
		Kanara District	,,	...	...
		Savantvadi State	,,	...	..
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	24	22
		Karachi District	,,	.	...
		Hyderabad Town	,,	...	...
		Hyderabad District	,, & J. B.	...	..
		Larkhana ,,		...	.
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	..
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.		
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	..
		Aundh ,,	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	
		Phaltan ,,	,, ,,	..	.
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	.	
		Mundra ,,	,, ,,		
		Jukau ,,	,, ,,	...	
		Cambay Port		1	1
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	
		Cutch State	,, ,,	...	..
		Savanur ,,	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor ,,	G. I. P.		..
		Mangrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	1	...
		Porbandar Port	,,	...	..
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	,,	17	12
		Jamnagar ,, ,,	,,	5	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	8	8
		Jafrabad "	"	1	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	115	62
		Kolhapur Town		10	7
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	227	168
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "	...	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	8	8
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kodinar Port	"	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	446	315
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	2,479	1,716
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	1(b)	...
		Salem District	"	2(a)	2
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	5(a)	4(a)
		Kurnool "	"	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	" S. M. & S. I.	...	...

(a) One imported. (b) Imported.

N. B.—The total of plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the week ending the 1st December 1906 as shown in the statement for that week was a misprint for 2,003.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	..	.
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput "	" "	..	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	.	...
		Calingapatam "	"	..	...
		Coconada "	"	..	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	9	7
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	19	19
		Jessore District	B. C.		...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapur District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly "	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	..
		Saran District	"	100	78
		Gaya Town	E. I.	...	...
		Gaya District	"	8	3
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	49	51
		Darbhanga "	"	31	24
		Shahabad "	E. I.	17	12
		Dinapore "	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	7	7
		Patna District	"	133	117
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	41	35
		Darjeeling "	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	.	..

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	...	...
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Purulia Town	"	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum "	B. N	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	400	346
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"		...
		Meerut District	" O & R & E. I.	35	28
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	130	180
		Aligarh City	E. I & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	20	4
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N W.	2	1
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	51	29
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	5	5
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	1	1
		Fatehgarh	B., B & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	38	31
		Mainpuri "	E. I.		...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G I. P. & E I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	8	6
		Hathras City	" & E I.	11	6
		Muttra "	" & G. I. P	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K. & O. & R	6	6
		Bareilly District	" "	2	2
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	13	10
		Budaun District	O. & R & B., B. & C. I.	93	82
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	28	26
		Moradabad City	" & R K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	41	26
		Pilibhit District	R K.	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	19	16
		Allahabad District	„ „	20	29
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B. & C. I & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	223	217
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	...	...
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	4	4
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ „	...	...
		Jhansi District	„ „	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ „)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	3	2
		Ballia „	„	215	213
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N. W.	15	11
		Ghazipur „	E. I. & B. & N. W.	47	47
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	16	16
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„		...
		Azamgarh District	„	27	23
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	90	87
		Basti District	„	13	9
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	„ & B. & N. W.	79	76
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K	29	26
		Lucknow District	„ „	28	28
		Hardoi „	„	68	47
		Rae Bareli „	„	4	2
		Sitapur „	R. K.	72	54
		Kheri „	„	9	8
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	8	5
		Gonda „	„	2	2
		Partabgarh „	O & R.	4	4
		Sultanpur „	„	2	2
		Ajodhia	„ & B. N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	20	15
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	150	118
			TOTAL	1,663	1,454

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	38	38
		Simla "	K S.	...	...
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G I P.	...	...
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	63	60
		Ludhiana "	"	506	341
		Rohtak "	"	57	51
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	"	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	185	58
		Hoshiarpur "	"	...	...
		Ferozepur "	"	177	104
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	1	1
		Amritsar District	"	67	67
		Gurdaspur "	"	227	218
		Lahore City	"	17	6
		Lahore District	"	113	92
		Gujranwala District	"	70	62
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	9	7
		Sialkot "	"	114	114
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	107	91
		Gujrat "	"	15	15
		Shahpur "	"	2	...
		Jhelum "	"	...	...
		Attock "	"	1	...
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	5(a)	5(b)
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	1	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B, B. & C.I & J.B	372	333
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	39	23
		Malor Kotla "	"	...	...
		Nalagarh "	"	..	...
		Jind "	"	28	16
		Nabha "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	2,164	1,697
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	11	13
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	2	2
		Prome "	"	14	16
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	1	1
		Maubin District	"	...	...
		Henzada "	"	3	3
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	1	1
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...
		Thayetmyo District	"	2	2

(a) Figure for week ending 1st December 1906
(b) Includes four deaths of week ending 1st December 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	5	4
		Amherst "	"	...	...
		Tavoy "	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	...	...
		Thaton District	"	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	...	...
		Mandalay District	"	83	77
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	7	6
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	...	...
			Total	130	126
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	...
			Total	...	...
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	1
		Nagpur District	"	68	68
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	5	7
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	5(a)	6(a)
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District		...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	8	8
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	14	8
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	...	...
		Saugor District	" (")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	...	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	5	5
		Mandla "	"	1(b)	1(b)

(a) One imported. (b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town . . .	G. I. P.	1(*a*)	1(*a*)
		Nimar District . .	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	16(*b*)	13(*b*)
		Pachmari	„	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town . .	„	...	...
		Hoshangabad District . .	„	...	...
		Narsingpur Town . . .	„	...	...
		Narsingpur District . .	„	...	...
		Betul District	„	...	...
		Chhindwara Town . . .	„	...	...
		Chhindwara District . .	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Khandwa Town . . .	R., B. & C. I & G. I. P. . .	74	75
		Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town . . .	„	...	...
		Bilaspur District . . .	„	...	...
		Raipur Town . . .	„	...	...
		Raipur District . . .	„	...	...
	Berar .	Akola Town	G. I. P.	3	2
		Akola District . . .	„	82(*b*)	63
		Buldana Town	„	...	...
		Buldana District . . .	„	17(*c*)	13(*c*)
		Yeotmal Town	„	...	...
		Yeotmal District . . .	„	...	...
		Amraoti Town . . .	„	1	1
		Amraoti District . . .	„	53(*b*)	48(*b*)
			TOTAL .	353	315
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras . . .	41	40
		Bangalore City . . .	„ „ . . .	10	9
		Bangalore District . . .	„ „ . . .	30	23
		Mysore City	„	24	10
		Mysore District . . .	„	1	...
		Kolar „	Madras	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields . .	„	1	...
		Tumkur District . . .	S. M.	...	1
		Shimoga „ . . .	„	...	...
		Chitaldrug „ . . .	„	1	1
		Kadur „ . . .	„	26	21
		Hassan „ . . .	„	14	7
			TOTAL .	148	112

(*a*) Imported. (*b*) Two imported. (*c*) One imported.

M

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	16(*a*)	11(*a*)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	..	...
			TOTAL	16	11
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	237(*c*)	178 (*c*)
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	"	1(*d*)	1(*d*)
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopawar)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	..	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	87(*b*)	70(*b*)
		Pathari "	" (")	..	...
		Malwa Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	"	...	1(*b*)
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	25	25
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	3(*b*)	1(*b*)
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State (junior branch)	G. I. P.	8(*b*)	6(*b*)
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency	. . . .	...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.		...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	..
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P	..	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	11(*b*)	6(*b*)
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	372	288

(*a*) Figures for the period from 27th November to 3rd December 1906.
(*b*) Figures for week ending 1st December 1906.
(*c*) Figures for the 2 weeks ending 8th December 1906.
(*d*) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	1 (a)	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	1 (a)	1
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	..	.
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	3	2
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	26	23
		Kathua District	"	..	...
			TOTAL	26	23
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	2	1
		Peshawar District	"	..	..
			TOTAL	2	1
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	..	...
		Sibi	"	..	...
		Las Bela State	"	.	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	7 765	6 098

(a) Figure for week ending 1st December 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked: 1905	Mean mileage worked: 1906.	Total earnings for week ending: 2nd December 1905	Total earnings for week ending: 1st December 1906	Earnings per mile open for week: 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to: 2nd December 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to: 1st December 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to: 2nd December 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to: 1st December 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. B. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1 976	1 966	4 74 498	4 88,000	240	244	88,02,400	98,37 000	10,34,600	...	1,57,41,620	1,69,41,000	11,99,380	...
5' 6" gauge.	Bezwada extn. (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	8 747	6,200	417	295	1,31 547	1 32,000	453	...	2,24,310	2,27,000	2,690	...
5' 6" gauge.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	4 04 029	3,72 000	802	738	69,79 216	67 91,000	...	1,88,216	1,25,54 355	1,26,53,000	98,645	...
5' 6" gauge.	Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,235	1 271	4,78,212	5,11 000	387	403	1,05,00,391	1,15 33,000	10 32,609	.	1 43 44,682	1,62 41,000	18,96,318	...
5' 6" gauge.	East Indian (incldg. South Behar)	673	739	2,086	2,130	14,89,637	16,22 000	714	761	3,08,69 101	3 25,65,000	16 95,899	...	4,98,03,064	5,23,95,000	25,91,936	...
5' 6" gauge.	Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1 569	1 569	12,55 531	11,60,000	800	743	1,02 70,015	1,01,50,000	...	1,20,015	3,00,20,107	2,89,25,000	..	16,95,107
5' 6" gauge.	" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	22,329	40,500	180	321	4,10,850	6,19,000	2,08,150	...	6,08,851	11,13,000	5,04,149	...
5' 6" gauge.	" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	1,90,051	2 37,000	206	259	33,05,525	36,23,000	3,17,475	...	53,90,217	65,12,000	11,21,783	...
5' 6" gauge.	Madras	314	317	845	845	2,38,759	2 58,000	283	305	56,50 004	58,79 000	2,18,996	...	90,80,111	98,36,000	7,55,889	...
5' 6" gauge.	" Azhikal-Mangalore (*a*)	..	...	...	57	...	1,800	...	32		20,700	20,700	...	...	20,700	20,700	...
5' 6" gauge.	" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,33 101	1 15 000	269	233	25,02,665	22,67,000	..	2,35,665	43,05,810	38,53,000	...	4,52,810
5' 6" gauge.	" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	100	116	60	60	6,233	6,3?0	104	105	1,33,552	1,27,000	...	6,552	2,32,783	2,03,000	..	29,783
5' 6" gauge.	North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N. Dargai 2' 6")	317	330	3 392	3 499	11,64 644	11,90 000	343	340	2,34,25,898	2,62 34,000	28,08,102	..	3,91,59,720	4,26,51,000	34,91,280	...
5' 6" gauge.	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1 240	1,288	3,09,232	3,04 000	244	236	59,66,144	56,83,000	.	2,83,144	1,01,21,034	98,16,000	...	3,05,034
5' 6" gauge.	" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	6 354	5 000	199	156	1,35,230	1,25 000	.	10,230	2,20,699	2,24,000	3,301	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam Bengal (incldg. Noakhali)	90	92	775	771	65,378	85,200	84	111	16,33,048	20,08,000	3 74,952	..	23,52,083	29,39,000	5,86,917	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Burma	200	226	1 340	1,340	2,50,305	2,55 000	187	193	57,34,658	56 73,000	–	61,658	97,80,490	96,19,000	..	1,61,496
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	18,091	12 403	146	100	3,19,885	3,20,000	6,115	...	4,83,937	5,70,000	86,063	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	32,434	29,700	162	149	5,96,552	5,41,000	...	55,552	9,98,055	9,92,000	...	6,055
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	3,273	5,600	193	329	1,21,619	1,16 000	...	5,619	2,20,862	2,18,000	...	2,862
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	672	900	40	53	13,442	13,200	...	242	21,607	24,600	2,993	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	5,71,712	5,17,000	298	271	1,09,41,918	97,95,000	...	11,46,918	1,80,17,027	1,76,42,000	...	3,75,027
3' 3⅜" gauge.	South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,16,707	2,33 000	193	206	53 38,820	53,59,000	20,180	...	87,80,609	90,16,000	2,35,391	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	9 769	8,900	99	90	2,50,395	2,29,000	...	21,395	4,11,714	4,05,000	...	6,714
3' 3⅜" gauge.	" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	9,041	7 800	84	72	2,07,366	2,01,000	...	6,366	3,29,141	3,27,000	...	2,141
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec.)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,70,143	1,68,000	146	144	33,26,997	33,25,000	...	1,997	57,86,838	59,45,000	1,58,162	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	670	1,400	20	42	14,837	22,600	7,763	...	14,837	32,000	17,163	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	838	1,100	19	26	16,573	22,100	5,527	...	24,558	35,500	10,942	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	29,455	41,400	100	140	7,65,102	7,59 000	...	6,102	12,31,485	12,53,000	21,515	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Tirhoot State	196	215	505	615	1,44,056	1 44 000	220	234	23,37,386	25,06,000	1,68,614	...	40,40,101	43,27,000	2,86,899	...
2' 6" gauge.	Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	9,107	11,000	155	186	3,80,069	3,51,000	...	29,069	5,88,117	5,86,000	...	2,117
2' 6" gauge.	Morappur-Dharmapuri (*b*)	...	...	...	19	..	000	...	32	...	14,700	14,700	...	...	24,200	24,200	...
2' 6" gauge.	Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	752	800	29	31	(*c*) 8,027	18,300	10,273	...	(*c*)8,027	32,300	24,273	...
	[illegible]										[illegible]	[illegible]	...	52,106	58,900	6,704	...

5' 6" gauge.	Amritsar-Patti (d)	...	..	...	15	[illegible]	800	..	53	...	9,200	9,200	...	...	9,200	9,200	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	12,596	10,000	110	88	2,09,799	2,12,000	2,201	...	3,90,847	4,13,000	22,153	...
	Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	4,819	17,700	33	120	1,23,294	1,71,000	47,706	...	2,21,197	3,31,000	[illegible],09,803	...
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	35,277	30,600	218	226	8,70,444	8,02,000	...	68,444	13,86,084	13,26,000	...	60,084
	Jammu Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,920	1,300	120	80	32,059	29,000	.	3,659	47,345	45,800	1,455	...
	Kolar Gold fields	362	367	10	10	3,148	2,200	315	220	79,937	76,000	..	3,937	1,29,512	1,35,000	5,488	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	13,181	10,800	167	137	2,63,594	2,47,000	..	16,594	3,61,012	4,22,000	60,938	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	1,480	3,200	44	94	47,200	50,100	2,840	...	1,05,502	1,07,000	1,498	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	92,017	85,200	277	225	16,51,276	16,29,000	..	22,276	27,95,974	27,79,000	...	16,974
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	3,436	3,200	107	94	55,275	60,000	4,725	...	1,11,573	1,17,000	5,427	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	24,609	17,500	231	166	4,64,049	4,10,000	...	54,049	7,82,941	7,13,000	...	69,941
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	81,714	64,700	192	152	14,33,923	12,85,000	...	1,48,928	22,35,402	23,48,000	1,12,598	...
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	5,565	11,500	72	76	52,624	2,73,000	2,20,376	...	53,134	4,21,000	3,67,866	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	257-5	20,500	100	132	3,00,183	2,99,000	...	1,183	5,93,340	5,76,000	...	17,340
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	5,901	6,700	271	305	1,23,520	1,31,000	7,180	...	2,18,844	2,38,000	17,156	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,496	2,000	44	59	33,291	37,900	4,609	...	63,423	67,630	4,177	...
	Ahmedabad-Prantij	61	71	55	55	3,974	3,900	72	71	60,204	74,200	7,996	...	1,23,256	1,44,000	20,744	...
	Bengal and North Western	120	137	902	933	1,29,775	1,53,000	144	164	22,99,984	28,35,000	5,35,016	...	40,00,571	48,64,000	8,63,129	...
	Bengal Dooars	239	200	36	36	6,731	12,100	187	330	1,94,202	1,87,000	...	7,202	2,63,690	2,77,000	13,310	...
	" extensions	93	87	117	117	10,955	15,000	94	128	2,42,186	2,37,000	...	5,186	3,44,362	3,76,000	31,638	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	33,703	35,300	101	106	6,38,002	6,60,000	21,998	..	11,65,987	12,57,000	91,013	..
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	35	35	1,932	2,500	51	66	30,002	42,700	12,698	.	52,503	76,300	23,797	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,000	1,000	48	48	20,392	21,700	1,308	..	33,403	45,200	11,797	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	16,349	21,300	210	273	4,19,700	4,28,000	8,240	..	6,50,144	6,81,000	30,856	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	10,238	8,000	70	60	1,61,392	1,65,000	...	1,392	3,12,635	3,37,000	24,365	...
	Hyderabad Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	49,605	50,400	127	144	8,7?,?49	9,18,000	39,451	..	18,89,521	18,66,000	...	23,521
	Jaipur	53	55	32	32	2,4?9	1,300	75	41	(e) 7,866	21,900	14,034	...	(e) 7,865	41,400	33,534	..
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	3,2?6	1,900	61	35	55,020	54,500	..	1,120	94,957	96,500	1,543	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	45	46	3,064	3,200	80	70	66,107	65,800	...	307	1,12,814	1,19,000	6,186	...
	Jodhpur Bikaner	78	78	709	709	62,?50	45,000	92	64	11,51,969	11,48,000	...	3,969	17,76,449	21,03,000	3,26,551	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	3,247	3,90?	112	134	61,304	71,700	10,336	...	1,10,025	1,10,000	5,375	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	5,733	5,100	64	57	1,21,915	1,10,000	...	11,915	2,04,309	2,10,000	5,691	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	6,519	6,700	128	131	1,06,085	1,18,000	11,912	...	1,49,462	1,69,000	19,538	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	6,699	11,400	102	173	2,79,330	2,92,000	12,670	...	4,50,320	4,76,000	25,680	...
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	13,600	...	213	...	1,45,000	1,45,000	...	...	2,39,000	2,39,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	7,484	7,300	115	112	1,54,501	1,54,000	...	501	2,59,498	2,61,000	1,502	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	4,637	4,000	69	60	90,885	84,000	...	6,885	1,49,973	1,02,000	12,027	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7,307	9,300	109	139	1,64,429	1,70,000	5,571	...	2,76,830	3,03,000	26,170	...
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	143	173	29	48	3,498	4,500	121	94	68,275	82,900	14,625	...	1,43,221	1,26,000	...	17,221
	Cooch Behar	73	75	34	34	2,869	3,000	84	90	52,512	66,300	13,788	...	85,877	1,08,000	22,123	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	6,135	7,600	66	81	1,09,330	1,26,000	16,670	...	2,33,725	2,53,000	19,275	...
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	839	900	23	24	19,055	20,500	1,445	...	38,659	40,100	1,441	...
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	363	51	51	17,747	17,000	348	333	4,06,834	3,89,000	...	17,834	6,80,615	6,87,000	6,385	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5,377	5,586	7,25,328	7,48,700	135	134	1,35,13,186	1,44,09,400	7,96,214	...	2,31,07,702	2,54,83,100	23,75,398	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,8?6	28,397	84,20,556	85,96,700	303	303	16,07,47,635	16,73,11,000	65,63,365	...	26,86,56,755	28,11,40,300	1,24,83,545	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(c) From 18th September 1905.
(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) From 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1906.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1906.

No. 1518.—The services of Mr. R. Hughes-Buller, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 7th December 1906.

MEDICAL.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 1126.—Major A. E. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Secretary to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with furlough out of India for year and 14 days in continuation, with effect from the 6th January 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 1127.—Major B. G. Seton, I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on leave of Major A. E. Roberts, I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 1132.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maclaren, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 2248.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 19th December 1906.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Deratisation disinfection medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Kosseir and Suakin.

The 22nd December 1906.

No. 2256.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as plague, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised, to prevent the outbreak of plague or the spread thereof, by local Governments and Administrations with regard to their respective territories as follows :—

(*a*) all the said powers by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma ;

(*b*) the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) and sub-section (2), clause (*b*), by the Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces and the Punjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, British Baluchistan and Ajmer-Merwara.

2. The notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, no. 834, dated the 6th March 1897, no. 1330, dated the 27th May 1898, and no. 4614, dated the 28th November 1898, are hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th December 1906.

No. 1616.—Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, sub. *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment

The 19th December 1906.

No. 1625.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lala Gursaran Mal to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such in the town of Dhaudar in the Moga tahsil of the Ferozepore district.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 1630.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

POLICE.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 1234.—The services of Captain C. Bliss, 8th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the Assam Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th December 1906.

No. 553.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. H. G. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Calcutta, with effect from the 1st November 1906, *vice* Mr. A. M. Dunne, who has resigned the appointment.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 394.—Dr. T. Bloch, Ph.D., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, is granted privilege leave for 24 days with furlough on medical certificate for 13 months and 6 days in continuation, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th November 1906.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1906.

No. 2445-230—2.—Mr. B. Coventry, Director, Agricultural Research Institute, and Principal, Agricultural College, Pusa, is granted 3 months' privilege leave combined with furlough for 6 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th February 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 18th December 1906.

No. 1676.-*F*.—259-11.—Mr. A. M. Reuther, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is appointed to be Chief Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd November 1906.

From the same date the following promotions are made :—

(i) Mr. E. S. Carr, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, on leave, to be Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

(ii) Mr. A. L. McIntire, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

(iii) Mr. A. F. Gradon, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.

(iv) Mr. L. Mercer, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, United Provinces, to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, substantive *pro tempore*.

(v) Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

(vi) Mr. H. Jackson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, United Provinces, to be confirmed in that grade, and to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

(vii) Mr. C. G. Rogers, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Berar Circle, Central Provinces, of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 3rd November 1906.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd December 1906.

No. 2005.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St George in Council is pleased to extend the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), to the scheduled districts in Ganjam to which the said Act has not already been made applicable.

———

for *Chief Secretary.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th December 1906.

No. 3084-*G B*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Toshiro Fujita as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

No. 5041-*I C*.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as plague, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 443-I A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by section 2, sub section (1), and clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of the said Act as so applied, may be exercised to prevent the outbreak of plague or the spread thereof by the Local Government in each case.

The Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 444-I A., dated the 4th February 1897, No 567-I.A., dated the 12th February 1897, No. 809-I.A., dated the 1st March 1897, No 1232-I.A., dated the 3rd April 1897, and No. 1421-I.A., dated the 15th April 1897, are hereby cancelled

The 21st December 1906.

No. 3107-*G*.—The services of Major C. P. Thompson, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 7th November 1906.

No. 3110-G.B.—With reference to Notification No 2394-G.B, dated the 9th October 1906, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr A J Flemming as Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 3113-G.B.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Tom Rigby Nicholson as Consul for Norway at Rangoon.

No. 3116-G.—Captain W. R. Battye, Indian Medical Service, Officiating Agency Surgeon, Meshed, held charge of the current duties of the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorassan, in addition to his own duties, from the 27th November to the 9th December 1906, both days inclusive.

No. 3117-G.—Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted, on return from leave, as His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorassan.

No. 3120-G.B.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1033-G. B., dated the 22nd May 1906, Monsieur C. Bastin, Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 8th December 1906.

No. 3123 G.—Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 7 months and 13 days, with effect from the 20th December 1906, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3125-G.—Mr. A. R. Jell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 20th December 1906, *vice* Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, and during the absence on special duty of Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O, or until further orders.

No. 3965-F—The services of Lieutenant G. A G Shepherd are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

No. 5064-I.A.—Whereas for improving the sanitary condition of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore it is proposed to demolish certain buildings in certain congested areas in the station and to erect new buildings in place thereof in certain new areas in the limits of the station.

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the grant of loans of money by the Government to persons evicted from such demolished buildings, to whom building sites in such new areas have been given for the purpose of enabling them to erect buildings thereon, and further to provide for similar grants to any persons desirous of obtaining the same for the purpose of enabling them to purchase building sites in such new areas and to erect buildings thereon. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to make the following law :—

1 (*1*) This law may be called the Bangalore Sanitary Improvements Loans Law, 1906.

(*2*) It extends to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as defined for the time being by Notification under the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

2. In this Law "Collector" means the Collector of land revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or any officer empowered by the Resident in Mysore by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Law.

3. Subject to such rules as may be made under section 6, loans may be granted under this law by such officer as may from time to time be empowered in this behalf by the Resident in Mysore, for the purpose of enabling persons to whom building sites may have been given in the new areas referred to in the preamble to erect buildings thereon or to enable persons desirous of purchasing building sites in such areas and erecting buildings thereon, to purchase the same and to erect such buildings.

4. (*1*) Every loan granted under this Law shall be made repayable by instalments (in the form of an annuity or otherwise) within such period from the date of the actual advance of the loan or when the loan is advanced in instalments from the date of the actual advance of the last instalment as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under this Law.

(*2*) The period fixed as aforesaid shall not exceed ten years

5. (*1*) Subject to such rules as may be made under section 6 all loans granted under his Law, all interest (if any) chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in making the

same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable by the Collector in all or any of the following modes, namely:—

(*a*) From the borrower—as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him;

(*b*) From his surety (if any)—as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him;

(*c*) Out of the land for the purchase of which or for the erection of buildings on which the loan has been granted—as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of such land;

(*d*) Out of the building for the erection of which the loan has been granted—as if the said building were property assessed to land revenue and the amount due to Government were an arrear of land revenue due thereon;

(*e*) Out of the property comprised in the collateral security (if any)—according to the procedure for the realization of land-revenue by the sale of immoveable property other than the land on which that revenue is due.

(*2*) When any sum due on account of any such loan, interest or costs is paid to the Collector by a surety or an owner of property comprised in any collateral security, or is recovered under sub-section (*1*) by the Collector from a surety or out of any such property, the Collector shall, on the application of the surety or the owner of that property (as the case may be), recover that sum on his behalf from the borrower, or out of the land for the purchase of which or of the building for the erection of which the loan has been granted or out of both in manner provided by sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) It shall be in the discretion of a Collector acting under this section to determine the order in which he will resort to the various modes of recovery permitted thereby.

6. The Resident in Mysore, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, from time to time, by Notification in the Local Official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Law to provide for the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) The manner of making applications for loans;

(*b*) The officers by whom loans may be granted;

(*c*) The manner of conducting enquiries relative to applications for loans and the powers to be exercised by officers conducting those enquiries;

(*d*) The nature of the security to be taken for the due application and repayment of the money, the rate of interest at which, and the conditions under which, loans may be granted, and the manner and time of granting loans;

(*e*) The inspection of lands or buildings in respect of which loans have been granted;

(*f*) The instalments by which, and the mode in which loans, the interest to be charged on them and the costs incurred in the making thereof, shall be paid:

(*g*) The manner of keeping and auditing the accounts of the expenditure of loans and of the payments made in respect of the same; and

(*h*) All other matters pertaining to the working of the law.

No. 5069-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, promulgated in Foreign Department Notification No. 2175-I.-A., dated the 9th June 1897, namely:—

For the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 41 *substitute*, "Provided that it shall be lawful for the President of the Municipal Commission to compound with persons living outside the municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this law in respect of vehicles or animals entering the municipal limits, and the President shall issue licenses for such vehicles or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such vehicles and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits: provided always that such composition shall include all the vehicles and animals possessed by the person compounding."

2. In sub-section (1) of section 51 after the words "when the demand for the tax is made" *add* the words "or in the case of any tax levied, which, under any general or special bye-law or rule in force, is liable to be refunded, within seven days from the date of the order passed by the Commission regarding such refund."

No. 5071-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, and Nowgong (including the Civil lines), subject to any amendments to which the said Act is for the time being subject in British India and subject also to the following modifications:—

(1) The preamble and section 2 of the Act shall be omitted.

(2) All references to the Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner in the said Act, except in section 1, shall be construed as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

(3) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Act in each of the said Cantonments or Civil lines, any Court in any such Cantonment or Civil lines, may construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1906.

No. 9940.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department Notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under section 49 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), in the matter of agreements with Railway Companies for the construction of rolling stock, plant or machinery used on, or in connection with, railways, or for leasing or taking on lease any rolling stock, plant, machinery or equipments required for use on a railway, or for the maintenance of rolling stock, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 18th December 1906.

No. 9924—47.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Shipman Rush is appointed Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, substantively, on probation for a period of 3 years, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th December 1906, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant J. W. Turner.

GENERAL.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 10169—117.—Mr. T. O. Drake, Registrar of the Department of Commerce and Industry, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days, with effect from the 11th January 1907, combined with extraordinary leave for 3 months and 25 days under Article 233 (iv) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. S. K. Murphy, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 11th January 1907, and during the absence on leave of Mr. T. O. Drake or until further orders.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd December 1906.

No. 10123—30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1907, for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XII of 1903), and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1904 (XI of 1904).

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		R a	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds			Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink			
2	COFFEE	cwt	35 0	Five per cent
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	„	50 0	„
	„ in the shell	„	15 0	„
	„ (kágazi)	„	40 0	„
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	„	19 0	„
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	60 0	„
	„ other	„	40 0	„
	„ kernel (khopra)	cwt	15 0	„
	Currants, in cases	„	20 0	„
	„ in cans	„	26 0	„
	„ other	„	14 0	„
	Dates, dry, in bags	„	7 8	„
	„ wet „ baskets and bundles	„	5 0	„
	„ „ in pots, boxes, tins and crates	„	9 0	„
	Figs, Persian, dried	„	12 0	„
	Garlic	„	6 0	„
	Hops		..	Free
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	30 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (Álu-Bokhara)	„	35 0	„
	Raisins, black	„	10 0	„
	„ kishmish, Persian Gulf	„	16 0	„
	„ Munakka, „ „	„	9 8	„
	„ other sorts		*ad valorem*	„
	Walnuts, Persian	cwt	9 8	„
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables		*ad valorem*	„
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour			Free
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages		*ad valorem*	Five per cent
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon		„	„
	Beef and Pork	.	„	„
	Biche de mer		„	„
	Butter	lb	1 4	„
	Cheese	..	*ad valorem*	„
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	4 12	„
	„ „ dry, candied	lb	0 4½	„
	Cocum	cwt	4 8	„
	Fish-maws			Free
	Flour	.	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	53 0	„
	Margarine	lb	1 4	„
	Pork hams		*ad valorem*	„
	Sago	cwt	10 0	„
	Shark-fins		...	Free.
	Singally and sozille		..	„
	Tapioca	cwt	11 8	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, in casks	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one half per cent.
	„ not in casks— Persian	Imperial gallon	1 8	Five per cent.
	Indian	„	0 6	„
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	.	*ad valorem*	„
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole or split, from Goa	cwt	17 0	„
	„ „ „ „ Ceylon	„	15 0	„
	„ „ „ „ Straits	„	10 0	„
	„ —all other sorts		*ad valorem*	„
	Chillies, dry	cwt	16 0	„
	Cloves	„	40 0	„
	„ stems and heads	„	7 8	„
	„ in seeds, narlavang	„	11 0	„
	Ginger, dry	„	15 0	„
	Mace	lb	1 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*contd.*		R a.	
7	SPICES—*contd.*			
	Nutmegs	lb	0 5	Five per cent.
	„ in shell	„	0 4	„
	Pepper, black	cwt	35 0	„
	„ white	„	55 0	„
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	„
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt	23 4	„
	„ loaf (excluding cube and chopped)	„	14 0	„
	„ crystallised, beet	„	9 0	„
	„ „ and soft (other than beet) refined in the United Kingdom	„	9 0	„
	„ „ „ „ refined in China	„	11 0	„
	„ „ „ „ from Egypt	„	9 2	„
	„ „ „ „ white from Java above 20 Dutch standard	„	9 0	„
	„ „ „ „ from Java, 16 to 20 Dutch standard	„	7 8	„
	„ „ „ „ „ 15 Dutch standard and under	..	*ad valorem*	„
	„ „ „ „ from Mauritius	cwt	8 14	„
	Molasses	„	2 12	„
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	„
9	TEA, black	lb	0 10	„
	„ green	„	0 12	„
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	„	0 1½	„
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	2 4	„
	Alum	„	4 8	„
	Arsenic (other than European)	„	23 0	„
	„ (China mansil)	„	21 0	„
	„ other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Bicarbonate of soda	cwt	6 0	„
	Copperas, green	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse		„	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	32 0	„
	Sulphate of copper	„	20 0	„
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	„	5 12	„
	„ („), roll	„	5 4	„
	„ („), rough	„	4 12	„
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and kainit salts, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt	19 0	„
	„ Socotra	„	15 8	„
	Aloe-wood	lb	6 0	„
	Anti-plague serum	..	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	80 0	Five per cent.
	„ coarse (hingra)	„	22 0	„
	Atáry, Persian	„	15 0	„
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 5	„
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt	16 0	„
	Calumba root	„	9 0	„
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb	3 0	„
	„ partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13lb	„	2 4	„
	„ crude, in powder	„	1 12	„
	Cassia lignea	cwt	29 0	„
	China root (chobchini), rough	„	10 0	„
	„ „ („), scraped	„	20 0	„
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Cubebs	cwt	27 0	„
	Galangal, China	„	4 8	„
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Peppermint crystals	..	„	„
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	125 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	„	5 0	„
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	„	33 0	„
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	Free.
	„ manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	...	„	„
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 4½	„
	„ „ „ 50 „	„	1 8½	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*contd.*		R a.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*contd.*			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 60 per cent	lb	1 12	Five per cent.
	" " " 70 "	"	2 0½	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 4¼	"
	" " " 100 "	"	2 12	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	0 4¾	"
	" " " 16 "	"	0 7	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 8	"
	Aniline " " indigo, blue	"	0 6½	"
	" " dry	"	1 0	"
	" salts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Avar bark	cwt	4 0	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	"	35 0	"
	Cochineal	lb	1 8	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" Persian	cwt	46 0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	11 0	"
	Orchilla weed	"	3 8	"
	Sappan wood and root	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Turmeric	...	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials . . .	...	"	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free :* (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt ; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes ; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers ; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks ; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill]	...	"	"
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof ; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts . . . . " (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery . . . . Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.	...	...	Free
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
	" " " China	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, braziers, and plates	cwt	62 0	Five per cent.
	" patent or yellow metal (old)	"	45 0	"
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	"	160 0	"
	" wire	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" all other sorts	...	"	"
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled		"	"
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt	75 0	"
	" nails and composition nails		*ad valorem*	"
	" old	cwt	60 0	"
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs . .	"	72 0	"
	" China, white, copperware	lb	1 2	"
	" foil or dankpana, white 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in. .	hundred leaves	1 14	"
	" " " coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	"	2 0	"
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze		*ad valorem*	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	"	"
	German silver	...	"	"
	Gold bullion and coin	.	.	Free.
	Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent.
	" Lowmoor and similar qualities all descriptions . .	.	"	"
	" angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish . . .	ton	105 0	"
	" " T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	.	*ad valorem*	"
	" bar	.	"	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities	ton	155 0	"
	" " " " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	"	160 0	"
	" " other kinds	"	105 0	"
	" " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter . .	"	110 0	"
	" " " " if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated .	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	..	"	"
	" channel, including channel for carriages . . .	...	"	"
	" plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal . . .	..	"	"
	" bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	..	"	"
	" plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips . .	ton	110 0	"
	" sheets, " " up to " " " . . .	"	120 0	"
	" sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, or planished .	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton	195 0	"
	" hoop	"	120 0	"
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed . . .	cwt	9 0	"
	" " other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	"	"
	" old	cwt	2 0	"
	" pig	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like .	..	"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fishplates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars	..	"	"
	" rice-bowls	...	"	"
	" ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing . . .	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire netting . . .	...	"	"
	" cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 10	can	0 3	Five per cent.
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*		R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
	Lametta	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free) .	..	„	„
	Quicksilver	lb	1 9	„
	Shot, bird	cwt	16 0	„
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Steel, anchors and cables	.	„	One per cent.
	„ blooms	...	„	„
	„ angle, T	ton	105 0	„
	„ „ „ and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	.	*ad valorem*	„
	„ bars (other than cast steel)	ton	105 0	„
	„ „ Swedish		*ad valorem*	„
	„ „ nail-rod, round rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton	110 0	„
	„ bar, galvanised tinned lead-coated planished or polished		*ad valorem*	„
	„ channel including channel for carriages . . .		„	„
	„ plates above ⅛ inch thick, and strips . . .	ton	110 0	„
	„ sheets up to ⅛ „ „	„	120 0	„
	„ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, or planished	..	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	195 0	„
	„ hoop	„	140 0	„
	„ nails		*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	.	„	„
	„ old	ton	130 0	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel . .	.	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing .	...	„	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„	„
	„ rails chairs, sleepers, and fishplates, other than those described in No 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No 16	can	0 3	Five per cent
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin, block	cwt	165 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts		*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ tiles or slabs, soft	cwt	25 0	„
	„ „ „ „ hard	„	21 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles . .	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	„ which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes . .	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Oils—*contd.*		R a.	
16	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Cocoanut-oil	cwt	25 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	"	"
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" sewing thread	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	"	"
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	"	"
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	"	"
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		*R* *a.*	
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Cutch and gambier	cwt	20 0	„
	Gamboge	lb	2 0	„
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	16 0	„
	„ Arabic	„	14 0	„
	„ Bdellium	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ Benjamin, ras	cwt	20 0	„
	„ „ cowrie	„	75 0	„
	„ Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	„	28 0	„
	„ Olibanum or frankincense	...	..	Free.
	„ Persian (false)	cwt	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	„	55 0	„
	Rosin	„	9 0	„
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	„
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	.	„	„
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	„	„
40	HORN			Free
	„ , articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. Military band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a regiment of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India, and certified by the officer commanding the regiment to be for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:—	.	„	„
	Silver buckles for drums.			
	Silver buttons for drums.			
	Green broadcloth for drums.			
	Green silk ribbon for drums.			
	Ropes for drums.			
	Bags for bagpipes.			
	Cord for bagpipes.			
	Drones for bagpipes.			
	Ribbons for bagpipes.			
	Pipe tassels for bagpipes.			
	Cardholders.			
	Carriages (brown or black).			
	Crooks.			
	Cases (leather or wooden).			
	Fingertops.			
	Mouthpieces and caps therefor.			
	Reeds.			
	Springs.			
	Snares.			
	Valve tops and needles.			
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	350 0	„
	„ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	„	800 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb	„	680 0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	„	525 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	„	200 0	„
	„ „ „ „ 3lb and under 4lb	„	185 0	„
	„ „ „ less than 3lb	„	135 0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	..	*ad valorem*	„
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silver-ware, plain } other than European	tola	1 0	„
	„ embossed or chased } other than European	„	1 4	„
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free . .	...	"	"
46	MALT	..	"	"
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...		Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds . .	..	...	"
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	16 8	"
	" white, dry	"	17 8	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	2 12	"
	Paints, composition	..	*ad valorem*	"
	" patent driers	..	"	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	3 4	"
	Verdigris	.	*ad valorem*	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	100 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry		*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	..	"	"
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	.	"	"
	" articles made of paper and papier-maché . . .	...	"	"
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	40 0	"
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	17 8	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	14 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	17 0	"
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	..	*ad valorem*	"
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	"	"
	Dammer	cwt	5 0	"
	Pitch, American and European	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" coal	cwt	3 8	"
	Tar, American and European	"	6 8	"
	" coal	"	4 0	"
	" mineral		*ad valorem*	"
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria . . .	..	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	.	.	"
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials . .	...	...	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	...	...	Free.
58	RAGS	...	...	"
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein	...	...	"
61	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt	6 8	Five per cent.
	Cummin	"	14 8	"
	" black	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Linseed	cwt	7 4	"
	Methi	"	5 0	"
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	"	9 0	"
	Poppy	"	8 0	"
	Quince, bihidana	"	75 0	"
	Til or jinjili	"	8 8	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	"	"
	" white, live	...	"	"
	" " dead	...	"	"
	Cowras	...	"	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	3 12	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldive	"	5 8	"
	" sankhla	"	55 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	100 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	11 0	"
	" nakh	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Piece-goods	...	"	"
	Sewing thread, China	...	"	"
	Raw silk—Chaharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb	5 4	"
	Mathow	"	3 4	"
	Other kinds of China	"	7 4	"
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Panjam	lb	2 6	"
	Persian	"	5 0	"
	Siam	"	2 0	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld*		R a	
65	SOAP	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	"	"
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games . .	...	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds . . .	...	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	"	"
77	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

COTTON DUTIES.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 10098—II—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department, No. 7514, dated the 15th December 1905, and No. 4820—4, dated the 19th June 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1907:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
1. Bedcovers, bedsheets and chadars, twilled not having borders over ¼"	8	6
2. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼" .	8	6
3. Dangari or Khadi cloth	7	0
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over ¼"	9	3
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders over ¼" but not over 1½"	9	6
6. Dhuties and patals with headings over 4" wide and coloured borders	9	9
7. Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings not having borders over ¼"	8	6
8. Drills and jeans, plain	8	6

Grey goods, plain or bordered—contd.

		Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
9.	Fents	7	3
10.	Printers	8	9
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	8	3
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10	0
13.	„ „ bleached	11	0
14	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	8	0
15.	Zanzibar cloth	8	6

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

		Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½"	8	9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	9	3
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	10	6
19.	Ordinary susi checksheets grey ground	10	6
20.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	0
21.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	11	0
22.	„ not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern	10	3
23.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	12	0
24.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	10	0
25.	Other cotton tweeds and English checks, trouserings, and coatings	11	3
26.	Drills and jeans, striped	9	0
27.	„ „ „ checked	9	6
28.	„ „ „ dyed	12	0
29.	Tent cloth, blue and red	9	3
30.	„ „ khaki	10	3
31.	Fents	8	6
32.	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	8	9
33.	Lungis, coloured	11	0
34	Napkins, unbleached	9	6
35.	„ bleached	10	6
36.	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9	6
37.	„ „ „ weft	10	0
38	Ordinary susi checks, grey ground	10	9
39.	„ „ „ coloured warp and weft	11	3
40.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	11	3
41.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	9	9
42.	„ „ „ „ „ „ coloured weft	10	6
43.	English susi check, grey ground	11	0
44.	Check gumchas and glass checks	11	6
45.	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	10	6
46.	„ „ bleached	11	6
47.	„ „ honeycomb, unbleached	9	0
48.	„ „ „ bleached	10	0
49.	Zephyr cloth	9	9
50.	„ striped and checked	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*

EMIGRATION.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 10146—48.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 21st January 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Scale No 2 (A) [Of Ordinary Provisions, showing the daily rations and the resulting weekly quantities per emigrant] of Schedule G, annexed to the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886 [as subsequently amended], the following additions shall be made, namely:—

(1) After the words "(A) Of Ordinary Provisions" add the words "applicable to emigrant vessels sailing from ports other than Madras."

(2) At the end of the scale (A) insert the following:—

THE FOLLOWING SCALE OF ORDINARY PROVISIONS IS PRESCRIBED FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS.

[In provisioning emigrant vessels, water, salt, tobacco and medical comforts shall be shipped for the whole voyage, dry provisions for issue, when cooking is impossible, for one-twentieth part of the voyage and ordinary provisions for the rest of the voyage. Two emigrants under ten years of age shall count as one emigrant.]

Showing the Daily Rations, and the resulting weekly quantities per emigrant.

Articles.	Daily rations.		Weekly quantities.		POSSIBLE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING WEEKLY QUANTITIES.								How to be packed.	Remarks.
					MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY.		TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.		Total of week's issue.			
					Breakfast	Dinner	Breakfast	Dinner	Breakfast.	Dinner.				
	oz.	dr.	oz	dr.	In ounces.						oz.	dr		
Rice	22	..	154	.	12½	11	12½	11	Biscuit* 16oz Choorah 8oz. (occasionally) Sugar 1½oz	13	154	..	In bags	* See scale of dry provisions.
Dal	5	..	35	..		5		5		5	35	..	"	
Ghee	1	..	7	...		1 1/16		1 1/16		⅝	7	...	Tins	
Mustard and coconut oil	...	8	3	8		½		½	½		3	8	"	Mustard oil two-thirds; coconut oil one-third.
Mutton (a) or fish (b)	2	...	14	.		2		2		2	14	..	... ..	
Potatoes (c)	2 } =6													
Onions	2 } =6	..	42	..		6½		6½		3	42	...	Baskets	
Pumpkins or yams (d)	2 } =6													
Garlic	..	1⅛ } =30											Slung	The supply of curry stuff and condiments being sufficiently liberal, the scale should not be exceeded, but the articles may be varied within the limit of the scale at the Surgeon's discretion.
Chillies	...	3½ } =30											Baskets	
Black pepper	..	2 } =30											Bags	
Mustard seed	...	1¾ } =30											"	
Coriander seed	..	2 } =30	13	2		2		2		1⅛	13	2	"	
Cumin	..	1½ } =30											Tins	
Fenugreek		1¾ } =30											"	
Turmeric		2¼ } =30											Bags	
Green ginger	.	2¾ } =30											Baskets	
Tamarind	..	10½ } =30											Barrels	
Salt	1	.	7	..		1		1	1		7	..	Bags	
Tobacco prepared	...	6	2	10		...		.			2	10	Barrels	
" leaf	...	4	1	12		......					1	12	Bales	
Water (e)	1 gallon	...	7 gallons	..		.....					7 gallons	.	Tanks	From municipal hydrants.

(a) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji *viâ* South Australia, fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week, dried fish for two weeks, and preserved mutton for the rest of the voyage. As one sheep weighing 60 lbs. yields about 25 lbs. of available flesh, four sheep are approximately equivalent to one week's supply of fresh mutton at scale rate for 100 emigrants, and shall be so reckoned in calculating requirements.

(b) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places east of the Cape, and to Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits, fresh mutton (sheep) at scale rate shall be supplied for one week, and dried fish for the rest of the voyage.

(c) In the case of emigrants proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji *viâ* South Australia, in lieu of fresh potatoes, 16 days' supply of preserved potatoes (at scale rates and according to rule of substitution) shall be shipped at Madras. In substituting dried preserved potatoes for fresh potatoes, one part by weight of preserved potatoes shall be reckoned as equal to four parts by weight of fresh potatoes.

(d) In the case of vessels proceeding to Colonies west of the Cape, five-sevenths of the allowance of mutton (sheep) and vegetables shall be taken at Madras, and two-sevenths the balance at the Cape or St. Helena.

(e) Of the whole quantity of water required for emigrants, Masters, officers and crew, cabin and other passengers, if any, and the live stock, a reduction of three-sevenths will be allowed when a condenser is carried, and further reduction of one-seventh if the vessel is to take water at an intermediate port.

N.B.—Excepting spirits or wine, no surplus articles of diet, or water, of a previous voyage shall be utilized as emigrant stores for any succeeding voyage.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 10208—128.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from 1st January 1907, the following rules shall be substituted for the rules bearing the same numbers, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely:—

Foreign Press Telegrams at reduced rates.

324. *United Kingdom.*—Telegrams containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers are transmitted *viâ* Teheran or *viâ* Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom, at reduced rates, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*1*) The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, shall address their telegrams to a registered newspaper, which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

(*2*) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred, suspended, or interrupted, until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with ordinary Inland telegram.

(*3*) No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they shall be written in plain *English*, *French* or *German* or in the plain language in which is published the newspaper to which they are addressed, so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or groups of letters or figures, or words of concealed meaning, shall be paid for at the full rates in force for Private telegrams. Stock exchange and market quotations are admitted in press telegrams at reduced rates The Telegraph Offices of origin shall, in cases of doubt, assure themselves in communication with the sender, who is bound to give proof, that groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange quotations.

(*4*) Telegrams shall be accepted only from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, and the news sent in such telegrams shall be duly published in the newspapers, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full rates will be chargeable.

(*5*) All Press telegrams at the reduced rate shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorised newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

(*6*) The reduced rate for Press telegrams shall apply only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates shall be satisfied immediately on demand.

325. *Multiple Press telegrams.*—Press telegrams can only bear a single supplementary instruction—that relating to multiple address telegrams. The charge to be collected for the copies to be made by the office of destination is the same as that for ordinary private telegrams. (Rules 295 and 296.)

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1906.

No. 7168-A. —*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

November 1906. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	November. 1906-1907.	November. 1905-1906.	To end of Nov. 1906-1907.	To end of Nov. 1905-1906	Whole Year. Budget 1906-1907.	Whole Year. Actuals, Preliminary 1905-1906.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	98	79	11,84	11,45	31,07	29,75
Opium	83	65	5,65	5,53	7,25	8,20
Salt	58	55	4,29	4,27	0,60	6,54
Stamps	52	48	3,94	3,86	5,96	4,81
Excise	63	62	5,59	5,39	8,72	8,52
Provincial Rates	23	17	1,65	2,01	3,39	4,22
Customs	56	55	4,13	4,07	6,70	6,52
Assessed Taxes	18	18	1,35	1,26	1,88	1,84
Forest	21	17	1,42	1,36	2,68	2,40
Registration	4	4	39	37	53	54
Tributes from Native States	5	7	31	33	91	90
Other Civil Revenue	33	35	3,13	2,71	4,99	4,57
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	5,14	4,62	43,70	42,61	80,68	79,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−54	−52	−2,84	−2,73	−4,86	−4,14
Opium	−1	−1	−2,72	−2,67	2,80	−2,82
Famine Relief	...	...	−14	...	−37	−5
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,68	−2,57	−21,64	−20,30	−35,93	−33,54
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	−3,23	−3,10	−27,34	−25,70	−43,96	−40,55
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	+9	+17	+74	+54	+94	+69
Marine	−3	−4	−22	−21	−31	−32
Military Receipts	+4	+8	+60	+56	+80	+99
Military Issues	−1,70	−1,70	−13,20	−13,10	−20,59	−20,73
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+13	+11	+2,81	+2,30	+4,40	+3,94
State Railways	+2,82	+2,47	+20,70	+17,63	+38,25	+35,62
East Indian Railway	+59	+57	+4,41	+4,23		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+8	+24	+62	+1,58	+1,07	+2,08
Telegraph	+8	+8	+57	+56	+94	+90
TOTAL	+3,70	+3,47	+29,11	+26,30	+44,66	+42,54
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−83	−84	−7,35	−6,82	−13,91	−12,25
State Railways	−1,66	−1,41	−14,42	−12,09	−22,88	−23,18
East Indian Railway	−32	−31	−2,75	−2,63		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	..	−8	−18	...	−18
Telegraph	−10	−9	−72	−67	−1,12	−1,09
TOTAL	−2,91	−2,6[illegible]	−25,32	−22,39	−37,91	−36,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−81	−67	−8,29	−8,30	−12,41	−13,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+4,50	+3,91	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+1	+66	+55	+67	...	+3,65
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	−4,57	...	...	...
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+1,96	...	+11,64	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	..	+1	...	+8	...	18
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	−3,54	−4,06	−24,20	−20,74	−26,70	−40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	−4	+29	−1,73	+1,64	−3,47	+8,72
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−1,61	−3,10	−13,81	−14,44	−25,80	−24,18
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	−51	−2,25	−5,74	−5,83	−1,49	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,44	12,54	17,67	16,12	19,95	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries an Presidency Banks	11,93	10,29	11,93	10,29	18,46	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th December 1906.

No. 7123-E.O.—Mr. A. C. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from the 3rd of December 1906.

Mr. J. F. Rostan, a Superintendent in the Office of the Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during Mr. Anthony's absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

No. 7158-E.O.—Mr. R. A. Gamble, I C.S, is, with effect from the 17th of December 1906, granted privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days and furlough for 9 months and 16 days in continuation.

No. 7154-E. O.—Mr. T. P. Srinivasan, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 13th of December 1906.

SEPARATE REVENUE
STAMPS.

20th December 1906.

No. 7121-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 55 of Schedule I of the said Act on any instrument executed by an inamdar in the Bombay Presidency whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own *judi* or quit rent.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st December 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 680.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 29th October 1906, consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Nedham:—

Major W. G. Hodgson, from provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate substantively.

Major W. S. Eardley-Howard, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate substantively.

Lieutenant J. K. Knowles, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate provisionally.

Captain R. H. Palin, from Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate provisionally.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 681.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Sagar Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

1st Brahmans.

Jalpaparshad Misir, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

30th Punjabis.

Warriam Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 682.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments in Burma the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 60 of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898 (III of 1898), in the adapted form set forth below :—

Burma Act III of 1898, section 60 (3).

Whoever omits to furnish the cantonment authority with returns of the measurements or of the rents or annual value or profit of buildings or lands when so required, or furnishes a return which is untrue, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall be precluded from objecting to any assessment made by the cantonment authority in respect of any building or land of which he is the owner or occupier.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 683.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 506 of 1906' the leave granted to Major E. St. A. Wake, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, in Home Department Notification No. 512-Judicial, dated 8th April 1905, is extended to 3rd February 1907.

No. 684.—The combined leave granted to Captain C. J. Cumberlege, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, in Army Department Notification No. 579 of 1906, has effect from the 30th November 1906 and not as therein stated.

JUDICIAL.

No. 685.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act, as amended by the Army (Annual) Act, 1906, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1907, to cancel all orders setting apart as military prisons or parts of military prisons under the said section any buildings at Peshawar, Dagshai, Lucknow, Quetta, Bangalore, Trimulgherry, Thayetmyo, Poona and Aden, and to set apart the said buildings as Detention Barracks.

No. 686.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act, as amended by the Army (Annual) Act, 1906, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1907, to set apart as Detention Barracks the buildings now designated as—

The Garrison Cells in the Hyderabad (Sind) Cantonment.

No. 687.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1907, to set apart as a military prison the buildings or parts of buildings used as Garrison Cells in the Karachi Cantonment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 688.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 13th November 1906, page 7629.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 13th November 1906.

* * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

Major Sydney M. Renny, Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed. Dated 1st November 1906.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

The December 1906.

No. 689.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been transferred to the pension establishment —

Conductor William Nicholl, Ordnance Department.

Conductor Stephen Hayler, Ordnance Department.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 690.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

15th December 1906.

Cron Hope Baillie Wright, 62nd Punjabis.

NORTHERN CIRCLE

The December 1906.

No. 691.—Sub-Conductor James Charles Stanley, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 25th May 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 692.—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 1st October 1906 :—

Eric Edward Doyle

Arthur Carr Sinclair

Joseph Murray Richardson.

James Eyre Howard

Edward McLelland Cuzen

Rumold Francis Vanderhide.

John Charles Dyer

Vincent Wallace Ashley Emile.

Frank Muller

John Anthony Pinto.

William Cyril Ne Roy.

Owen Richard Cowley Freeman.

Christopher Joseph Lincoln

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 693.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Mahtab Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 48th Pioneers. Dated the 1st July 1906.

No. 694.—The following promotions are made :—

35th Scinde Horse.

Kot Dafadar Makhmuddin Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Sher Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

24th Punjabis.

Havildar Umar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nakshu, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1906.

26th Punjabis.

Subadar Makhmad, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ishar Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Sham Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Magar Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th November 1906.

30th Punjabis.

Havildar Basawa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, promoted; with effect from the 16th April 1906.

45th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Amir Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazla, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th November 1906.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Subadar Shaikh Dade Hayat, to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Ram Deni Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Padam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

Jemadar Saiyid Yakub, to be Subadar, *vice* Ganga Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th April 1906.

Jemadar Gobardhan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kehar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1906.

Havildar Shaikh Muhammad Ishak, to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyid Yakub, promoted; with effect from the 16th April 1906

Colour Havildar Bharosa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Deni Singh, promoted; with effect from the 1st July 1906.

Havilder Rambrich Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gobardhan Singh, promoted; with effect from the 1st August 1906.

113th Infantry.

Havildar Ghure to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola, promoted; with effect from the 20th November 1906.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Bahadur Sing Gurung to be Jemadar *vice* Lachman Sing Newar, seconded for civil employ; with effect from the 24th November 1906.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Light Horse.

Cawnpore Squadron.

No. 695.—Captain Harry Graham Adamson, to be Major *vice* Newcomen. Dated 1st September 1906.

Lieutenant John Forrest Maxwell from the 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, to be Captain, *vice* Adamson. Dated 1st September 1906.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 696.—Lieutenant John Morphen-Holt to be Captain to complete the establishment. Dated 28th November 1906.

No. 697.—Assistant Commissary (Honorary Lieutenant) William Cartmill Galloway, Indian Ordnance Department, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 28th November 1906.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 698.—Colin Stuart Campbell, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Burne, resigned. Dated 1st April 1906.

Noel DeCourcy Hardwick, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Chapman, resigned. Dated 1st April 1906.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 699.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Upson resigns his commission. Dated 22nd October 1906.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 700.—Lieutenant Richard Harrington Martin resigns his commission. Dated 5th November 1906.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 701.—Lieutenant Neil Gordon Anderson resigns his commission. Dated 7th November 1906.

Kolar Gold Field Rifles Volunteers.

No. 702.—Second Lieutenant William Charles Vine resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 21st December 1906.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st December 1906.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
29th Lancers (Deccan Horse)	Captain William Singer Clerke-Burton.	13th December 1906	Poona	...	..

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Fort William, the 21st December 1906.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 114.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistant having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the 1st class, with effect from the 3rd December 1906 :—

No. 914, Arjan-das (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 115.—In Notification No 110, dated the 23rd November 1906, regarding the promotion of honorary Lieutenant Lee, *for* "Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade" *read* "Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade."

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1906.

No. 275.—Lieutenant Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from class I, grade 2, to class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 4th November 1906.

No. 276.—Mr. Edward Hunt is appointed an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 18th March 1906, and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 19th December 1906.

No. 277.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for a 5′ 6″ gauge railway from Sonnair *viâ* Morsi to Amraoti, a distance of about 90 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay, and will be known as the Sonnair-Amraoti Railway Survey.

No. 278.—Mr. T. S. Scott, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 26th October 1906, *vice* Mr. G. Hales granted privilege leave.

The 20th December 1906.

No. 279.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 259, dated the 23rd November 1906, Mr. J. H. Murray, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3 of that establishment.

No. 280.—Major V. Murray, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is placed on special duty on that Railway until further orders.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 281.—Captain C. Walton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank State Railways, is, on return from the Kashmir Railway, posted to the North-Western Railway.

No. 282.—Mr. R. H. Casement, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from the Kashmir Railway, posted to the North-Western Railway.

No. 283.—Captain C. J. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is, on return from the Kashmir Railway, posted to the Kashmir Railway Survey (British Section).

No. 284.—Mr. J. C. Highet, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from the Kashmir Railway, posted to the Kashmir Railway Survey (British Section).

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2551.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first seven months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

ENGLAND. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to October. 1905-1906	ENGLAND. April to October. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April to October. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to October. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to October. 1905-1906.	INDIA. April to October. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April to October. Increase.	INDIA. April to October. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,75,44,000	31,07,14,000	10,65,47,000	10,85,87,000	20,40,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,20,32,000	7,24,70,000	4,[illegible],11,000	4,32,48,000	...	5,63,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	6,53,92,000	6,6[illegible],00,000	3,7[illegible],23,000	3,71,27,000	...	95,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,81,03,000	5,95,00,000	3,38,63,000	3,41,73,000	3,10,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	8,52,34,000	8,72,60,000	4,[illegible]8,13,000	4,[illegible]5,000	17,7[illegible],000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	6,51,92,000	6,[illegible]9,[illegible]3,000	3,51,73,000	3,57,41,000	5,68,000	...
1,300	2,500	600	1,400	800	...	Other Heads	10,04,21,000	9,5[illegible],36,000	4,77,43,000	4,5[illegible],03,000	.	27,40,000
1,300	2,500	600	1,400	800	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,39,18,000	75,83,[illegible]9,000	35,71,73,000	35,84,67,000	12,9[illegible],000	...
237,900	109,200	113,900	137,300	23,400	...	Interest	1,02,65,000	1,11,57,000	53,58,000	52,50,000	...	8,000
7,200	4,800	3,800	5,200	1,400	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,05,11,000	4,29,35,000	2,13,02,000	2,07,37,000	54,25,000	...
12,400	1,500	600	700	100	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,10,59,000	2,29,30,000	1,15,78,000	1,10,74,000	...	5,04,000
127,400	82,000	84,600	68,400	...	16,200	Miscellaneous	72,65,000	85,31,000	38,23,000	49,8[illegible],000	11,57,000	...
78,100	21,200	18,000	30,400	12,400	...	Railways	36,77,84,000	34,20,01,000	20,03,24,000	21,[illegible]1,45,000	1,53,21,000	..
...	...	...	..	..	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,97,16,000	3,44,08,000	1,60,00,000	2,1[illegible],20,000	51,54,000	...
19,300	6,600	13,900	6,900	...	7,000	Other Public Works	74,43,000	[illegible]6,33,000	42,02,000	45,04,000	3,02,000	...
352,000	303,300	145,900	136,800	..	9,100	Receipts by Military Department	1,03,01,000	1,14,1[illegible],000	51,77,000	5[illegible],35,000	5,5[illegible]	...
776,200	531,100	381,300	387,100	5,800	..	TOTAL REVENUE	1,24,95,42,000	1,28,[illegible],00,000	62,60,68,000	65,48,[illegible]	2,87,39,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	59,15,000	26,04,000	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
14,230,400	1,250,100	1,749,900	1,670,600	...	79,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,08,000	3,91,31,000	4,49,41,000	58,10,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	..	.	..	-	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	29,75,000	91,20,000	45,38,000	57,85,000	12,47,000	...
...	1,055,000	7,900	1,001,900	994,000	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,82,18,000	.	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	..	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,47,000	41,38,000	52,85,000	26,23,000	...	26,57,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	[illegible]3,90,000	71,11,000	29,81,000	38,05,000	8,25,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	[illegible]46,000	24,000	...	1,000	1,000	...
...	561,500	...	..	..	..	Remittances (net)	12,1[illegible],16,000	...	...	7,06,46,000	7,06,46,000	...
26,290,600	17,800,000	10,916,400	14,052,500	3,136,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	..	...	...	...
40,921,000	20,666,600	12,[illegible]74,200	16,72[illegible],000	4,050,800	...	TOTAL	19,51,23,000	6,41,01,000	5,19,36,000	12,78,08,000	7,58,72,000	...
41,297,200	21,197,700	13,0[illegible]5,500	17,112,[illegible]	4,056,600	..	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,45,05,80,000	1,35,61,6[illegible],000	67,80,04,000	78,26,75,000	10,46,7[illegible],000	..
10,262,6[illegible]	8,144,581	10,202,600	8,436,500		1,826,100	Opening Balance	16,12,47,000	19,95,00,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,21,000	1,54,74,000	...
51,539,800	29,342,281	23,318,100	25,548,600	2,230,500	..	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,18,27,000	1,55,56,65,000	83,92,51,000	95,93,96,000	12,01,45,000	...

ENGLAND						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO OCTOBER.					WHOLE YEAR		APRIL TO OCTOBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906.	Budget, 1906-1907.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease		Preliminary Accounts, 1905-1906	Budget, 1906-1907	1905-1906	1906-1907	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
50,400	134,900	25,200	63,800	37,600		Direct Demands on the Revenues	12,85,25,000	13,38,35,000	8,03,12,000	8,31,80,000	28,68,000	...
2,983,400	2,972,100	2,322,500	2,399,200	76,700		Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,22,87,000	5,28,57,000	2,26,44,000	2,34,96,000	8,52,000	...
450,400	459,100	255,100	245,000		10,100	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,33,52,000	3,63,41,000	1,5?,18,000	2,01,23,000	14,05,000	...
609,100	690,200	277,600	364,500	86,900	..	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	18,70,50,000	20,35,97,000	9,34,76,000	10,09,38,000	75,1?,000	...
2,3?6,600	2,370,800	1,515,30?	1,557,200	41,900	.	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,00,05,000	2,93,00,000	1,71,19,000	1,51,93,000	10,74,000	...
12,300	6,700	8,600	4,500	...	4,100	Famine Relief and Insurance	65,15,000	1,49,00,000	2? 41,000	0 73,000	38,?7,000	.
6,774,?00	6,823,100	4,219,700	4,312,100	92,400	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure	17,70,47,000	19,44,63,000	10,08,58,000	11,34,52,000	1,25,94,000	..
...	.	1,300		.	1,300	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,67,04,000	2,87,06,000	1,45,02,000	1,40,07,000	...	4,95,000
123,700	10?,700	67,600	78,600	11,000	...	Other Public Works	9,04,8?,000	10,?4,52,000	3,75,59,000	4,05,20,000	29,61,000	...
5,?67,100	5,?02,800	2,6?6,200	2,7?8,400	182,200	..	Army Services	21,00,51,000	21,30,??,000	11,05,27,000	11,?1,08,000	25,?1,000	..
71,000	96,000	3?,700	20,000		10,700	Special Defence Works	1,?22,000	?0,??,000	5,31,000	5,8?,000	54,000	.
18,617,500	19,20?,4??	11,330,800	11,833,300	502,500	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	93,37,4?,000	1,01,15,??,000	51,09,47,000	54,01,90,000	3,5?,43,000	...
..	...			.		*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	..	..	.	...	..	...
...	..	.	..	.		*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		—1,61,04,000				.
18,617,500	19,262,400	11,330,800	11,833,300	502,500		TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	93,37,44,000	99,53,79,000	51,09,47,000	54,01,90,000	3,52,43,000	
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,081,300	3,590,000	1,132,600	1,357,100	254,500	..	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	1,78,35,000	4,84,03,000	3,05,74,000	...
14,981,000		500,500	...	...	500,500	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities		..	..	.	.	..
1,?14,500	1,270,900	305,400	649,400	344,000	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	.	...	3?,84,000	30,52,000		2,32,000
16,270,800	4,860,900	1,938,500	2,030,500	94,000	.	TOTAL	8,35,02,000	5,08,69,000	2,11,?9,000	5,14,01,000	3,03,42,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	..	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	..	.	..	...	.	..
500,000	..	500,000	...	.	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	..	...	..	...	..
...	..	.	...	.	...	Unfunded do. (do.)				.	..	..
1,033,600	..	..	...	..		Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,04,36,000	43,21,000	1,70,35,000	1,21,14,000	
..	...	...	..	..	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	29,5?,000	54,??,000	11,43,000	10,?0,000		73,000
.	..	.	..	.	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,10,?0,000	1,45,04,000	53,32,000	1,31,25,000	75,43,000	...
..	.	.	..		..	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	.	...	4,000	..	...	4,000
6,695,400	...	...	...	..	..	Remittances (net)	...	92,90,000	30,31,000	..	..	36,31,000
	..	31?,900	5,694,400	5,383,500	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	40,51,40,000	26,7?,??,000	10,65,1?,000	20,65,38,000	3,97,2?,000	..
..						Do. do. do. exchange	—13,0?,000	—57,000	—3,10,000	—3,70,000	—06,000	...
8,2?9,000	.	810,900	5,694,400	4,883,500		TOTAL	41,7?,?0,000	32,45,34,000	18,17,34,000	23,7?,92,000	5,?0,03,000	.
43,123,300	24,?23,3??	14,030,200	1?,5?4,?00	5,454,000		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,4?,?0,72,000	1,37,10,8?,000	71,3?,50,000	83,50,43,000	12,11,93,000	
8,436,500	5,418,981	9,??7,9??	5,9?4,400		3,233,500	Closing balance	1,??,??,35,000	18,45,8?,000	12,34,01,000	12,43,53,000		10,48,000
51,559,800	29,542,231	23,318,?00	2?,?48,000	2,230,500	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,61,18,27,000	1,55,50,05,000	83,?4,51,000	95,93,96,000	12,01,45,000	.

The 21st December 1906.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5006 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th December 1906:—

No. 607 of 1906.—Gustave Fouillaron, manufacturer, of 5 Rue Richepanse, Paris. *Improvements in and relating to expanding pulleys and belts therefor.*

No. 608 of 1906.—Robert Maximillian Hahn, merchant, of 129 Cheapside, in the city of London. *An improved oleaginous mixture for sprinkling on roads and the like.*

No. 609 of 1906.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, late executive engineer and now District Traffic Superintendent in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. *An improved direct system of signalling trains.*

No. 610 of 1906.—Henry Beardmore, engineering workshops foreman, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly. *An improved facing point lock.*

No. 611 of 1906.—Henry Foster Josephs, contractor, care of Messrs. Clements, Robson and Company, Karachi. *Improved screen for cleaning and separating from wheat, oil seeds and foreign matter, by means of a plurality of screens.*

No. 612 of 1906.—William Snee, mechanical engineer, of West Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in wave-propelled motors.*

No. 613 of 1906.—Kadernath Mondul and Hira Lal Mondul, tradesmen and landholders, of 5-3 Baisnavpara lane, Khooroot; Howrah, or 77 Clive street, Calcutta. *Hand wheel bomar presses for pressing of loose jutes from two maunds up to the weight of four and a half maund in bales.*

No. 614 of 1906.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in draft gear for vehicles.*

No. 615 of 1906.—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of Cecil Chambers, 86 Strand, London, W. C. *Improvements in mouthpiece cigarette machines.*

No. 616 of 1906.—Henri Pataud, civil engineer, of 15 Rue de la Federation, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in wheel fellies.*

No. 5007 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 226 of 1906.—Gangadhar Ramchandra Mangrulkar, clerk, Postal Department, Lady Jamshedji road, Mahim, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in the manufacture of matches.* (Specification filed 4 December 1906.)

No. 231 of 1906.—Madan Lall Kapoor, manufacturer, of Peshawar city, North-West Frontier Province. *Hand treadle or power loom (weaving machine)*. (Specification filed 10 December 1906.)

No. 241 of 1906.—Minerals Separation, Limited, of 62 London Wall, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to dry concentration of ores* (Specification filed 5 December 1906.)

No. 243 of 1906.—Parascheva Sechiari, engineer, of 17 rue du Louvre, Paris, France. *Improvements in driving belts and coverings for friction wheels.* (Specification filed 5 December 1906.)

No. 244 of 1906.—Charles Anthony Vandervell, electrical engineer, of Chapter Works, Chapter road, Willesden, London, N. W., England, and William Henry Warden Proctor, engineer, of Elvaston, St. Patricks road, Coventry, Warwickshire, England *Improvements in or relating to dynamos or the like.* (Specification filed 5 December 1906.)

No. 294 of 1906.—Robert Greig Kennedy, late chief engineer of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, India, of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland *An improved device for controlling a supply of water for irrigation and other purposes.* (Specification filed 3 December 1906)

No. 412 of 1906.—Kadernath Mondul and Hiralal Mondul, tradesmen and landholders, of Baisnavpara lane, Khooroot, Howrah, carrying on business both at the said place as well as at No 77 Clive Street, Calcutta. *Hand wheel bomar press for pressing of loose jutes in one bundle of one and a half maund in weight.* (Specification filed 26 November 1906)

No. 462 of 1906 —Ozonair, Limited, manufacturers, of 27 Chancery lane, London, England. *Improved apparatus for ozonizing atmospheric air.* (Specification filed 3 December 1906)

No. 463 of 1906.—Dick Edwards Radclyffe, ramie specialist, of Hythe End, Staines, in the county of Middlesex, England *New or improved process appliances and machinery to decorticate, scutch and de-gum fibres more especially ramie, rhea and the like* (Specification filed 3 December 1906.)

No. 501 of 1906.—Josef Franz Kuhnel, engineer, care of Henke's Tile Works, Feroke A G, Feroke, Malabar, Southern India (at present absent from British India) *Process of manufacturing mosaic tiles.* (Specification filed 8 December 1906)

No. 537 of 1906.—Andre Helbronner, doctor of science, and Ernest Alfred Vallee, chemist, both of 6 rue des Petits Hotels, Paris, in the republic of France *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of ossein.* (Specification filed 8 December 1906)

No. 541 of 1906.—William Youlten architect, of 159 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, England *Improvements in means for separating dirt and the like from the refuse and waste of cotton cleaning machines and from other materials.* (Specification filed 6 December 1906)

No. 542 of 1906.—George Farquhar and Robert North, food preservers, both of 12a Shenton street, London, England *Improvements in and relating to devices for hermetically sealing metal receptacles for food and the like* (Specification filed 6 December 1906.)

No. 5008 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Best blanch pipe-clay for whitening articles of buff or buck skin leather.* (From 28 January 1907 to 28 January 1908.)

No. 432 of 1899.—James Ernest Hickmott *An improved method of constructing the pans of lime or soorkey mills.* (From 22 December 1906 to 22 December 1907.)

No. 119 of 1900.—Arthur Boyd Price *An improved centring for the formation of concrete floors, arches, tunnels, drains, etc, to be called "Price's patent centring."* (From 13 December 1906 to 13 December 1907.)

No. 329 of 1901.—Joseph William Gilbert Alford and Bridget Catherine Martin. *Improvement in and relating to ventilation by window openings.* (From 21 December 1906 to 21 December 1907.)

No. 422 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited *Improvements in electrical interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.* (From 29 January 1907 to 29 January 1908.)

No. 311 of 1902.—John Alves *Improvements in and in connection with smoke consuming apparatus for steam boiler and other furnaces.* (From 19 December 1906 to 19 December 1907.)

No. 389 of 1902.—The Firm of Samuel Zickendiger. *Improvements in incandescent gas lamps.* (From 16 December 1906 to 16 December 1907.)

No. 5009 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No. 92 of 1901.—George Morris *Patent purdah rests and hold downs.* (Specification filed 18 April 1901.)

No. 93 of 1902.—George Waters Pitt and Edward Martin *Improvements in or relating to wheels and tyres for vehicles* (Specification filed 11 September 1902.)

No. 293 of 1902.—Samuel Robert Baildon. *Improvements in and connected with punkahs.* (Specification filed 8 September 1902.)

No. 303 of 1902.—George Smith Heatley. *Improvements in bedsteads and mattresses* (Specification filed 10 September 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4.(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof —

The sum of R50 for each of the above invention.

No. 290 of 1901.—Oesterreichische Gasgluhlicht and Electricitats Gesellschaft *Improved means for supporting the osmium filaments of electric incandescent lamps.* (Specification filed 9 September 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications

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Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings

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All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1806) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

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At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Patents Office will be closed to the public from 3 P.M., 22nd December 1906, to 11 A.M., 2nd January 1907.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under.—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a	p.
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th December 1906.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In transit between India and England					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	57,52,210	19,23,44,615	19,73,96,825	2,38,36,808	*4,16,29,193	{ 89,47,244 †45,00,000 }	6,37,50,000	...	...	17,70,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	26,44,33,191	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad		1,63,83,680	1,69,93,680	96,95,554	34,31,032								1,31,26,586	
Lahore		2,85,71,765	2,85,71,765	63,19,300	25,28,955								88,48,255	
Bombay	64,50,185	10,18,93,335	10,83,43,520	5,48,21,449	1,53,79,811	{ 1,06,71,963 †45,00,000 }		...	...	44,37,000			8,98,12,223	
Karachi		1,06,07,035	1,06,97,935	26,19,460	2,41,785		...			...		...	28,61,245	
Madras	14,88,390	4,81,93,260	4,96,81,650	1,09,44,545	18,44,175			...				...	1,27,88,720	
Calicut		32,08,450	32,08,450	20,78,235	1,79,850								22,58,115	
Rangoon		1,95,24,985	1,95,24,985	3,96,24,290	57,885			...			...		3,96,82,175	
	1,29,90,785	42,14,18,025	43,44,08,810	14,99,39,641	6,52,92,716	2,86,21,207	6,37,50,000	...	...	62,07,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	43,38,10,510	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			5,98,300	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									*Nil**	
Total Circulation R			43,38,10,510	Total Reserve R									43,38,10,510	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th December 1906.
† Temporarily transferred from the Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve
The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th December 1906 to 318 lakhs of tolas.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1906.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879	of 1900-01	TOTAL	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL	4½ PER CENT LOANS of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 30th November 1906.	84,22,400	1,57,01,600	10,51,77,200	2,16,71,600	1,17,84,600	14 46,200	15,59,3 ,200	6,933	2,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,44,95,833
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London . . .																		...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 3rd December 1906 .		.	42,500	1, 00			43, 00											43,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 5th December 1906 .		.	10,35,000			11,85,000	22 20 000								...			22,20,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1906 . .		29,000	3,97,000	11, 00	...	19,97,000	24,14,500											24,34,500
	84,22,4 0	1,57,30,000	10,66,51,700	2,16,84,000	1,17,84,000	46,23,200	16,00,17,900	6,933	2,0		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,91,94,933
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers . .		2,100	6,79 500	2,000		23,0,0	10 1, 0				...							10,01,603
Balance on 15th December 1906	4 22,	1,50,41, 00	10, , ,200	,16, ,30	1,1 , 4 00	4 ,0 ,	15,90 7 700	6,933	2, 0		3 500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,81,93,333

No. B.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1906 enfaced from India 11,534 lakhs, re transferred from London 11,240 lakhs.
" 16th Oct. 1900 " 31st " " ditto ditto 2 "
" 1st Nov. " " 15th Nov. " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto ditto 5 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto 47 lakhs. ditto 10 "

11,602 lakhs. 11,270 lakhs.
11 270 "

Balance against India . 332 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th December 1906.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th December 1906.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	80,54,978	13	11	1,33,26,009	13	11
Public Deposits at Branches	52,71,031	0	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .				13,70,23,287	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				20,64,762	8	10
Sundries				30,28,583	8	2
RUPEES .				18,99,42,648	12	1

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				1,05,01,534	0	0
Other authorized Investments				43,49,380	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4,50,27,245	4	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				5,02,81,691	3	6
Bills discounted and purchased				3,31,57,669	15	4
Balances with other Banks .				11,14,748	3	0
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,36,851	0	8
Stamps				14,896	6	10
Sundries				7,05,648	12	0
				14,69,89,665	5	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,37,30,624	2	2	4,29,52,983	6	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†1,92,22,359	4	5			
RUPEES .				18,99,42,648	12	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value	R27,91,335	0	0
† Do. do. do.	R2,57,295	0	0
	30,48,630	0	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 20th December 1906.

C. M. BASTIN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 27·63.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH DECEMBER 1906.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage			Balance of Bullion and Coin								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	25	1	..	26	11		11	1	227	88*	33	...	349	...	...	...
Bombay	29	2	...	31	23	...	23		185	139	79	8	411	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 31 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT
Calcutta, the 17th December 1906.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th December 1906.

No. 5961.—In exercise of the power conferred by section I, sub-section 3 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to apply to the territories administered by him as such Agent so much of the said Act as does not already apply to the said territories.

The 13th December 1906.

No. 6009.—Captain R. H. Palin, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, has been declared by the Central Committee of Examination, Punjab, to have passed the Departmental examination of Cantonment Magistrates and Assistant Cantonment Magistrates held on the 10th of October 1906, in Group B by the Higher Standard.

By order,
A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 11th December 1906.

No. 5982.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice si hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,
A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

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PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

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5. Enclosure walls and embankments.
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8. Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.
9. Official testing of lightning-conductor.
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5. Particulars of license.
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2. Petroleum not in bulk other than dangerous petroleum.
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2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
3. Effect of general license.
4. Pass for transport of petroleum.
5. Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.
6 Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
7. Effect of special license.
8. Particulars to be given in application for special licenses.
9. Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.
10. Validity of license granted in another province.

CHAPTER V.—FEES.

1. Method of levying fees
2. Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.
3. Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899, FOR THE IMPORTATION POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition.

1. In these rules,—

(*a*) "Part" means a part of these rules:

(*b*) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(*c*) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum;

(*d*) "major installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(*2*) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(*e*) "minor installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(*2*) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*f*) protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by Notification;

(*g*) "motor-vehicles" includes a motor bicycle, and a motor tricycle; and

(*h*) "owner" as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work, a motor-vehicle.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible Agent or Supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on Railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godowns in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—for tanks, at the rate of 6.25 gallons per cubic foot; for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per 3 cubic feet.

Marking of capacity of tanks.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Materials for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the Vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Applications for licenses.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case: provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government.

Refusal of license.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the Vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

CHAPTER III.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum

3. (1) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license, to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses

(2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of R5 shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

Storage by local authority

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1 General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

Effect of general license.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holder to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered Pass in Form J.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Effect of special license.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, or by road or by both shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

9. Licenses in Form M. to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1) of Chapter III of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Validity of license granted in another Province.

10. Petroleum may be transported within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER V.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(3) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, minus the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded minus—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum, namely: —

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(a) When the quantity to be stored, exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons plus R2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons plus R4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons	3	
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons	8	0
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.		the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum

3 The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum.

Non-dangerous petroleum

Special license—

	R
(a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hund ed but does not exceed five thousand gallons	1
(b) For every addition il five thousand gallons or part of five th— —ıd gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail or by road, for twelve months	100

Dangerous petroleum.

Special license—

	R	
(i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons	2	
(ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons	2	for the first forty gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof
(iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* R2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road or rail up to a maximum of sixty gallons	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail or road	100	

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors

3 Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.			Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than	15 feet	over	5,000 and under.
"	20 "	"	5,000 and up to 15,000
"	30 "	"	15,000 " 30,000
"	40 "	"	30,000 " 50,000
"	60 "	"	50,000 " 75,000
"	80 "	"	75,000 " 100,000
"	100 "	"	100,000 " 150,000
"	150 "		Unlimited.

5 No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter III of Part II)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum, published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the
Agent to the Governor-General

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons, but does not exceed four gallons, 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons, 16 B. W. G

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage :—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than 4 gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
Gallons.	Feet.	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000.	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000.	40	50
" 5,000 to 10,000.	60	70
" 10,000 to 15,000.	90	100
" 15,000 to 20,000.	130	150
" 20,000 to 30,000.	180	200
" 30,000 and over.	200	200

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble The store house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place prescribed below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed under
Rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repair of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch ; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	25 B W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons, but does not exceed four gallons	22 B W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter III of Part II)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent
to the Governor General.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that, where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights except those necessary for soldering purposes shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(RULE 7 OF CHAPTER III OF PART II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum, published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2 The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be measuring from the ground level—

(a) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank,

(b) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the number of gallons stored is	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 „
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 „
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 „

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8 If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(a) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(b) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under Rule 8 of Chapter III, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter III of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at and for its transport on the said motor vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

*Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceed 40 gallons . . .	First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons .	District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
1. When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
2. When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessel with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction. position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (*a*) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (*b*) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor-vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, $\frac{\text{in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$ subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the petroleum is in bulk . . First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

When the petroleum is not in bulk . District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds forty gallons ... First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

When the quantity does not exceed forty gallons ... District Magistrate or other anthority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons . . .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words " Highly inflammable " must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

*FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No. for the transport of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of *Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No.

This pass covers (drums / tins / cases containing) gallons of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum being the property of while in transport from to

The 190 . Holder of General License N.

*(To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I.—For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . .	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	10 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II. For Petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs

License is hereby granted to to transport from to *(cases containing) * gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of

When the petroleum is in bulk ... First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General.

When the petroleum is not in bulk ... District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely, , subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license. The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons ... First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons ... District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal.—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W G

2 An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling

3 The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit

4 The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . . . First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons .... District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacles at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th December 1906.

No. 5983.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

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PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition.

In these rules, —

(*a*) "Part" means a part of these rules;

(*b*) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(*c*) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum;

(*d*) "major installation" means an installation –

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(*e*) "minor installation" means an installation—

(*1*) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(*f*) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, timber yards, other petroleum stores and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by Notification;

(*g*) "motor-vehicles" includes a motor bicycle, and a motor tricycle; and

(*h*) "owner" as applied to a motor vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work a motor-vehicle.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible Agent or Supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on Railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godowns in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—

Marking of capacity of tanks.

for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot;
for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per 3 cubic feet.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Materials for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the Vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Applications for Licenses.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time by order in writing, appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case: provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government.

Refusal of license.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

CHAPTER III.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

3. (1) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses.

(2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4 Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

Effect of general license.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holder to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered pass in Form J.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons in Form K

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Effect of special license.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, or by road or by both, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

9. Licenses in Form M to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter III of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Validity of license granted in another Province.

10. Petroleum may be transported within British Baluchistan under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit

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CHAPTER V.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(3) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license, but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum namely :—

Non-dangerous Petroleum

	R	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred, but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand, but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* R2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.

	R	
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* R4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous Petroleum.

	R	
(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3	
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons	8	
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons		The same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3 The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum.

Non-dangerous Petroleum.

Special license—

	R
(a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred, but does not exceed five thousand gallons	1
(b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail or by road, for twelve months	100

Dangerous Petroleum.

Special license—

	R	
(i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first forty gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* R2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road or rail up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail or road.	100	

FORM A

(Rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum) otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee , Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than 15 feet	5,000 and under.
" 20 "	Over 5,000 and up to 15,000
" 30 "	" 15,000 " 30,000
" 40 "	" 30,000 " 50,000
" 60 "	" 50,000 " 75,000
" 80 "	" 75,000 " 100,000
" 100 "	100,000 " 150,000
" 150 "	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum, published in Notification No. , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to).

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period (not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which petroleum must be contained.

The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch : provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air space of at least one-tenth, of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13 Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14 The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than four gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons	25 Feet.	30 Feet.
From 1,000 to 5,000 "	40 "	50 "
" 5,000 to 10,000 "	60 "	70 "
" 10,000 to 15,000 "	90 "	100 "
" 15,000 to 20,000 "	130 "	150 "
" 20,000 to 30,000 "	180 "	200 "
" 30,000 and over "	200 "	200 "

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place prescribed below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the

holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch , provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons . . . . Not less than 28 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons „ 22 B W. G
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . „ 16 B. W. G.

4. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze

10 No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorised on this behalf

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FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(Rule 7 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level,—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments:—

Where the number of gallons stored is	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 "
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 "
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons either—

(*a*) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under rule 8 of Chapter III, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter III of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal —

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum, Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to another building and when the intervening, floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8 The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9 The filling or replenishing of any vessel with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept

10 In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (a) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same and (b) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor-vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter IV of Part II)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No Fee, Rs 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, —in bulk / otherwise than in bulk—, subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the petroleum is in bulk . . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the petroleum is not in bulk . . . District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken, or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage

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FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds forty gallons . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner

When the quantity does not exceed forty gallons . District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas light tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal —

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons . .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No. for the transport of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No. .

(To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk)

This pass covers (drums / (tins / (cases containing) gallons of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum, being the property of while in transport from to .

The 190 . Holder of General License No. .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I. For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	10 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II. For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to (cases containing)* gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license. The license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the petroleum is in bulk . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the petroleum is not in bulk . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely, , subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification, No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license. The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons . . . . . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . .	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit

4 The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle

No. Fee, R 5

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons . . . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . . Not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons . . . . . „ 22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 10th December 1906.

No. 5963.—In exercise of the power conferred by section I, sub-section 3, of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend to British Baluchistan so much of the said Act as has not already been so extended.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 13th December 1906.

No. 1624-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint Captain V. de V. Hunt, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, to be an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Mhow with powers to dispose of all suits cognisable by the Court of Small Causes of which the value does not exceed R50.

No. 1627-B.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2691-I.A., dated the 7th October 1898, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint Captain V. deV. Hunt, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

By order,

L. W. REYNOLDS,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFER.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 12th December 1906.

No. 119.—Captain D Gill-Jenkins is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers to the Active List of the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, with effect from the 22nd October 1906.

Second Lieutenant D B Langford is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers to the Active List of the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, with effect from the 22nd October 1906.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 17th December 1906

No. 121 —Major Frank Arthur Steele is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 14th December 1906.

No. 1417-C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I and 287-I, dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No 1692-I A, dated the 30th April 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Mr. H. L Kemball to be the Magistrate of Abu *vice* Captain H. B. St. John, I A, with effect from the forenoon of 12th December 1906.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 30.—The Divisional Store Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive sealed Tenders at 12 noon on Tuesday the 22nd January 1907 for the supply of fresh meat for the British Troops in Quetta, *i.e.*.—

1,000,000 lbs. Beef.

300,000 lbs Mutton.

2 Further particulars and forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained on application from

MAJOR F. W. HALLOWES,

Divisional Store Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL STORE OFFICE,
4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION,
Quetta, 13th December 1906.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th December 1906

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, and with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December 1906, appointed Mr John Evelyn Godfrey, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Master and Official Referee on the Original Side of the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H Hechle or until further order.

The 20th December 1906

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Francis George Clark, Esq., of Exchange Corner, 63, Pitt Street, Sydney, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of the State of New South Wales to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By order

R FINK,

Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th December 1906.

No. 50.—The extension of furlough granted to Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bonner, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in this office Notification No 18, dated the 4th May 1906, is extended by a further period of six months.

No. 51.—Second class Assistant Surgeon M. J. Pereyra, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, at the Medical Store Depôt, Madras, is granted 15 days' privilege leave with effect from the 30th November 1906.

E ROBERTS, M B, Major, I M S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th December 1906

(1) A public competitive examination will be held on the first Monday in February 1907 (February 4th, 1907) at the stations marginally noted for the admission of candidates to the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department

Calcutta.	Umballa	Poona
Ootacamund.	Mian Mir	Kamptee
Simla.	Rawalpindi.	Secunderabad.
Madras	Peshawar.	Wellington
Bombay.	Kasauli	Jhansi
Mount Abu.	Landour	Sialkot
Dinapore.	Murree	Fyzabad
Allahabad.	Rangoon	Quetta
Agra.	Bangalore.	Shillong
Lucknow.	Trichinopoly.	Aden
Meerut	Karachi.	Mandalay
Bareilly.	Mhow	Maymyo
Jubbulpore.		

Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Senior Medical Officers at those stations and from—

(1) The Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.

(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges and Schools at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1906.

No. 41.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 15th of December 1906.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Beldanga	Bengal	17th November	Opened.
Darwha	Central Provinces	10th December	Ditto.
Garibpur	Bengal	8th Ditto	Closed.
Phultola (Sylhet)	Assam	9th Ditto	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dibrugarh Steamer Ghat	Dibru-Sadiya Railway	22nd November	Closed.
Hampapatnam	Southern Mahratta Railway	5th December	Ditto.

A. L. H. PALMER,
Director, Traffic Branch

The 20th December 1906.

No. 82.—Mr. W. Woods, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (General), is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for seventeen months under Articles 233 and 338, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th of May 1906.

This cancels Telegraph Department Notification No. 58, dated the 11th of June 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1906.

No. 191.—Mr. J. A. O'Maley, 2nd Officer, I. G. T. S. *Patrick Stewart*, has been granted by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 260, in combination with furlough for 9 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th October 1906.

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 17th December 1906.

No. 11.—Mr. W. Rogers, Special Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted furlough for one day in extension of that sanctioned in Manager's, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Notification No. 1 of 1906.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

POST OFFIC .

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1906.

No. 1658-*Ap*.—Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 9 months with effect from the 9th August 1906.

This is in modification of the Notification No. 1345-S-Ap., dated the 17th July 1906.

The 21st December 1906.

No. 1714-*Ap*.—The services of Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, 1st Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 28th December 1906 for duty in connection with the postal arrangements to be made in India during the tour of His Highness the Amir of Afghânistan.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 14th December 1906.

No. 187.—Major J. S. Kemball, I.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Commandant of the Kurram Militia, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd December 1906, *vice* Captain G. Chrystie, I.A., permitted to return to military duty.

No. 188.—Captain C. P. Wynter, I.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner is appointed Right Wing Commander of the Kurram Militia, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd of December 1906, *vice* Captain W. C. T. G. G. Plant, I.A., permitted to return to Military duty.

No. 189.—Captain G. S. F. Routh, I.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Left Wing Commander of the Kurram Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th November 1906, *vice* Captain C. G. Ames, I.A., permitted to return to military duty.

No. 190.—Lieutenant L. S. Whitchurch, I.A., Reserve Officer, Kurram Militia, is promoted to be Adjutant of that Corps, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th November 1906, *vice* Lieutenant A. A. Smith, I.A., permitted to return to military duty.

By order, etc.,
W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 15th December 1906.

No. 192.—Khwaja Sajjad Hussain, B.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, assumed charge of his duties as officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, on the forenoon of the 11th December 1906, relieving M. Umr-ud-din, M.A., transferred.

The 18th December 1906.

No. 193.—Rai Bahadur Resaldar Kashi Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Native Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Border Military Police, Peshawar, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1906.

POWERS.

The 14th December 1906.

No. 191.—Under the provisions of section 27 (1) (*b*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector, 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act on Girdhari Lal, Sadar Kanungo, Dera Ismail Khan, within the limits of the Dera Ismail Khan District. Such powers shall be exercised by Girdhari Lal subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 13th December 1906.

No. 162.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for re-alignments on the Kohat Thal Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat	Kohat	Chikarkot	.	...	Strip about 120 ft. wide parallel with existing railway on North side of the Chikarkot Station.	
	Do.	Sherkot Payan Usterzai.	...	...	Passing through the Police Chowki and to North of the village, of Usterzai Payan.	
	Hangu	Khawaja Khizar.	...	...	Parallel with existing line and 200 ft. to the North.	
	Do.	Kotki Payan.	...	...	Do.—Mile 946-947	
	Do.	Kahi	...	...	Do.—Mile 955-956	
	Do.	Doaba	...	...	Do.—Mile 964-965	
	Do.	Darsmand	...	...	Do.—Mile 972-973½	
	Do.	Thal	...	...	Do.—Mile 973½ to 975.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

OFFICE OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th December 1906.

No. 5368.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to impose a duty of R8 a seer on all charas imported into the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st day of April 1907, on which date Notification No. 716 S., dated the 27th November 1903, shall cease to be in force.

The 18th December 1906.

No. 5401.—The following bye-law which has been framed by the Municipal Committee of Baffa in the Hazara District, and confirmed by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 146, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), is published for general information, and will come into force six weeks from the date of publication of this Notification.

Bye-law.

Under section 105, Act XX of 1891.

No person shall use any building within Municipal limits, not registered or licensed under section 135 of Act XX of 1891, for the storage of more than one box (two canisters) of kerosine oil.

Any person who shall commit a breach of this bye-law shall be punishable with fine which may extend to 50 (fifty) rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to 5 (five) rupees for every day after the first during which breach continues.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Mary Ann Dansey	Sintola near Almora	25th October 1906	Commissioner and District Judge, Kumaun, on 30th November 1906	Left a Will.
Mrs. Mary Preston (residence of Alms House, Chunar).	Chunar	9th November 1906	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 30th November 1906.	Left no Will.
Mrs. Eveline Ellis	Agra	11th September 1905	District Judge, Agra, on 27th November 1906.	Letters of Administration granted to children of the deceased.
Mr St. George Rigby, late Sub-Divisional Officer of Telegraphs, Meerut Sub-Division	..	22nd November 1906	District Judge, Meerut, on 24th November 1906	No information regarding Will.
Mr W. J. Ball of Messrs. Frizzoni & Co.	Cawnpore	21st October 1906	District Judge, Cawnpore, on 24th November 1906	Left no Will—a creditor applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Lydia Agatha Toy Kandec.	Ajmer	17th October 1906	Commissioner, Ajmer, on 22nd November 1906.	No Will. No application.
Mr. William James Remedias, Pump Inspector on N.-W. Railway.	Lahore	20th September 1906	District Judge, Lahore, on 4th December 1906	Left a Will. Probate has been applied for.
Mrs. Catherine Thomas.	Nagpur	1st October 1906	District Judge, Nagpur, on 6th December 1906.	Left a Will. Nephew of the deceased has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr Robert Paterson, late of Telepara Tea Estate.	Jalpaiguri	21st November 1906	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 6th December 1906.	Left no Will.
Mr C. A Gomes, late a Signaller, Government Telegraph Department.	Jubbulpore	2nd October 1906	District Judge, Nagpur, on 6th December 1906.	No Will. No application.
Madame Monoyen	Simla	5th December 1906	District Judge, Simla, on 7th December 1906.	Left no Will.
Mr. Francis Stracey, late a Guard on the N.-W. Railway.	Victoria Hospital Lahore.	27th July 1906	District Judge, Lahore, on 11th December 1906.	No information regarding Will.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 15th December 1906.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1906.

No. 182.—The services of Major H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following promotion is made with effect from the 18th December 1905:—

Captain A. Mears, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 183.—The following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 18th December 1905:—

Captain F. C. Hirst, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 184.—In supersession of Notifications No. 143, dated 19th January 1906, No. 151, dated 6th April 1906, No. 157, dated 12th May 1906, and No. 158, dated 12th May 1906, the following Notifications are issued.

No. 185.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 19th January 1906, *vice* Mr. T. A. Pope, Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough:—

Mr. C. F. Erskine, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain R. H. Thomas, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 186.—Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th March 1906 to attend the Chatham Course, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the same date:—

Captain A. Mears, I.A., Deputy Superiutendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, D.S.O., R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 187.—Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having rejoined this Department on the afternoon of the 9th April 1906, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, and the following reversions are made from the 10th April 1906:—

Captain A. Mears, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, D.S.O., R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent 1st grade.

No. 188.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 11th, April 1906, *vice* Captain W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on furlough:—

Captain A. Mears, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, D.S.O., R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 189.—Major C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th August 1906, the following reversions are made from the same date:—

Captain A. Mears, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, D.S.O., R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 190.—Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 17th August 1906.

No. 191.—Captain H. M. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from leave on the forenoon of the 3rd September 1906, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, and the following reversion is made from the same date :—

Captain R. H. Thomas. R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 192.—Captain C. P. Gunter, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th October 1906, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, and the following reversion is made with effect from the same date.—

Captain F. C. Hirst, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 193.—Captain E. A. Tandy, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 31st October 1906, the folloming reversions are made with effect from the same date :—

Captain M.O'C. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, I.A., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 194.—Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having proceeded on privilege leave with effect from the 1st November 1906 is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, and the following reversions are made from the same date :—

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain A. A. McHarg, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant M. N. MacLeod, R. E, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 195.—Major F. W. Pirrie, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having on return from leave, taken over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 14th December 1906, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade and the following reversions are made from the same date :—

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain E. T. Rich, R E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. S. May, R E, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 196.—The services of Major H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 18th December 1905, the following promotions are made with effect from that date :—

Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. W. M. Kelly, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 197.—In supersession of Notification No. 146, dated 1st March 1906, the following promotions are made with effect from the 27th February 1906, *vice* Mr. W. Robert, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, retired :—

Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. R. R. Dickinson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 198.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 3rd December 1906, *vice* Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, retired:—

Mr. W. M. Kelly, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. G. A. Knight, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (on leave), to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

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Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 3a. or 1s. 7d. (2a.)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904 Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a. or 1s. 1d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue Department of Land Records and Agriculture, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2-4a. or 3s. (3a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1905. 4a or 4d (1a)

Note on the Registration returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 6 (1a. 6p)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-4a. or 1s. 8d. (1a 6p)

Hand-book on Famine Administration in Native States in Urdu by Colonel Dunlop-Smith. Foolscap. Board. R1 4a. or 1s. 10d. (5a.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a)

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a.)

Report on vaccination in North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. or 7d. (1a)

Note on the Stamp Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 3a 6p. or 3½d. (1a.)

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. 6p. or 10½d. (1a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial Statement for 1906-1907. Foolscap. Board. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to March, April and May 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a) each

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments in Offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance Department, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board 12a. or 1s. (3a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a)

Civil Estimates, 1906-07 (in 2 Volumes). Foolscap Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) per volume.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Notification No. 2568-82, dated the 21st April 1906 publishing rules regarding Certificates, the conditions on which they are granted, and the qualifications which the Managers of the various classes of mines must possess. Foolscap Pasted. 6p. (1a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1903-04. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of October 1905. No. 7 of 1905-1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills for February and March 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by rail and river in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1905, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1903 and 1905. No. 3 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Sea borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March and April 1906. No. 12. No 1. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the months of November and December 1905. Nos. 8 and 9 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1905. Compared with the years 1903 and 1904. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a or 9d. (2a)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the ten months, April 1905 to January 1906. Nos. 10 and 11 of 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May, June and July 1906, Nos 2, 3 and 4. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.) each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, May and June 1906, and in the corresponding month of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05 and preceding years. Tenth issue. Foolscap Board. R2 or 3s. (9a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by the rail and river in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1906, compared with corresponding periods of the years 1904-05. No. 4 of 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d* (3*a.*)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of April 1906. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1906-07. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d* (2*a.*) each.

Area and yield of certain crops in India for various periods from 1891-92 to 1905-06. Eighth issue. Foolscap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

A Narrative of the First Burmese War, 1824-26. By G. W. DeRhe-Philipe, 1905. Royal 8vo Cloth. R2 8*a.* or 3*s* 6*d* (6*a.*)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1906-1907. Foolscap Board R1 8*a.* or 3*s.* 3*d.* (8*a.*)

Field Service Regulations, India. Provincial Edition, 1906. Demy 8vo. Full leather. R2 8*a* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (3*a.*)

The Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations. 1906. Super Royal 16mo 4*a* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calender year 1905. Foolscap. Lime cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d* (6*a*)

Indian Railways - Schedule of Dimensions 1905. (5'-6" and Metre Gauge) 12*a.* or 1*s* 2*d* (2*a*)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1905. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Railway Board Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 30th June 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for 1903-04 Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a* or 9*d.* (2*a*)

History of Services of Gazetted Officers of the Public Works Department corrected to 31st December 1905, Vols I and II R1 8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d* (3*a.*) Complete R3 or 4*s* 6*d* (5*a*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 30th June 1906 R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition. Revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a.*

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a* per copy

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students Part I. By Major F. H. de V. Atkinson R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E H. deV Atkinson, R.E, Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian), by Lt.-Col. D C. Phillott, @ R1.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. **The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet by Rev. A. H. Francke, at R1.**

" " Supplement I. Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. **Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.**

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, May and June 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto, Paper cover, R1 per month.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th DECEMBER 1906.

Memoir Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume II, Memoir No. 3. By F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.G.S., R2.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes as detailed below, for R40,000, originally standing in my name (with the exception of Note No 123070 of 1865, for R500, which was originally issued in the name of Mr H. E. Teixeira, by whom it was endorsed to me) and never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in my favour. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities:—

3½% loan of 1865, Nos M 016442 and 43 and 121533 for R1,000 each, M 014555, 123070, M012343, M013638 and 39, M008240 to 42, M015898 for R500 each, 3½% loan of 1854-55, Nos 091990 for R3,000, M008333, M011096 to 99 for R500 each; M011300 to 302 for R1,000 each; 056020, 079041 for R2,500 each; M008334 for R1,000; 3½% loan of 1879, Nos M003823 for R1,000 and 016992 for R4,200, 3½% loan of 1842-43, Nos 099710 for R2,600; M006138 for R200, M004030, M005580 to 83 for R500 each; M003357 for R1,000, M004551 for R5,000, and 065573 for R1,500.

R. Wilkins—Holder.

December, 1906.

Estate J. H. Temple, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Herbert Temple, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Darjeeling on 23rd May 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Esq., Accountant of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the

claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate
J. H. Temple, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
14th December 1906

NOTICE

Notice of Application under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, for a license for the supply of energy for electric traction and to the public for the purpose of general supply within the Cantonment of Jubbulpore.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made by Henry Francis Brown, Alfred Simson, William Henry Chetham, Charles Conning Kilburn and Ralph Percy Ashton, all carrying on business at No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, in partnership under the style or firm of Kilburn & Co., for a license under section 4 of the Indian Electricity Act (III of 1903) to supply electrical energy for Electric Traction and to the public for the purposes of general supply within the area of supply hereinafter mentioned.

Area of supply.—The area of supply shall be the whole area included in the Cantonment of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces which area is particularly delineated in the map forwarded by the applicants with their application for the license in pursuance of the rules made under the said Act and is there in coloured yellow.

Statement of purposes for which a supply is to be given.—To supply energy for Electric Traction within the aforesaid area and also to supply energy to the public for the purposes of general supply within the aforesaid area.

General Description of proposed Works and System of Supply.—The supply to be on the continuous or alternate current system for all purposes.

The system of distribution may be on the 2-wire, 3-wire, or 4-wire system for all purposes.

For the continuous systems the pressure of generation shall be within the limits of low pressure, for the polyphase or single phase systems it shall be within the limits of high pressure, and the pressure on the distribution for both systems shall not exceed the limits of low pressure.

The frequency of any polyphase system shall not be less than 25 or more than 60 complete periods per second.

The negative conductor of the 2-wire electric traction system and the neutral conductor of the multiwire system for the supply of energy to the public for any purpose may be connected to earth.

The whole of the distributing mains may be aerial, except in places where it may be found that circumstances will not permit of conductors being erected, in which cases they may be underground.

All mains shall be erected or laid in accordance with the rules under the Act.

Names of Streets along which it is proposed to place electric supply lines or other works for the purposes of general supply.—

Theatre Road, Nerbudda Road, Club Road, Mall Road, Range Road and such other roads as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of an efficient supply.

Copies of the map forwarded by the applicants with their application as aforesaid can be inspected at the office of the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Jubbulpore, and at the office of above named applicants, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Copies of the draft license can also be obtained at the abovementioned offices on payment of one rupee per copy.

Copies of the license if and when granted will be obtainable at the said offices on payment of one rupee per copy. Every local Authority, Company, or person desirous of making any representation to the Government of India or of laying before it any objection respecting the application may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, within three months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement of this notice.

The Gazette of India,

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th December, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, KT., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA SIR RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR of DARBHANGA, the Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL, the Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS, the Hon'ble SIR S. W. EDGERLEY, the Hon'ble MR. SLACKE, the Hon'ble MR. SIM, and the Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR asked :—

"In view of the urgent representations which have been made to Government by the mercantile community in favour of the selection of Sara as the site for the proposed railway bridge over the Lower Ganges and in view also of the fact that the need for the speedy construction of the bridge at Sara has been greatly accentuated during the last few weeks by the serious block of traffic which has occurred at the Sara-Damukdia crossing, will the Government be pleased to give such information as may be available in regard to the present position of the project ? "

The Hon'ble MR. HEWETT replied :—

"In 1903 and again in 1904 the Government of India strongly recommended to the Secretary of State the construction at an early date of a bridge over the Ganges at Sara. The Secretary of State postponed consideration of the project until information could be made available of the effect on the traffic of the new railway from Katihar to Ranaghat which has not yet been opened throughout its entire length. The Secretary of State has now asked the Government of India for their opinion on the proposal of the Bengal and North-Western Railway to construct a bridge at Godagiri, and also for their general views on the question of bridging the Ganges. The matter has been under the consideration of the Railway Board, who have recommended that there should be one bridge at Rampur Boalia to be constructed from State funds ; that the Bengal and North-Western and Eastern Bengal Railways should be connected by short metre gauge extensions with this bridge ; and that the metre gauge should be given access to Calcutta by means of a new line also to be constructed by the State. The Government of India have decided to appoint a small Committee to investigate the whole question of the site at which the Ganges should be bridged. It will be presided over by the Director of Railway Construction, and the Government of Bengal, the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce will each have a representative on it."

INSOLVENCY (PROVINCIAL) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RICHARDS moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the town of Rangoon be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay, the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose and the mover. He said that the name of the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose was not on the Notice Paper, but that it had been added with the consent of His Excellency.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Richards, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley and the mover.

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL said:—" My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission I would like to make a few observations with reference to the Presidency Banks Amendment Bill now before the Council, which is going to be referred to the Select Committee.

" I venture to suggest that the power that it is proposed to confer on the Presidency Banks as regards the advancement of loans to the Court of Wards may be extended a little further so as to empower the Banks to advance money also to solvent landowners on their own credit and on the security of their estates.

" By the term 'solvent landowners' I mean 'landowners whose management may be as efficient as that of the Court of Wards and whose credit in the estimation of the public may not be inferior to that of the Court.

" It often happens that such solvent landowners are sometimes in want of money and are anxious to have a loan as a temporary accommodation They have recourse to the assistance of petty bankers who take advantage of their difficulty and charge exorbitant rates of interest on the monies advanced by them.

" I am aware that Presidency Banks are not allowed to lock in their funds in non-liquid investments, such as loans on landed property; but I may be allowed to submit that loans to such landowners may be made on the same principle as the one upon which the Bill proposes to advance loans to the Courts of Wards, *viz.*, upon their credit and on the security of the estates under their superintendence.

" I suppose that such loans are proposed to be advanced because they are regarded as liquid investments, *viz.*, the loans can be realized as soon as the Banks want to have their money back. But to all intents and purposes such loans will have to be given on the credit of the Court of Wards and on the security of the estate of the debtor.

" I have the honour to propose that loans may also be given to large landed proprietors whose credit may be as good as that of the Courts of Wards and whose estates may be as valuable as those that come under their superintendence. I am sanguine that there will be no difficulty in realizing the amounts thus advanced. It is clear that such loans will also be granted under the same restrictions as govern the case of the Courts of Wards, *viz.*—

(i) sanction of the Local Government,

(ii) a period not exceeding six months.

" Strictly speaking, the loans that the Bill proposes to grant to the Courts of Wards are loans granted on their credit. Similarly, the grant of loans to big landholders will also be made on their credit subject to the control of the Local Government.

" It need hardly be said that the Government does not stand as surety for the loans advanced to the Court of Wards, and that, if it gives anything at all, it gives only moral influence and support to the institution.

" I have been constrained to make these observations in the interest of big landholders, and I hope that they will be favourably considered by this Hon'ble Council and the Select Committee to which the Bill may be referred."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—" My Lord, I am a *little* doubtful whether the Hon'ble Member is, strictly speaking, in order in making his observations on the occasion of the present motion. The present motion, which is substantially of a formal character, is merely to refer the Bill to a

Select Committee; but inasmuch as the Hon'ble Member was good enough to explain to me yesterday that he intended to make some remarks, I shall, with Your Excellency's permission, state briefly what I consider are the objections to the proposal. The nature of the proposal, briefly, is that Presidency Banks should be empowered to make loans to what the Hon'ble Member describes as 'solvent landlords' on the security of their estates, subject to the same restrictions and in the same way as loans which it is proposed by the Bill that they may be permitted to make to estates under the management of the Court of Wards. I cannot assent to this proposal. Hitherto the Presidency Banks have had no power to advance money on the security of landed property, and this restriction has been imposed for the sufficient reason that if they did, their funds might be locked up in what the Hon'ble Member describes as a non-liquid form. The Bill proposes to allow a very restricted exception to this by empowering them to lend money to the Courts of Wards for not more than six months at a time and subject to the sanction of the Local Government. Financial purists might take exception even to this closely safeguarded concession, and I myself should regard it with considerable doubt if I thought it likely to be made use of very largely. I believe, however, that the limitation of six months will in practice effectively restrict its operation. But the wide extension advocated by the Hon'ble Member seems to me to be wholly indefensible. In the case of the Court of Wards, Government management and the sanction of the Local Government afford a guarantee not only of ultimate solvency, but also that the loan will be liquidated on its maturity. In the case of private estates there will be no such security. The Local Government can possess no information as to whether private estates are solvent or not, or whether the owner, even if solvent, is able to repay the loan within the time prescribed. It seems to me that the extension which the Hon'ble Member proposes is far too dangerous to be permitted, and I should certainly advise the Council and the Members of the Select Committee not to entertain it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING (RATES AND CESSES) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal and amend certain enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses. He said :—"The purport of the Bill is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Coorg in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. He said:—"My Lord, the circumstances which have led us to consider that this amendment is necessary are as follows.

"The present Act empowers a local authority to borrow money 'for the carrying out of any *works* which it is legally authorised to carry out.' Some time ago, the Howrah Municipality desired to make a survey of that town, and

proposed to raise a loan of a lakh of rupees to defray the cost of it. On reference to the law officers, however, it was held by them that a survey was not a 'work' within the meaning of the Act, and that it was therefore not open to the Municipality to raise a loan for such a purpose. Now a survey is a necessary and integral preliminary to many works of municipal improvement, such as drainage, or the clearance of congested areas: and it is desirable that there should be no legal bar to the raising of loans for such an object.

"It is also possible that there may be other objects of public utility which cannot strictly be described as 'works' within the meaning of the Act. We propose, therefore, to amend the law so as to permit of the borrowing of money by a local authority for any purpose to which its funds may legally be applied."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HEWETT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers and for their management by competent Engineers in the Central Provinces. He said:—"My Lord, there is at present no legal provision for the licensing and inspection by competent authority of boilers and prime-movers in the Central Provinces, or for their management by properly qualified engineers. Owing to industrial expansion, there has been a rapid growth in the number of boilers and prime-movers in the Province, and it is now necessary to provide a machinery by means of which the use of unsafe boilers can be guarded against. The Bill, which has been modelled on the lines of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, is intended to provide this. Similar Acts, passed in the Local Legislative Councils, are in force in many Provinces; but, as there is no Legislative Council in the Central Provinces, it is necessary to introduce the Bill in this Council.

"The Bombay Act has been selected as a model, as it is already in force in Berar. It will eventually be necessary, for the sake of uniformity, to apply the Central Provinces Act to Berar, and the course now adopted will, it is anticipated, enable this to be effected with the minimum of administrative inconvenience.

"The provisions of the Bill do not differ materially from those of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, and none of the clauses call for any special remarks."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HEWETT introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HEWETT moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th January, 1907.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:
The 15th December, 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 h., on Thursday, the 20th December 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Weather was dry in north-west India for the first three days of the week, but on the 16th a considerable fall of pressure took place in Baluchistan and north-west India, and by the 17th a definite depression had passed into Sind and rain had fallen in Baluchistan. During the next two days the depression travelled eastwards through north-west India, and gave widespread light to moderate rain in the Frontier Province, the Punjab, north Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, but by the 20th it had nearly disappeared and ceased to affect the weather in northern India. Pressure was low in the south-west of the Bay throughout the week, but rainfall was confined to the coast districts until the 19th, when it extended into the interior, and during that day was fairly general in the Madras Presidency.

Burma.—Weather was drier than usual throughout the week, but temperature was approximately normal.

North-east India and Orissa.—Skies were more or less clouded over this region during the greater part of the week, but no rain fell at any of the observing stations. Temperature was persistently above normal, except in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the excess being shown chiefly in night temperature, which on several occasions was from 3° to 9° higher than usual.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was quiet throughout this area, except in the north-western and hill districts of the United Provinces, where light rain was received from a cold weather disturbance on the last two

days of the week. Temperature was high, and chiefly by night, during the whole of the period in the United Provinces, and on the last three days over the remainder of the division.

North-west India.—Dry weather prevailed in this region on the first four days, but conditions became unsettled during the 17th over the western desert in consequence of the appearance of a cold weather depression, which subsequently occasioned light to moderate rain in the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab and Rajputana. The principal falls occurred in the interval between 8h. of the 18th and the following morning. Temperature was unusually high, particularly at nights, until the 18th, when a feeble cold wave entered northern India from the west: at the close of the week temperature was below normal over practically the whole of the division. As is usual under such conditions, the defect was shown mainly in the day temperature, which was, on the average of all stations, nearly 8° below normal in the Punjab and 6° in the North-west Frontier Province and Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—Rain fell on the east coast of Madras on the 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th and 20th, and extended into the interior on the last two dates. The only important feature of the temperature conditions was a moderate to large excess in the interior districts of Madras on the last three days.

The rainfall of the period, from the 30th November to the 20th December, was above the normal in the Punjab, the Frontier Province, Rajputana and Madras, and normal in the west of the United Provinces and in Hyderabad. In other parts of India defects were general, but the normal rainfall at this time of year is very small in most divisions, and the deficiency is in many cases insignificant.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day:

December 14th, Nellore 2·46" and Madras 4·18".

" 15th, Madras 1·27".

" 17th, Trivandrum 1·62".

" 18th, Multan 0·40", Montgomery 0·20", Bikaner 0·22", Nellore 1·03", Madras 1·49" and Cuddalore 1·45".

" 19th, Meerut 0·75", Sirsa 0·56", Ludhiana 1·30", Sialkot 2·05", Cherat 1·84", Sambhar 0·80", Kurnool 1·05", Cuddapah 0·81", Cocanada 2·04" and Mysore 0·93".

" 20th, Masulipatam 1·10", Ootacamund 0·90", Coimbatore 1·46", Cochin 3" and Trivandrum 3·18".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 20th December 1906: Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 30th November 1906 to 20th December 1906: Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal: This week	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	0	1 32	−1 32	1 06	5 51	− 4 45	− 81	− 75
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0	0 05	−0 05	0 03	0 [illegible]	− 0 27	− 90	− 85
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0 12	−0 12	0 02	0 37	− 0 35	− 95	− 92
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0 14	−0 14	0 08	0 37	− 0 29	− 78	− 65
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0 07	−0 07	0	0 38	− 0 38	−100	−100
	Calcutta	0	0 03	−0 03	0	0 14	− 0 14	−100	−100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0 06	−0 06	0	0 24	− 0 24	−100	−100
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0 01	0 04	−0 03	0 01	0 09	− 0 08	− 89	−100
	Darbhanga	0	0 05	−0 05	0	0 10	− 0 10	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0 10	0 06	+0 04	0 10	0 13	− 0 03	− 23	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0 03	−0 03	0	0 0[illegible]	− 0 09	−100	−100
	Patna	0	0 07	−0 07	0	0 14	− 0 14	−100	−100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0 86	0 28	+0 58	0 89	0 61	+ 0 28	+ 46	− 91
	Ludhiana	1 06	18	+0 88	1 06	0 36	+ 0 70	+194	−100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0 16	0 09	+0 07	0 10	0 15	[illegible]	− 11	−100
	Lahore	0 37	0 16	+0 21	0 37	0 3[illegible]	+ 0 07	+ 23	−100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0 48	07	+0 41	0 56	0 17	+ 0 39	+229	− 20
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 19	0 13	+0 06	0 51	0 67	− 0 16	− 24	− 41
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1 52	0 13	+1 39	1 59	0 93	+ 0 66	+ 71	− 91
	Cuttack	0 02	0 06	−0 04	0 09	0 30	− 0 21	− 7[illegible]	− 71
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0 06	−0 06	0	0 11	− 0 11	−100	−100
	Raipur	0 08	0 10	−0 02	0 08	0 19	− 0 11	− 58	−100
	Jubbulpore	0	24	−0 24	0	0 34	0 34	−100	−100
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0 19	−0 19	0	0 33	− 0 33	−100	−100
	Jaipur	0 40	0 07	+0 33	0 40	0 15	+ 0 2[illegible]	+122	−100
	Indore	0 03	0 04	−0 01	0 03	0 14	− 0 11	− 79	−100
15. West Coast	Calicut	1 53	0 86	+0 67	2 17	1 60	+ 0 57	+ 36	− 14
	Bombay	0	0 01	−0 01	0	0 01	− 0 01	−100	0
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0 04	− 0 04	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0 01	0 02	−0·01	0 01	0 04	− 03	− 75	−100
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	..	0	0 17	−0 17	0	0 30	− 0 30	−100	−100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·94	0 16	+0 78	1 17	0 40	+ 0 77	+193	− 4
	Bijapur	0	0 06	−0 06	0	0 2[illegible]	− 0 [illegible]	−100	−10[illegible]
	Hyderabad	0 04	0 02	+0 02	0 04	0 04	0	0	−100
19. South India	Mysore	0 64	0 05	+0 59	0 67	0 25	+ 0 42	+168	− 85
	Madura	0·54	0 57	−0 03	2 24	1 48	+ 0 76	+ 51	+ 67
20. East Coast, South (Madras).		2 83	1 97	+0 86	11 19	6 64	+ 4 55	+ 69	+ 79

J. H. FIELD,

for Director General of Observatories

E D MACLAGAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 20th December 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th December 1906.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Maubin; is completed in Henzada and Kyaukpyu; and is progressing in nearly all the other districts. Reaping of late wet weather paddy has commenced in Yamethin and is progressing in thirteen districts and also in the Southern Shan States. Threshing of paddy has commenced in Henzada and the Northern Shan States. The cultivation of miscellaneous crops continues. Plucking of cotton is completed in Sagaing and Myingyan. Transplanting of tobacco has begun in Bassein. Reaping of sesamum has commenced in Sagaing. In Bassein a large area of tobacco plants has been destroyed by insects. In the Myinmu and Myaung townships of Sagaing late sown miscellaneous crops are withering for want of rain, which is wanted also in Pakokku, Mandalay, Meiktila and the Chin Hills. The condition of the standing crops is generally good and prospects are favourable. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Mandalay, Maubin, Tavoy, and Shwebo and slightly in Kyaukpyu; it has risen slightly in Myingyan; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. There was no rain during the week. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. The tea season is practicably closed; the outturn is good in Nowgong and fair in Darrang. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses; plucking of cotton; and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Insects are still causing damage to crops in parts of Kamrup. The prospects of cotton are bad in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and fair elsewhere. Prospects of winter rice and of other standing crops are moderate. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 17; Kohima 10; Rangamati and Silchar 9½; Bogra and Sibsagar 9; Noakhali 8 to 9; Faridpur 7 to 9; Dinajpur 8¾; Mymensingh, Barisal, Chittagong, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 8½; Dacca 8¼; Malda, Sylhet, Gauhati, Comilla and Nowgong 8; Pabna and Dhubri 7¼; Rampur Boalia and Jalpaiguri 7; Tura 6½ to 7; Shillong 6½ and Rangpur and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in five, fallen in ten; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts. Two hundred and sixteen persons received gratuitous relief in Sylhet. Three women are employed on test work in Dacca. Prices are daily falling and the condition of the people improving with the new crop now in the market.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting operations of the winter rice crop are still in progress. Spring sowings are almost over in Bihar. They still continue in some places in Lower Bengal. Rain is needed for these crops in Gya, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The prospects of the spring crops are reported to be unfavourable in Darbhanga where some damage has also been done by insects. Elsewhere the condition of the standing crops is generally favourable. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—Muzaffarpur 2,105, Darbhanga 18,287. The number on test-works is—Muzaffarpur 81, Darbhanga 16. The number of persons on relief works in Darbhanga is 15,070. Fodder and water-supply are sufficient everywhere. The price of common rice has risen in six and fallen in ten districts.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week and the want of it is being felt in parts for spring crops. The poppy crop is doing well and sugarcane pressing is in progress. Slight injury to crops by locusts is reported in Garhwal, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh and by white-ants in Budaun. Except in Garhwal and Almora the condition of cattle is good. Markets are full, but fodder is scarce in Sitapur and Rai Bareli and in parts of Basti. Prospects on the whole are favourable and prices continue stationary.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—Agricultural conditions in the Gorakhpur district still show no change. Harvesting and threshing of late rice continue. Rain is urgently wanted for spring crops which are being irrigated. Supplies and fodder are sufficient but prices are rising. Numbers on relief are: on works 1,377, on gratuitous relief 1,350, total 2,727.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Multan. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food grains; wheat is rising in Hissar and Rohtak and falling in Ambala, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are in progress. Sowings of spring crops are still going on in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good. Rain is needed for unirrigated crops in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. The outturn of sugarcane is good; the outturn of cotton is poor in Multan, has

improved in Lyallpur, and is average in other districts. Locusts have done some damage to the standing spring crops in Mianwali, Lyallpur, and Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 18 cents to one inch and 24 cents fell during the week all over the Province and was beneficial to the standing crops and unirrigated spring sowings which are still in progress. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is generally good. A flight of locusts passed over Dera and Kulachi tahsils in Dera Ismail Khan district and slightly damaged the crops. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops is fair. The water-supply is sufficient; the Kilapani supply in Dera Ismail Khan is below average. Fodder is procurable except in the Kulachi Tahsil. The condition of cattle is below average in Dera Ismail Khan, elsewhere it is good. Prices:—wheat 14¾ to 17¼; gram 16½ to 22; maize 15 to 27½; and bajra 18¼ to 20 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 11 to 20 and maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Ramban and Kishtwar, where it is reported to be scarce. The rain has been beneficial to spring sowings which are in progress.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright except on the last day of the week when there was slight rain. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue in some places and also sowings and watering for spring crops. Prospects are generally satisfactory. Damage by locusts and insects is reported from Marwar, Mewar and Tonk. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are practically steady throughout but are still high in some places.

Central India.—No rain. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; have slightly risen in parts of Malwa; are falling in Bundelkhand; and are steady elsewhere. Opium sowing is almost finished in Bhopawar and weeding of opium is in progress in some parts of Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—The weather is cool and clear with occasional clouds. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings are approaching completion. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of other crops continue. A shower is needed in Hoshangabad and Wardha to improve the condition of standing crops. Prospects are generally good. *Tur* in the Hinganghat tahsil (Wardha) has been much damaged by cloudy weather; *tur* and linseed in parts of Nagpur are also slightly injured from the same cause, insect pests have attacked *tur*, til, linseed and gram which were blossoming in Chanda tahsil and gram and *tur* in the Wun taluq (Yeotmal); in parts of Daryapur taluq (Amraoti) linseed and wheat crops have withered for want of moisture. Fodder and water are ample. The price of wheat fell in Akola by 1¼ seers per rupee; juar became cheaper by 2 seers in Damoh and dearer in Hoshangabad and Yeotmal by 1½ seers; elsewhere prices are steady but still continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat and Bilaspur and exceed it in Chanda.

Bombay.—The standing spring crops are withering for want of rain in parts of the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. There has been slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Satara, and Mahi Kantha; by insects in parts of Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar; and by unfavourable winds in parts of Palanpur and Cutch; crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed and threshing continues. Spring sowings are nearing completion. Cotton picking is progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient and water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Cutch. The fodder supply is sufficient. The quantity of food grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Deccan and the Karnatak 23 per cent. above normal to 28 per cent less than normal, and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The autumn harvest is almost over; the early rice harvest is in progress. Spring crops are fair to good. Late rice is still being sown in parts. Prices:—wheat 8; coarse rice 7½; and jowar 16 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition and are being generally harvested. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of cardamom is completed; picking of coffee continues. Reaping rice has commenced. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Madras; heavy in Chingleput; good in South Arcot, Nellore, and Tanjore; *nil* in the Vizagapatam Agency, Guntur, the Deccan except Cuddapah; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but *cholam* in parts of Bellary is diseased some crops in Tanjore have been damaged by heavy rain, and some in parts of Godavari and Kurnool need more rain. Harvest continues with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Kistna, Bellary and Nellore. Fodder is scarce in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Tanjore and Madura. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in nine; and has very slightly risen in two. Prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*ragi* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in six; and has slightly risen in nine. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in eight; and has slightly risen in four. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province or State.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6	994	1,000	3	216	219	—781
Bengal	18,414	20,578	38,992	15,167	20,392	35,559	—3,433
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	633	1,175	1,808	1,377	1,350	2,727	+919
Total British Provinces	19,053	22,747	41,800	16,547	21,958	38,505	—3,295

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 15th December 1906, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	15	12
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	8	6
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	216	134
		Panch Mahals District	" "	68	47
		Kaira District	" "	447	279
		Broach Port	" "	...	.
		Broach District	" "	3	2
		Mahikantha State	" "	67	48
		Rowakantha State	" "	9	7
		Surat Town and Port	" "	4	4
		Bulsar Port	" "	3	2
		Surat District	" "	74	50
		Palanpur State	" "	13	12
		Jhara Port			.
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	
		Vesava "	" "		...
		Kolva "	B., B. & C. I.		.
		Trombay "	G. I. P.		
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	.	
		Manori "	" "		.
		Mahim "	" "	.	.
		Darawi "			.
		Dhanu "	" "		
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.		...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "		...
		Kurla "		...	...
		Bassein "	" "	..	..
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	4	3
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	.	...
		Kon "		..	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
	Central	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	8	6
		Poona District	" "	107	81
		Satara "	S. M.	273	205
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	2	2
		Khandesh District	"	24(a)	15(a)
		Nasik "	"	5	7
		Sholapur Town	"	..	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	..	.

(a) Of these 16 seizures and 9 deaths occurred in East Khandesh District and the rest in West Khandesh District.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	13	10
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizadrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	...	...
		Malwan "		...	...
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Joigad "		...	...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	6	12
		Belgaum "	"	54	32
		Dharwar "	"	24	15
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	..
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	46	46
		Karachi District	"		...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...
		Jukan "	" "	...	..
		Cambay Port		2	1
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	4	4
		Mangrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Porbandar Port	"	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	"	18	16
		Jamnagar " "	"	5	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	3	3
		Jafrabad "	"	...	..
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	..	
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	85	51
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	4	5
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	192	138
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	" "		
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	.	...
		Murud "	S. M.	.	
		Barimandla "		.	.
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Majagoan "	"	..	
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	..	
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.		
		Janjira State	"	.	..
		Velan Port		..	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	5	3
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		
		Kodinar Port	"	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	510	406
		Satara "	S. M.	4	1
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	4	2
		Aden		..	..
			TOTAL	2,329	1,662
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	"	9	5
		Bellary Town	S. M.	..	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	..
		Bellary District	" & Madras	4(a)	3(a)
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	...	...
		Tellicherry Port	"	..	...
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	..	..
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	" S. M. & S. I.	..	.

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput "	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	13	8
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N	14(a)	14
		Jessore District	B. C.		...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly "	"	...	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N.-W.	...	
		Saran District	"	238	183
		Gaya Town	E. I	...	...
		Gaya District	"	4	8
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	60	57
		Darbhanga "	"	18	8
		Shahabad "	E. I.	81	60
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	3	3
		Patna District	"	144	129
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	46	33
		Darjeeling "	D. H.	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...

(a) One imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	4	2
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	..
		Purulia Town	"	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	.
		Singhbhum "	B. N.	...	. .
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	612	497
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	39	34
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	148	148
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	63	28
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	.	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	35	17
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	6	6
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	..
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	R., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	12	12
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	.	...
		Agra City	R., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	..
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	10	4
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	10	6
		Muttra "	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	5	5
		Bareilly District	" "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	17	14
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	84	64
		Bijnor Town	"	...	.
		Bijnor District	"	30	30
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	..
		Moradabad District	" "	32	28
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	22	—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	13	11
		Allahabad District	,, ,,	13	12
		Cawnpur City	,, ,, B., B. & C. I & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.).	179	164
		Cawnpur District	,, ,, ,, ,,	...	...
		Fatehpur ,,	E. I.	22	18
		Banda ,,	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	,, (,,	...	...
		Jhansi District	,, (,,)	...	...
		Hamirpur ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	,, ,, ,,	...	...
		Benares District	,, ,, ,, & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia ,,	,,	311	297
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	,, & B. & N. W	23	1
		Ghazipur ,,	E. I. & B. & N. W.	81	62
		Mirzapur City	,,	...	...
		Mirzapur District	,, & O. & R.	14	13
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	,,	...	...
		Azamgarh District	,,	88	70
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	,,	77	76
		Basti District	,,	19	15
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O. & R.	...	...
		Garhwal District	,,	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	,, & B. & N. W.	79	86
		Lucknow City	,, ,, & R. K	44	38
		Lucknow District	,,	44	44
		Hardoi ,,	,,	36	28
		Rae Bareli ,,	,,	26	22
		Sitapur ,,	R. K.	83	75
		Kheri ,,	,,	11	10
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W	8	8
		Gonda ,,	,,	...	...
		Partabgarh ,,	O. & R.	14	14
		Sultanpur ,,	,,	13	11
		Ajodhia	,, & B. & N. W.	...	
		Fyzabad City	,,	...	
		Fyzabad District	,,	33	23
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	,, ,,	185	180
			TOTAL	1,862	1,641

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	34	31
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi City	"	2 (a)	1 (b)
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P.	49 (a)	21 (a)
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	89	66
		Ludhiana "	"	786	410
		Rohtak "	"	125	104
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	"	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	138	74
		Hoshiarpur "	"	279 (a)	278 (a)
		Ferozepur "	"	135	85
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	1	1
		Amritsar District	"	89	89
		Gurdaspur "	"	280	245
		Lahore City	"	40	27
		Lahore District	"	135	118
		Gujranwala District	"	48	44
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	13	8
		Sialkot "	"	130	130
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	107	97
		Gujrat "	"	33	33
		Shahpur "	"	...	..
		Jhelum "	"	1	...
		Attock "	"	12	12
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	5	3
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	3	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B.	93	83
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	80	32
		Maler Kotla "	"	190 (a)	178 (a)
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	21	15
		Nabha "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	2,918	2,180
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	18	18
		Hanthawaddy District	"	2	2
		Pegu District	"	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	2	2
		Prome "	"	22	19
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	3	3
		Maubin District	"	...	.
		Henzada "	"	8	7
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	...	..
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...
		Minbu District	"	2	2
		Thayetmyo District	"	1	1

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 15th December 1906
(b) Figure for the week ending 8th December 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Burma.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	1	...
		Amherst "	"	...	...
		Tavoy "	"	..	...
		Moulmein Town	"	3	3
		Thaton District	"		...
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	"	...	...
		Mandalay Town	"	100	96
		Mandalay District	"	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	"	...	..
		Sagaing "	"	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	...	...
		Yamethin "	"	23	24
		Kyaukse "	"	...	...
		Meiktila "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	185	177
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda "	"	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	...	...
		Faridpur District	"	...	..
			TOTAL	..	.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P	3	3
		Nagpur District	"	103	87
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	"	18	7
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	"	2(a)	2(a)
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	..
		Chanda District	"	...	..
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	"	11	10
		Balaghat Town	"	...	...
		Balaghat District	"	...	...
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	48	38
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	2(b)	1 (b)
		Jubbulpore District	" "	1(b)	1 (b)
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	...	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	..	...
		Saugor District	" ")	...	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	..	.
		Seoni District	B. N.	26	21
		Mandla "	"	...	...

(a) One imported. (b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P	90	84
		Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I P. & B., B. & C. I.	25(*a*)	24(*a*)
		Pachmari	,,	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	,,	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	,,	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	,,	...	...
		Narsingpur District	,,	...	...
		Betul District	,,	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	,,	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B N.	3(*b*)	1
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	,,	...	...
		Bilaspur District	,,	...	...
		Raipur Town	,,	...	...
		Raipur District	,,	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	5	4
		Akola District	,,	102	78(*c*)
		Buldana Town	,,	...	...
		Buldana District	,,	19	9
		Yeotmal Town	,,	2	...
		Yeotmal District	,,	1(*d*)	1(*d*)
		Amraoti Town	,,	6	5
		Amraoti District	,,	76	50
			TOTAL	543	426
Mysore State.	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	17	21
		Bangalore City	,, ,,	10	10
		Bangalore District	,, ,,	18	14
		Mysore City	,,	20	19
		Mysore District	,,	...	1
		Kolar ,,	Madras	1	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	,,	3	1
		Tumkur District	S. M.	5	3
		Shimoga ,,	,,	...	...
		Chitaldrug ,,	,,	...	...
		Kadur ,,	,,	4	5
		Hassan ,,	,,	21	11
			TOTAL	99	85

(*a*) Three imported. (*b*) One imported. (*c*) Two imported. (*d*) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.		Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	...	1(a)
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.		...
			TOTAL	.	1
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	168(b)	150(c)
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	"	1(d)	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopawar)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	.	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	52(c)	48(c)
		Pathari "	" (")	.	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	"	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	14	12
		Nimach "	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	7 } (c)	4 } (c)
		Dewas Town	"	..	..
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	20	19
		Narsingarh State	"	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	..	...
		Rewa Town	"	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	...
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	2 } (c)	2 } (c)
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	11	9
		Sitamau State	"	...	...
		Rajgarh "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	275	244

(a) Figure for the period from 4th to 10th December 1906.
(b) Figures for the 2 weeks ending 15th December 1906.
(c) Figures for the week ending 8th December 1906.
(d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	1	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	1	...
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	...	...
		Beawar	"	...	...
		Karauli State	"	...	...
		Banswara Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
			TOTAL	2	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	21	13
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	21	13
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	...	...
		Peshawar Town	"	...	...
		Peshawar District	"	...	...
			TOTAL		
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
		Sibi	"	...	...
		Las Bela State	"	...	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	8,859	6,934

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

FACTORIES.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CONDITIONS OF FACTORY LABOUR IN TEXTILE FACTORIES IN INDIA

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

No. 9974—9993-13. Dated Calcutta, the 17th December 1906.

Acting on a suggestion made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small Committee to enquire into the conditions of factory labour in textile factories in this country. The investigation will be directed, in the first instance, towards ascertaining the actual conditions prevailing in India, and the observations of the Committee in this respect will supplement the reports recently received from Local Governments on the subject.

2. The enquiries to be made by the Committee will be directed more particularly towards the settlement of the questions set forth in paragraph 3 below ; but they may also put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice, if they are of opinion that the present hours of work of operatives are excessive, that the conditions of factory labour are otherwise injurious or oppressive, or that abuses exist in connection with the employment of children or young persons The Government of India desire that it should be clearly understood that the enquiry now to be held is preliminary only. Should the investigations of the Committee establish the existence of abuses which require to be remedied, a representative Commission will be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes in the present factory law are made.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the specific points referred to the Committee are as follows:—

(1) Whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours.

(2) Whether before children are allowed to work in factories certificates of age and fitness should be required.

(3) Whether the minimum age of children should be raised beyond nine.

(4) Whether, as the result of employment as adults of persons between the ages of twelve and fourteen, there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers known as young persons.

(5) Whether a separate staff of Medical Factory Inspectors should be entertained.

4. The Committee will consist of—

Commander Sir H. P. Freer-Smith, R.N., late Superintending Factory Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England,—*President.*

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. MacLaren, M.B., I.M.S.,—*Civil Surgeon, Allahabad.*
Dr. J. A. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.,—*Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.*
} *Members.*

The Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 21st December, and it is anticipated that their report will be submitted to the Government of India in the beginning of April.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that the Committee may be given any assistance which they may require, and that any requests for information and advice which may be addressed to them by the Committee may be complied with.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Home and Finance Departments and to the President and Members of the Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS

RESOLUTION.

No. 10115—10121-8

Dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1906.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 5443—5449-8, dated the 13th July 1906, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised "List of cotton piece-goods" in supersession of the list appended to that Resolution, as amended by Resolution Nos. 6520—6526-8, dated the 21st August 1906.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of — Bombay, Revenue Department; Madras, Revenue Department; Bengal, Financial Department; Burma, Revenue Department; E B and Assam, Financial Department, for information and communication to the Customs authorities and the commercial associations concerned, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, Nos. 6520—6526-8, dated the 21st August 1906.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, Nos. 6520—6526-8, dated the 21st August 1906.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W L HARVEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

1. Alhambias.
2. American cloth
3. Angolas (cotton).
4. Apron cloth (cotton).
5. Art muslins
6. Basket cloth.
7. Batistes (cotton).
8. Beaverteens (cotton)
9. Blankets (cotton).
10. Holland and blind cloth (cotton)
11. Book-binding cloth.
12. Brilliants.
13. Brocades (cotton)
14. Broche
15. Buckram (cotton).
16. Calicoes.
17. Cambrics, plain, dyed, or printed
18. Cambridge shirtings
19. Cantoons.
20. Canvas (cotton).
21. Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
22. Cashmeres (cotton).
23. Cellular cloth.
24. Checks, spots and stripes.
25. Chiffons (cotton)
26. Chinese dyed cloths
27. Chintz
28. Chintzes, glazed.
29. Choonris.
30. Chadars
31. Chadar-pattas.
32. Coatings (cotton)
33. Corded cloth (cotton)
34. Corduroy (cotton).
35. Cotton flakes.
36. Cotton rugs

List of Cotton Piece-goods—(contd.)

37. Counterpanes.
38. Crapes (cotton).
39. Crepons (cotton).
40. Cretonnes.
41. Crimps (cotton).
42. Damask, cotton table.
43. Dawanies.
44. Delaines (cotton).
45. Delametti.
46. Denims.
47. Dhotis.
48. Diagonals (cotton)
49. Diapers (cotton).
50. Dimitties.
51. Domestics.
52. Domettes (cotton).
53. Doosatie.
54. Dupottas.
55. Dorias.
56. Dress, plain or printed (cotton)
57. Drills, plain, striped, or checked.
58. Duck.
59. Dungari.
60. Dusters (when joined by the warp).
61. Embroidered allovers.
62. Embroidered flounces.
63. Fancies.
64. Fents (cotton).
65. Finduras.
66. Flannel (cotton).
67. Flannelette (cotton).
68. Galateas.
69. Gambroons.
70. Gauze (cotton).
71. Ghagras (cotton).
72. Ginghams (cotton).
73. Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) (cotton).
74. Grenadines (cotton).
75. Gumchas.
76. Hair-cords.
77. Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
78. Harvards.
79. Hollands (cotton).
80. Italians (cotton).
81. Jaconets, plain or bordered.
82. Jeans, plain, dyed, or printed.
83. Khaki regattas.
84. Lace curtain cloth
85. Lace stripes.
86. Lappets.
87. Lastings.
88. Lawns.
89. Lenos.
90. Linenette (cotton).
91. Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
92. Longcloths.
93. Lungis.
94. Lustres (cotton).
95. Madapollams.
96. Madras cloth.
97. Marcella.
98. Matte shirtings.
99. Matting (cotton).
100. Mattress cloth.
101. Meltons (cotton).
102. Mercerised cloth.
103. Merinos (cotton).
104. Merins.
105. Mexicans.
106. Moir Cambric lining.
107. Moleskins (cotton).
108. Molleton cloth.
109. Morias.
110. Moreens (cotton).
111. Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
112. Muslins, all kinds.
113. Nainsooks.
114. Net, Brussels.
115. Net, curtain.
116. Net, mosquito.
117. Nun's veiling (cotton).
118. Oatmeal cloth.
119. Oxford shirtings.
120. Penelope canvas.
121. Pillow calico, tubular.
122. Piques.
123. Plushette.
124. Pocketing.
125. Pompadour.
126. Pongees (cotton).
127. Prayer mats (cotton).
128. Printed crépellë
129. Prints.
130. Printers.
131. Printers, dyed
132. Putsocs.
133. Quiltings (cotton).
134. Quilts.
135. Radium cloth.
136. Regattas.
137. Rep cloth (cotton).
138. Sail cloth (cotton).
139. Saris.
140. Sarongs.
141. Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
142. Satinette.
143. Satin stripes (cotton).
144. Scarves (cotton).
145. Serges (cotton).
146. Shawls (cotton).
147. Sheeting
148. Shirting, Bolton.
149. Shirting, plain or twilled.
150. Shirtings, bleached or unbleached, and dyed, plain or bordered.
151. Shirtings, printed cambric.
152. Silecia
153. Silket stripes.
154. Silkette.
155. Spanish stripes (cotton).
156. Suraline.
157. Sussi cloth.
158. Suitings (cotton).
159. Swansdown calico

List of Cotton Piece-goods—(concld.)

160. Tambours.
161. Tameins (unfinished).
162. Tanjibs.
163. Tapestries (cotton).
164. Tarlatans.
165. T. cloths.
166. Ticking mattress (cotton).
167. Ticking, blind (cotton).
168. Towels (in woven pieces).
169. Trouserings (cotton).
170. Turbans (cotton).
171. Turkey red cloth.
172. Turkey twills.
173. Tussor cloth (cotton).
174. Tussores, mercerised.
175. Tweeds (cotton).
176. Twills (cotton), plain, dyed or printed.
177. Umbrella cloth (cotton).
178. Undershirts (cotton).
179. Valencias
180. Velvets (cotton).
181. Velveteen (cotton).
182. Venetian cloth (cotton).
183. Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).
184. Voiles (cotton).
185. Wadding.
186. Whipcord cloth.
187. Zephyrs.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Gauge	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1905.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1905-06	Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1905	Mean mileage worked: 1906	Total earnings for week ending: 9th December 1905.	Total earnings for week ending: 8th December 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1905.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to: 2nd December 1905.	Total earnings from 1st July to: 1st December 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to: 9th December 1905.	Total earnings from 1st April to: 8th December 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2' 6")	216	247	1,976	1,996	5,13,187	4,93,000	260	247	93,15,587	1,03,35,000	10,19,413	...	1,62,54,807	1,74,39,000	11,84,193	...
	Bezwada extn. (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	8 354	6,200	398	295	1,39,901	1,38,000	...	1,901	2,32,604	2,32,000	...	664
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg V. Wadhwan 3' 3⅜")	670	753	504	504	4,44 527	3,93 000	882	780	74,23 743	72,38,000	..	1,85,743	1,29,08,882	1,30,99,000	1,00,118	...
	Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6")	404	370	1,235	1,271	5,09,349	5,26 000	412	414	1,10,32,340	1,20,58,000	10,25,660	...	1,46,45,135	1,67,67,000	21,21,865	...
	East Indian (incldg. South Behar)	673	739	2 086	2,130	15 60 190	16,15 000	748	758	3,24,16,164	3,42,78,000	18,61,836	..	5,13,50,127	5,41,08,000	27,57,873	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1 569	1,569	13,53 100	12,87,000	802	820	1,76,23,175	1,74,53,000	...	1,70,175	3,20,00,470	3,02,28,000	..	17,72,470
	„ Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	25 667	40,500	214	321	4,36,517	6,65,000	2,28,483	..	6,34,518	11,59,000	5,24,482	...
	„ Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	2,18,094	2 17,000	239	237	35,23,619	38,47,000	3,23,381	..	56,30,909	67,35,000	11,04,091	...
	Madras	314	317	845	845	2 65,865	2,40,000	315	284	59,25,869	61,23,000	1,97,131	...	93,45,976	1,00,80,000	7,34,024	...
	„ Azhikal-Mangalore (*a*)	..	...	..	57	..	1,800	...	32	..	21,000	22,600	..	...	22,600	22,600	...
	„ North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,36,649	1 12 000	281	226	26,41,314	23,73,000	...	2,68,314	44,41,459	9,59,000	...	4,85,459
	„ West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	7 227	6,200	120	103	1,40,779	1,33,000	...	7,779	2,40,010	2,09,000	...	31,010
	North-Western (incldg K. K. Thal & N Durgai 2' 6")	317	330	3,395	3,499	10,81,847	11,23 000	320	321	2,45,07,745	2,73,57,000	28,49,255	..	4,02,41,567	4,37,74,000	35,32,433	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	3 37,353	3,30,000	272	256	63,03,497	60,41,000	..	2,62,497	1,04,58,387	1,01,74,000	...	2,84,387
	„ Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,474	4,400	171	133	1,41,704	1,32,000	...	9,704	2,26,173	2,30,000	3,827	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam Bengal (incldg. Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	70,254	81,600	91	106	17,03,302	20,96,000	3,92,698	...	24,22,337	30,28,000	6,05,663	...
	Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,54,200	2,69,000	190	200	59,88,858	59,41,000	..	47,858	1,00,34,696	98,88,000	..	1,46,696
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	15 593	12 300	126	99	3,35,478	3,37,000	1,522	..	4,99,530	5,81,000	81,470	..
	Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	200	200	31,136	27 400	156	137	6,27,658	5,69,000	...	58,688	10,29,191	10,19,000	...	10,191
	Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	6,597	4,400	388	259	1,28,216	1,19 000	...	9,216	2,27,459	2,22,000	...	5,459
	Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	1,469	800	86	42	14,911	13,900	...	1,011	23,076	25,400	2,324	...
	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	273	307	1,917	1,909	6,21,971	5,31,000	324	278	1,15,63,889	1,03,76,000	...	11,87,889	1,86,88,998	1,82,23,000	...	4,15,998
	South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,50,007	2,26,000	230	200	55,97,827	55,88,000	...	9,827	90,39,616	92,45,000	2,05,384	..
	„ Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	10 631	10,100	107	101	2,61,026	2,39,000	..	22,026	4,22,345	4,15,009	...	7,345
	„ Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	10,478	9,300	97	86	2,17,844	2,10,000	...	7,844	3,39,619	3,36,000	...	3,619
	Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl. M. Fron. sec)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,78,535	1,69,000	153	145	35,05,532	34,99,000	..	6,532	59,65,373	61,19,000	1,53,627	...
	„ Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	592	1,100	18	33	15,429	23,400	7,971	...	15,429	32,700	17,271	...
	„ Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	43	893	700	21	17	17,466	22,100	4,634	...	25,451	35,500	10,049	...
	„ Mysore section	119	121	296	296	32,541	36,400	110	123	7,97,043	7,94,000	..	3,643	12,64,026	12,88,000	23,974	...
	Tirhoot State	196	215	505	615	1,19,545	1,53,000	212	249	24,56,931	26,80,000	2,23,069	...	41,59,646	45,01,000	3,41,354	...
2' 6" gauge.	Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	7,817	11,200	132	190	3,87,886	3,63,000	.	24,886	5,95,934	5,98,000	2,066	...
	Morappur-Dharmapuri (*b*)	...	...	...	19	...	600	...	32	...	15,300	15,300	...	...	24,700	24,700	...
	Tirupattur-Krishnagari	33	31	26	26	1,058	800	41	31	(*c*) 9,085	19,200	10,115	...	(*c*) 9,085	33,200	24,115	...
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat	53	55	30	32	1,463	1,400	49	44	35,680	36,300	620	...	53,659	60,300	6,641	...
	TOTAL	[illegible]	337	22,429	22,811	80,9[illegible],723	79,41,200	361	348	15,52,36,645	16,[illegible]1,34,800	58,98,155	...	25,34,69,554	26,38,90,400	1,04,20,846	...

	All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.	Amritsar-Patti (d)	...	...	...	15	Rs.	800	...	53	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000	10,000	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	10,901	11,100	96	97	2,20,700	2,27,000	6,300	...	4,01,748	4,28,000	26,252	...
	Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	148	148	6,032	19,800	41	134	1,29,326	1,80,000	56,674	...	2,27,229	3,40,000	1,18,771	..
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	37,450	38,000	231	235	9,05,550	8,44,000	...	61,550	14,21,190	13,68,000	...	53,190
	Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,556	1,300	97	81	34,215	30,300	..	3,915	48,901	50,100	1,199	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	362	367	10	10	3,625	2,600	363	260	83,562	79,500	...	4,062	1,33,137	1,38,000	4,863	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	12,623	10,800	160	137	2,76,217	2,58,000	..	18,217	3,73,635	4,32,000	58,365	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	2,693	3,400	79	100	49,953	52,800	2,847	...	1,08,195	1,09,000	805	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	99,771	96,400	299	289	17,51,047	17,32,000	...	19,047	28,95,745	28,82,000	...	13,745
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	3,207	3 100	100	91	58,482	62,900	4,418	...	1,14,780	1,20,000	5,220	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	31,151	17,000	291	159	4,95,200	4,27,000	...	68,300	8,14,092	7,30,000	...	84,092
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	94,075	65,400	221	154	15,28,003	13,51,000	..	1,77,003	23,29,477	24,14,000	84,523	...
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	5,956	12,700	78	82	58,620	2,86,000	2,27,380	...	59,130	4,33,000	3,73,870	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	34,644	23,500	224	152	3,34,827	3,22,000	...	12,827	6,27,984	5,99,000	...	28,984
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	6,294	6,900	286	314	1,30,071	1,39,000	8,929	...	2,25,095	2,43,000	17,905	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,720	1,800	51	53	35,011	40,300	5,289	...	65,143	69,900	4,757	...
	Ahmedabad-Prantij	61	71	55	55	4 192	4,200	76	76	70,396	78,600	8,204	...	1,27,448	1,49,000	21,552	...
	Bengal and North-Western	120	137	902	933	1,22,637	1,54,000	136	162	24,22,621	29,73,000	5,50,379	...	41,23,503	50,02,000	8,78,402	...
	Bengal Dooars	239	200	36	36	7,175	10,900	199	303	2,01,377	1,98,000	...	3,377	2,70,884	2,88,000	17,116	...
	" " extensions	93	87	117	117	11,173	13,900	96	119	2,53,359	2,51,000	...	2,359	3,55,539	3,90,000	34,461	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	37,503	36 900	112	110	6,75,505	7,03,000	27,495	...	12,03,490	13,00,000	96,510	...
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	38	38	1,707	2,800	45	74	31,709	48,000	16,291	.	54,210	79,600	25,390	...
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1 348	1,200	64	57	21 740	22,800	1,060	...	34,751	46,300	11,549	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	246	238	78	78	15,231	19,700	195	253	4,34,991	4,48,000	13,009	...	6,65,375	7,00,000	34,025	...
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	10,482	8,500	78	63	1,76,874	1,74,000	...	2,874	3,23,117	3,44,000	20,883	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	54,675	49,700	139	127	9,33 224	9,75,000	41,776	...	19,44,196	19,23,000	...	21,196
	Jaipur	53	55	32	32	1,794	900	56	28	(e)9,660	22,700	13,040	...	(e)9,660	42,200	32,540	...
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	3,442	2,600	64	48	59,002	57,200	...	1,862	98,399	99,300	901	...
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	45	46	4,417	3,200	96	69	70,324	69,100	...	1,424	1,17,231	1,23,000	5,769	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	709	64,064	46 500	91	66	12,16,333	11,95,000	...	21,333	18,40,813	21,51,000	3,10,187	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	3,481	4,000	120	138	64,545	75,300	10,455	...	1,14,106	1,19,000	4,894	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6")	64	65	90	90	6,705	4 600	75	56	1,28,620	1,15,000	...	13,620	2,11,014	2,14,000	2,986	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	6 325	7,500	124	147	1,12,413	1,26,000	13,587	...	1,59,815	1,77,000	17,185	...
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	7,868	8,900	119	135	2,87,198	3,01,000	13,802	...	4,58,188	4,85,000	26,812	...
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	9,000	...	141	...	1,54,000	1,54,000	...	...	2,49,000	2,49,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	8,524	7,300	131	112	1,63,025	1,60,000	...	3,025	2,68,022	2,67,000	...	1,082
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	4,845	4,800	72	72	95,730	89,000	...	6,730	1,54,818	1,66,000	11,182	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	7,908	8,300	118	124	1,72,337	1,76,000	1,663	...	2,84,738	3,12,000	27,262	...
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	143	173	29	48	3 552	6,100	122	127	71,728	89,000	17 173	...	1,46,773	1,32,000	...	14,772
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	3 162	3,000	93	88	55,074	69,300	13,626	...	89,042	1,11,000	21,958	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	7,859	6,900	84	73	1,17,189	1 34,000	16,811	...	2,41,584	2,61,000	19,416	...
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1,130	800	31	22	20,185	21,400	1,215	...	39,789	41,000	1,211	...
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	369	368	51	51	18 504	16,000	363	314	4,25,338	4,05,000	...	20,338	6,99,119	7,03,000	3,881	...
	TOTAL	124	131	5 377	5 586	7 71 741	7 54,300	144	135	1,43 82,540	1,51,78,200	7,95,660	..	2,38,81,110	2,62,46,400	23,65,290	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27 806	28,397	88,64 464	86 96,000	319	306	10,96,19,185	17,63,13,000	66,93,815	...	27,73,50,664	29,01,36,800	1,27,86,136	...

(a) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906
(c) From 18th September 1905.
(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) From 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1906.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

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No. 52.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 26th December 1906.

No. 1139.—The services of Captain Maung Ba-Ket, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The 28th December 1906

No. 1145.—Major L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with furlough for seven months and seventeen days, in continuation, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

No. 1146.—Captain J. W. D Megaw, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Major L. Rogers, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 28th December 1906.

JAILS.

No. 260.—The services of Captain J. McC. A Macmillan, M B., I M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th December 1906.

No. 1641.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. W. Ormond, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bigge, or until further orders.

The 28th December 1906.

No. 1649.—The Hon'ble Sir C M Ghose having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr C. W. Chitty to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy or until further orders.

No. 1650.—The Hon'ble Mr Justice Pratt having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. B L. Gupta, I.C S., to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy or until further orders.

No. 1653.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale having been granted furlough for one year, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Syud Sharf-ud-din, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of Mr. Justice Sale or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1906.

No. 2116—54-11.—The following officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the dates noted against their names.—

Lieutenant J. D Campbell, R.E.,—5th December 1906.

Lieutenant E. B Cardew, R E.,—3rd December 1906

Lieutenant R Foster, I.A.,—12th December 1906 (on probation).

Lieutenant H T. Morshead, R.E.,—3rd December 1906.

E. D MACLAGAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1906.

No. 177.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Mr. F. C. W. Dover .	Examiner, Class III, temporary rank.	Examiner, Class III.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	4th November 1906.
Mr. G. W. V. deRhe Phillipe.	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	4th November 1906
Mr. W. C. Davis . .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	4th November 1906.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	4th November 1906.
Mr. W. R. Butterfield .	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	9th November 1906.*
Mr. A. H. Wollaston .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III.	Officiating . .	18th November 1906.
Mr. T. P. Farrell . .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary rank	Deputy Examiner, Class I.	Reversion . .	21st November 1906.
Mr. W. J. Britts . .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary rank.	Reversion . .	21st November 1906.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th December 1906

No. 5096-*I.B.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and His Highness the Raja of Cochin have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective States which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Shoranur-Cochin Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :—

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands :—

(1) The said lands shall be deemed to be part of the Cochin taluk of the Malabar District.

(2) All laws for the time being in force in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

(3) The Governor in Council of Fort St. George and all officers subordinate to the Government of Madras who for the time being exercise authority within the Cochin taluk of the Malabar District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

Provided that the superintendence of police within the said lands shall, under the general control and superintendence of the Inspector General of Police of the Madras Presidency, be vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police, who may be appointed in this

behalf by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George and shall exercise throughout the said lands all the powers of a District Superintendent within the meaning of the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859).

(4) All Courts having jurisdiction within the Cochin taluk of the Malabar District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

(5) The Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4862-I.B. and 166-I.B., dated respectively the 2nd November 1900 and 11th January 1901, are hereby cancelled.

The 28th December 1906.

No. 5119-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace for the Native States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively —

OFFICE.	STATES.
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States	1. Athgarh. 2. Athmalik. 3. Baramba. 4. Boad. 5 Daspalla 6. Dhenkanal. 7. Hindol. 8. Keonjhar. 9 Khandpara. 10. Moharbhanj. 11. Narsinghpur. 12 Nayagarh. 13. Nilgiri 14 Pal Lahera. 15 Ranpur. 16 Talcher. 17. Tigiria. 18 Bonai. 19 Gangpur.
Commissioner of Chota Nagpur	1 Kharsawan 2. Seraikela.

No. 3161-*G.B.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 69-G.B., dated the 10th January 1906, Mr. F. C. Fabricius, Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 26th November 1906.

No. 3164-*G.B.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 842-G.B., dated the 27th April 1906, Mr. Hans Schrader, Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 11th December 1906.

No. 3172-*G.*—The undermentioned officers have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for Military Officers temporarily attached to the North-West Frontier Province as Probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, which was held at Lahore in October 1906, in the groups noted opposite their names —

Lieutenant D. G. Wilson, Group A (with credit)

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, Group A (with credit) and Group C.

Lieutenant D. G. Oliver, Group A.

No. 3178-*G.*—Captain C. G Crosthwaite, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant of the Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, relinquished charge of the Shirani country on the forenoon of the 7th December 1906.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th December 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 703.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant John Alfred Hamilton Britton, Devonshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; Officiating Double Company Officer, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry,—17th October 1906.

Lieutenant Gerald Charles Wale Willis, Royal Field Artillery; Squadron Officer, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers,—17th October 1906.

Lieutenant Ralph Coker Beck, Irish Guards, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Officiating Double Company Officer, 22nd Punjabis,—18th November 1906.

Lieutenant William Burgess Benton, Royal Garrison Artillery, Double Company Officer, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry,—9th November 1906.

Second Lieutenant Llewelyn Griffith, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment; Double Company Officer, 107th Pioneers,—25th October 1906.

Second Lieutenant Cyril Nisbet Steel, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment Officiating Double Company Officer, 25th Punjabis,—25th October 1906

Second Lieutenant Harry Norman Lee, Royal Field Artillery; Double Company Officer, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force),—22nd October 1906.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Cathcart Dobbs, Royal Garrison Artillery; Double Company Officer, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry,—29th October 1906

Second Lieutenant Harold Bennett, Essex Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment; Officiating Double Company Officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles,—17th October 1906.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieutenant are ante-dated to the dates noted opposite their names.—

Lieutenants—

Willis,—4th August 1903.
Beck,—22nd January 1905.
Benton,—24th March 1905.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates noted opposite their names:—

Second Lieutenants—

Griffith,—22nd July 1905.
Steel,—10th January 1906.
Lee,—23rd March 1906.
Dobbs,—23rd March 1906.
Bennett,—4th September 1906.

So much of Army Department Notification No. 573 of 1906 as relates to Lieutenant Bennett is hereby cancelled.

No. 704.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second Lieutenant, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Gould, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse),—2nd October 1906.

Lieutenant Henry Algernon Hildebrand, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse,—12th October 1906

Lieutenant Henry Francis Dundas Stirling, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); Double Company Officer, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force),—20th October 1906.

Lieutenant William Alexander Hagger, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment); Double Company Officer, 114th Mahrattas,—14th October 1906.

Lieutenant Herbert Wardlaw Milne, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 74th Punjabis,—4th October 1906.

Lieutenant Henry Spencer Cardew, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; Double Company Officer, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles,—28th October 1906.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates noted opposite their names:—

Second Lieutenants—

Gould,—8th August 1903.
Hildebrand,—29th April 1904.
Stirling,—22nd January 1905.
Hagger,—22nd July 1905.
Milne,—4th October 1905.
Cardew,—10th January 1906.

No. 705.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenants—

Owen Christopher Pulley,—22nd October 1906.
Ninian Francis Graeme,—3rd December 1906.
Guy Vivian Lindsell,—18th November 1906.
Claude Rex Cleaver,—18th November 1906.
Frederic Ernest Welch,—6th December 1906.
Geoffrey Vidal Heriz-Smith,—21st October 1906.
Miles Arthur Claude Kennedy,—3rd November 1906.
Evelyn George Ford,—3rd November 1906.
Vernon Wilford Brett,—18th November 1906.
Charles Edward Murray Western,—18th November 1906.
John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox,—18th November 1906.
Lionel Berkeley Harbord,—18th November 1906.
Cecil Elliot Godfrey Boileau Goad,—16th November 1906.
William Michell Grylls,—23rd October 1906.
Douglas Harry Acworth,—18th November 1906.
Sewallis Robert Shirley,—18th November 1906.
Lionel Salisbury Wells,—18th November 1906.
Norman Napier Evelyn Bray,—18th November 1906.
Geoffrey Tomes,—23rd October 1906.
Ralph Algernon Yearsley,—18th November 1906.
Ardern Arthur Hulme Beaman,—30th September 1906.
Hugh Seymour Blane,—18th November 1906.
Humphrey Shewell Turner,—18th November 1906.
Claude Arthur Bignell,—2nd December 1906.
William Samuel Trail,—22nd November 1906.
Alexander Wyndham Malet,—30th October 1906.
William Rhodes James,—18th November 1906.
Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham,—23rd October 1906.
John Montolieu Hay Mackenzie,—8th December 1906.
Gerard vanRossum Reyne,—23rd October 1906.
Frank Saltoun Woodhouse,—23rd October 1906.
Gilbert Broughton,—9th October 1906.
Kenneth Durand Barbour,—18th November 1906.
Alexander Chrystie Murray Binny,—24th October 1906.
Ronald Cardew Duncan,—4th December 1906.

Henry Percival Currey,—24th October 1906.
Hugh Lambert Reilly,—23rd October 1906.
Harold George Morrell,—22nd October 1906.
Talbot Reed,—22nd October 1906.
Francis Chavasse Squires,—29th November 1906.
Horace Cave-Browne,—30th October 1906.
Victor Louis Yate Dane,—25th October 1906.
Paul Tempest Lambert Thompson,—28th October 1906.
Richard Edward Toker,—23rd October 1906.
Henry Allen Beaumont Johnson,—24th October 1906.
Edward Hugh Bagot Stack,—17th November 1906.
Ernest Atwell Winter Lake,—28th October 1906.
William Holcroft Blood,—22nd October 1906.
Charles George Spankie,—24th October 1906
William Hartley Clark,—24th October 1906.
Robert St. John Locke Price,—24th October 1906.
Evelyn James Everard Poole,—23rd October 1906.
William Graham Elphinstone,—24th October 1906.
Robert Alfred Jenkins,—26th October 1906.
Guy Rowland Mainwaring,—30th October 1906
Archibald Gwatkin,—25th October 1906.
Peter Douglas Colin Eliot,—24th October 1906
Edward Hale Lewin,—10th October 1906.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 706.—The services of Captain R. L. Morris, an Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 707.—The services of Captain W. C. Anderson, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as an Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

JUDICIAL.

No. 708.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 190 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that at the end of the first sentence of Rule 164 of the *Rules of Procedure* (*Native Army*), issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 710 (Judicial), dated the 30th June 1899, as amended up to date, the following addition shall be made —

In the case of reservists of Military Railway Companies.	The adjutant of the Volunteer Corps of the Railway in whose service the reservists are serving.

LANGUAGES.

No. 709.—With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the institution of a new literary examination in Urdu, intermediate between the higher standard, and the high proficiency tests, to be called the 'Proficiency' examination.

Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 32 Public, dated 9th March 1906

The following rules for the examination of military officers are published for general information. They will have effect from the 1st July 1907:—

I. The examination will be open to officers who can, under the existing regulations, appear at the high proficiency examination in Urdu.

II. A reward of R750 will be granted to successful candidates.

III. No officer will be permitted to appear more than three times as a candidate at the examination.

IV. No officer will be eligible for the reward unless he passes the examination before the completion of ten years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

V. The examination will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year, by the Boards of Examiners at Calcutta and Madras and the Civil and Military Examination Committee at Bombay. Officers will be examined each in his own presidency; those serving in Burma, will be examined in Madras.

VI. Officers desirous of attending the examination must submit their applications, to reach the Brigade or Divisional Office by the 1st and the Secretary of Board of Examiners by the 15th of the preceding month.

VII. The examination will be of a searching nature, the tests, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as to indicate real proficiency.

VIII. To qualify as proficient, candidates must obtain not less than 35 per cent. of marks in each subject and 60 per cent. in the aggregate.

IX. The following are the subjects of examination :—

	Marks
(a) Written translation from English into Urdu . . .	100
(b) Written translation into English of passages from the prescribed text book (Kalam-i Urdu) . . .	100

NOTE.—The text book is obtainable either from the Office of the Board of Examiners or from Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.

	Marks.
(c) An easy paper in Grammar	100
(d) Reading and translating in Urdu manuscript of moderate difficulty	100
(e) Conversation, including a paper of short idiomatic sentences in English to be translated into Urdu orally at sight	200

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 710.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement, on Subadar-Major Gurditt Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs,—Dated 15th December 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 711.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James William Caldwell Hutchinson, Indian Army,—22nd January 1907.

Major Francis Gordon Cardew, Indian Army,—10th March 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 712.—William Ryland Moore Bennet, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Coates promoted,—Dated 23rd October 1906.

Thomas Andrew Hindmarsh, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hince promoted,—Dated 1st November 1906.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 713.—John George Berrie, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment,—Dated 29th November 1906.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No 714.—Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius Edward Cardew resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th July 1906, and is granted permission on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers

No. 715.—Lieutenant Henry Maurice Ray to be Captain, *vice* Johns resigned,—Dated 9th October 1906.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1906.

No. 285.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Barsi Light Railway Company for the proposed extension of their railway from Pandharpur to Miraj a distance of about 77 miles

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay and will be known as the Pandharpur-Miraj Railway Survey

The 27th December 1906

No. 286—Mr H F G P..., Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation), North Western Railway officiated as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that line, from the 9th August to the 28th August 1906, inclusive

No. 287—Mr. F R Hawkes Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway officiated as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that line, from the 19th June to the 17th September 1906, inclusive.

No. 288—Mr Frank Roxburgh Hawkes officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation) on that Railway in class III grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 18th September 1906

R. C. F VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1906.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1906.

From the 10th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1906.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5029 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th December 1906 :—

No. 617 of 1906.—Charles Henry Brooke, engineer, of 59 Ezra street, in the city of Calcutta, India. *Improvements in capping machines and caps for kerosene oil cans and the like.*

No. 618 of 1906.—Frederick Shirtliff, engineer, Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. *Improvements in baling presses.*

No. 619 of 1906.—The Western Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 31 Budge Row, in the city of London, England. *Improvements relating to signalling on railways.*

No. 620 of 1906.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to couplings for railway vehicles.*

No. 5030 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 41 of 1906.—Roger John Dennett, workshop foreman, B. N. Railway Workshop, Shalimar. *Securing signals at danger which will be called Dennett's Secure Signal Lock.* (Specification filed 29 October 1906.)

No. 223 of 1906.—Alfred Lines, assistant engineer, on the North-Western Railway of India, Lahore. *Improvements in railway sleepers.* (Specification filed 11 December 1906.)

No. 237 of 1906.—Edward Shaw, engineer, of Broad Street House, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in and means or apparatus for evaporating liquids.* (Specification filed 12 December 1906.)

No. 264 of 1906.—Carl Lorenz, engineer, Redfern, in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia. *An automatic regulator or governor for steam or other engines of a like class.* (Specification filed 15 December 1906)

No. 293 of 1906.—International Telegraphic Call Company, a corporation duly organized, incorporated and existing under the laws of the state of West Virginia, United States of America, and having their principal office at No. 95 William street, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in signal selecting apparatus.* (Specification filed 15 December 1906.)

No. 295 of 1906.—Francis Fernandez, gentleman, of 8 Byculla Cottages, Foras road, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in carriage and similar wheels.* (Specification filed 15 September 1906.)

No. 377 of 1906.—Allan Macgregor Ritchie, architect, of Durban, in the county of Natal, and Frederick Margrie, electrical engineer, also of Durban aforesaid. *Improvements in or relating to field firing or surprise targets.* (Specification filed 17 December 1906.)

No. 5031 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 195 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.* (From 21 December 1906 to 21 December 1907.)

No. 212 of 1895.—George Alexander Dick. *Improvements in the manufacture of wire, rods, bars, or tubes from various copper alloys, and in apparatus therefor, which apparatus can be used for making wires, rods, bars, or tubes from other alloys or metals.* (From 27 December 1906 to 27 December 1907.)

No. 214 of 1897.—James Albert Bonsack and Hugo Bilgram. *An automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers.* (From 30 December 1906 to 30 December 1907.)

No. 86 of 1901.—Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling, Limited. *Improvements in automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, wagons, and similar vehicles.* (From 16 December 1906 to 16 December 1907.)

No. 448 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in cocks or valves.* (From 6 January 1907 to 6 January 1908.)

No. 449 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in joint rings or washers for steam and other pipes.* (From 6 January 1907 to 6 January 1908.)

No. 452 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in or connected with the mounting or fixing of the glass tubes of sight feed lubricators, water gauges and the like.* (From 6 January 1907 to 6 January 1908.)

No. 5032 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased.—

No. 28 of 1902.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed hulls.* (Specification filed 18 September 1902.)

No. 287 of 1902.—Henry Montgomery Crozier. *A new or improved locking device.* (Specification filed 20 September 1902.)

No. 298 of 1902.—Ferdinand Fritz. *Improvements in the manufacture of fuel from peat.* (Specification filed 16 September 1902.)

No. 306 of 1902.—Thomas Aspinall. *Improvements in or relating to the method of sizing and finishing cotton, linen and the like fabrics.* (Specification filed 17 September 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof —

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 438 of 1898.—William Walter Lean. *Improvements in or relating to the secure fastening of spurs.* (Specification filed 16 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. A consolidated index for the year 1905, entitled "Inventions and Designs in 1905," is also on sale, price one rupee. It contains a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in that year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Patents Office will be closed to the public from 3 P.M., 22nd December 1906, to 11 A.M., 2nd January 1907.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1906 are as under :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 „ „	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 „ „	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 „ „	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 „ „	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 „ „	4	0	0	4	6	[illegible]

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 3546, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
391	Rupees struck in the name of the Moghal Emperors by the Maharattas at the end of the 18th century . . .	Silver	1 0 0	507	
	FOUND IN SAUGOR DISTRICT.				
403	Coins of Aurangzeb of Surat Mint.	Do.	1 4 0	5	
404	Coins of Aurangzeb . .	Do.	1 4 0	31	
	FOUND IN RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.				
409	Old silver coins issued by the East India Company rupees.	Do.	1 4 0	9	
	FOUND IN BHANDARA DISTRICT.				
414	Coins of Emperor Aurangzeb	Do.	1 4 0	9	
415	Coins of Native States .	Do.	1 0 0	3	
	FOUND IN CHHINDWARA DISTRICT.				
418	Silver coins of Aurangzeb probably of Akbarabad Mint, Regnal year 41.	Do.	1 0 0	1	
419	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Katak Mint.	Do.	1 0 0	63	
420	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Surat Mint.	Do.	1 0 0	23	
421	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, name of Mint not clear.	Do.	1 0 0	126	
	FOUND IN BALAGHAT DISTRICT.				
422	Copper coins of uncertain types struck by the Kings of Malwa names and dates uncertain.	Copper	0 1 0	387	
	FOUND IN ANGUL DISTRICT.				
423	Silver coins of the East India Company struck in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam at Murshidabad, Regnal year 19 oblique milled.	Silver	1 2 0	11	

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN NAGPUR DISTRICT.				
425	Copper coins of Malwa struck by the Emperor Akbar, Mint Ujain, year Alif=1,800.	Copper	0 2 0	24	
426	Copper coins of Malwa struck by the Emperor Akbar—Inscription as on silver Hijri coins—no mint or date.	Do.	0 2 0	38	
427	Copper coins of Malwâ, struck by the Emperor Shahjahan, Mint Ujain, no date.	Do.	0 2 0	36	
	FOUND IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.				
429	Silver coins of Shahab-ud-din Bughra of Bengal, no mint or date.	Silver	3 0 0	1	
	FOUND IN SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.				
431	Silver coins of the East India Company struck at Murshidabad in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam, oblique milled.	Do.	1 2 0	3	
	FOUND IN HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.				
432	Silver coins of Shah Alam, II, Mint Ujain, Regnal years—various, no Hijri years.	Do.	1 4 0	11	
	FOUND IN NELLORE DISTRICT.				
434	Gold Fanams . . .	Gold	0 10 0	210	
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
435	Silver coins of Muhammed Shah—Imperfect in Mint or date	Silver	1 0 0	34	
436	Silver coins of Aurangzeb—Imperfect in Mint or date	Do.	1 0 0	7	
437	Silver coins of Shah Alam II.—Imperfect in Mint or date	Do.	1 0 0	2	
438	Silver coins of Shah Jahan—Imperfect in Mint or date .	Do.	1 0 0	1	
439	Silver coins of Farrukh Siyar—Imperfect in Mint or date	Do.	1 0 0	1	
440	Silver coins of Jahandar—Imperfect in Mint or date .	Do.	1 0 0	1	
441	Silver coins of uncertain Kings	Do.	1 0 0	17	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R. E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 21st December 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1906.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 21st December 1906.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	49,89,130	20,25,59,795	20,75,48,925	2,27,01,195 ‡15,00,000	*4,41,67,110	1,04,80,250 ‡1,20,00,000	6,37,50,000	..	...	17,70,000	(a)9,09,99,946	2,00,00,000	27,63,68,501	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	1,78,34,660	1,78,34,660	1,14,03,426	34,18,110	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	1,48,21,536	
Lahore	..	2,89,06,040	2,89,06,040	59,64,640	24,06,270	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,70,910	
Bombay	46,71,700	10,73,59,825	11,20,31,525	4,36,27,626 ‡90,00,000	1,51,10,112	1,24,52,485 ‡45,00,000	.	...	...	26,59,500	...	...	8,73,49,723	
Karachi	..	1,06,61,055	1,06,61,055	23,41,565	2,34,195		..	..	...	..	...	..	25,75,760	
Madras	5,41,945	4,80,14,610	4,85,56,555	96,42,530	17,81,115	...	.	..	...	..	.	...	1,14,23,645	
Calicut		30,66,095	30,66,095	19,73,155	1,75,770	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	21,48,925	
Rangoon	...	1,90,87,690	1,90,87,690	4,35,59,390	14,25,435	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,84,825	
	1,02,02,775	43,74,89,770	44,76,92,545	15,17,13,527	6,87,18,117	3,94,32,735	6,37,50,000	...	..	44,29,500	9,09,99,946	2,00,00,000	44,80,43,825	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			18,48,720	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									22,00,000	
Total Circulation R			44,58,43,825	Total Reserve R									44,58,43,825	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 21st December 1906.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10, about 44 lakhs of tolas of Silver have been purchased from treasury funds.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 21st December 1906 to 138 lakhs of tolas.

‡ Temporarily transferred from the Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 11th December 1906.

No. 5982.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,
A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULES.

1. Definitions.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—OF POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Smoking prohibited.
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3. Cleanliness of installation.
4. Supply of sand in installation.
5. Enclosure walls and embankments.
6. Marking of capacity of tanks.
7. Protection from lightning
8. Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.
9. Official testing of lightning-conductor.
10. Time for work in installations.
11. Closure of pipes and openings.
12. Materials for sheds and godowns.
13. Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. Applications for licenses.
2. Licensing authority.
3. Refusal of license.
4. Forfeiture of license.
5. Particulars of license.
6. Renewal of licenses.
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CHAPTER III.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Continuance of license.
2. Petroleum not in bulk other than dangerous petroleum.
3. Transfer of certain licenses.
4. Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.
5. Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.
6. Storage in major installations.
7. Storage in minor installations.
8. Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.
9. Dangerous petroleum for use on motor vehicles.
10. Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER IV.—OF LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.
2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
3. Effect of general license.
4. Pass for transport of petroleum.
5. Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.
6. Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.
7. Effect of special license.
8. Particulars to be given in application for special licenses.
9. Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.
10. Validity of license granted in another province.

CHAPTER V.—FEES.

1. Method of levying fees.
2. Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.
3. Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899, FOR THE IMPORTATION POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition.

1. In these rules,—

(a) "Part" means a part of these rules;

(b) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle;

(c) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum;

(d) "major installation" means an installation—

(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(2) in which tin-making operations are carried on;

(e) "minor installation" means an installation—

(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on;

(f) protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by Notification;

(g) "motor-vehicles" includes a motor bicycle, and a motor tricycle; and

(h) "owner" as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work, a motor-vehicle.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation.

Supervision of operations within installation.

2. All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible Agent or Supervisor.

Cleanliness of installation.

3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.

Supply of sand in installation.

4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on Railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godowns in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot; for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per 3 cubic feet.

Marking of capacity of tanks.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Materials for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the Vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Applications for licenses.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case: provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government.

Refusal of license.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the Vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

CHAPTER III.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

3. (1) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license, to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses.

(2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of R5 shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4 Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations.

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

Effect of general license.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holder to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered Pass in Form J.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Effect of special license.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, or by road or by both, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

9. Licenses in Form M. to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1) of Chapter III of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Validity of license granted in another Province.

10. Petroleum may be transported within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER V.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(3) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, minus the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded minus—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum, namely: —

Non-dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(a) When the quantity to be stored, exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons plus R2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20	for the first five thousand gallons plus R4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons	250	

Dangerous petroleum.

	R	
(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons	3	
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8	
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.		the same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum

3 The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum.

Non-dangerous petroleum

Special license—

	R
(a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons	1
(b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail or by road, for twelve months	100

Dangerous petroleum

Special license—

	R	
(i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons	2	
(ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons	2	for the first forty gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof
(iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* R2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road or rail up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail or road	100	

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors

3 Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.			Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than	15 feet	over	5,000 and under.
"	20 "	"	5,000 and up to 15,000
"	30 "	"	15,000 " 30,000
"	40 "	"	30,000 " 50,000
"	60 "	"	50,000 " 75,000
"	80 "	"	75,000 " 100,000
"	100 "	"	100,000 " 150,000
"	150 "		Unlimited.

5 No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum, published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the
Agent to the Governor-General.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch : provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons, not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons, but does not exceed four gallons, 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons, 16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors

9 Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage :—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than 4 gallons	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
Gallons.	Feet.	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000.	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000.	40	50
" 5,000 to 10,000.	60	70
" 10,000 to 15,000.	90	100
" 15,000 to 20,000	130	150
" 20,000 to 30,000	180	200
" 30,000 and over.	200	200

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions.—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided however that the doors and windows may be of wood

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble The store house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place prescribed below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed under Rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The . 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repair of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch, provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons, but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble The store house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent
to the Governor General.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that, where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights except those necessary for soldering purposes shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(RULE 7 OF CHAPTER III OF PART II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum, published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

CONDITIONS ON LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be measuring from the ground level—

(a) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank ;

(b) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments :—

Where the number of gallons stored is.	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 "
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 "
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons, either—

(a) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(b) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments.

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under Rule 8 of Chapter III, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter III of Part II)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at and for its transport on the said motor vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

*Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceed 40 gallons . . .	First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.
When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons .	District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch. Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
1. When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
2. When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B W. G

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor vehicle, when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessel with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (*a*) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (*b*) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk / otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the petroleum is in bulk . First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

When the petroleum is not in bulk . District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk, subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds forty gallons .. First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General

When the quantity does not exceed forty gallons ... District Magistrate or other anthority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons . .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words " Highly inflammable " must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No. for the transport of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of *Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No.

This pass covers (drums / (tins / (cases containing) gallons of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum being the property of while in transport from to

The 190 . Holder of General License No.

*(To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I. For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons . .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	10 B. W. G.

2. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II. For Petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to *(cases containing) * gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license.

The license shall continue in force till the day of

When the petroleum is in bulk ... First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General.

When the petroleum is not in bulk ... District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

*To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely, , subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license. The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of ,

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons. ... First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons ... District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

		Not less than
(1)	When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B W G.
(2)	When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3)	When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W G

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, Rs. 5

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons ... First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons ... District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or with screw cap with metal air-tight under cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanised sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal :—

		Not less than
(1)	When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2)	When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacles at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th December, 1906.

No. 5983.—The following draft rules framed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), which it is proposed to issue are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

PART I.

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6. Marking of capacity of tanks
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8. Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.
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5. Particulars of license.
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9. Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.
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2 Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.
3. Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899, FOR THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition. In these rules, —

(a) "Part" means a part of these rules ;

(b) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle ;

(c) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum ;

(d) "major installation" means an installation—

(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or

(2) in which tin-making operations are carried on ;

(e) "minor installation" means an installation—

(1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and

(2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on ;

(f) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, timber yards, other petroleum stores and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by Notification ;

(g) "motor-vehicles" includes a motor bicycle, and a motor tricycle ; and

(h) "owner" as applied to a motor vehicle, includes a person who hires, or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work a motor-vehicle.

PART II.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

CHAPTER I.—POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

Smoking prohibited. 1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation

Supervision of operations within installation. Supervisor. 2 All operations within any installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible Agent or

Cleanliness of installation. vegetation and rubbish. 3 The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature,

Supply of sand in installation. 4. A sufficient supply of sand shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

5. All enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed by or under these rules shall be certified as being sufficient to ensure safety by a Railway Engineer in the case of installations constructed on Railway premises, and in the case of other installations by an Engineer accepted as qualified for this purpose by the Local Government.

Enclosure walls and embankments.

6. The capacity in gallons of every tank and storage shed or godowns in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated as follows:—

Marking of capacity of tanks.

for tanks, at the rate of 6·25 gallons per cubic foot;
for sheds and godowns, at the rate of 10 gallons per 3 cubic feet.

7. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning-conductor.

Protection from lightning.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building and if it is surrounded by a wall, or moat, or combination of both, sufficient to prevent the flow of petroleum beyond certain circumscribed limits in the event of the escape of the whole contents of the tank when full.

8. Not less than once in every year the licensee of an installation shall test or cause to be tested the efficiency of the conductor in such manner as the authority granting the license may, by general or special order, declare to be sufficient, and a certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

Testing of lightning-conductor by licensee.

9. Any officer appointed by a Local Government in this behalf may enter any installation for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the conductor, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

Official testing of lightning-conductor.

10. No installation shall be open, and no work in any installation shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise: provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Time for work in installations.

11. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications submitted with the application for a license.

Closure of pipes and openings.

12. All sheds or godowns in an installation for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be built of uninflammable material.

Materials for sheds and godowns.

13. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation for which a license has been granted, copies, in English and the Vernacular, of the rules contained in this Part, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

Posting up of rules and conditions.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate.

Applications for Licenses.

2. Licenses (*a*) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, (*b*) for the possession or transport of petroleum, not being dangerous or crude petroleum nor petroleum in bulk, and (*c*) for the possession of petroleum, in bulk or otherwise, in a minor installation, may be granted by a District Magistrate or by such other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time by order in writing, appoint in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be the Local Government.

Licensing authority.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case: provided that when a license is refused by any authority other than the Local Government, such refusal shall be reported to the Local Government.

Refusal of license.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

Forfeiture of license.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars required to be entered on it by the form prescribed for it under these rules.

Particulars of license.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Renewal of licenses.

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this Part in the case of a license for possession, and rule 10 of Chapter IV of this Part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

Supply of rules to licensee.

CHAPTER III.—LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Save as provided in rule 10 of this Chapter, every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

Continuance of license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

Petroleum not in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum.

3. (1) The holder of a license in Form A may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

Transfer of certain licenses.

(2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum not in bulk in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

Dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

5. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

Dangerous petroleum not exceeding forty gallons.

6. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in major installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form D.

Storage in major installations.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in minor installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as may be approved by the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may be granted in Form E.

Storage in minor installations.

8. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government in each case, licenses in Form F may be granted to any person engaged in the extraction of petroleum from wells for the possession of any quantity of crude petroleum in any place of storage at or near such wells.

Storage of crude petroleum in bulk.

9. (1) Licenses in Form G may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

Dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

(2) Save in the cases provided for by the conditions of the license, the provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles.

10. Licenses for the possession of petroleum in an installation may be granted free of charge to any local authority, subject to such conditions and for such period, as the Local Government may direct.

Storage by local authority.

CHAPTER IV.—LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

General licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form I.

Effect of general license.

3. Licenses granted under rules 1 and 2 of this Chapter may authorise the holder to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

Pass for transport of petroleum.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it a numbered pass in Form J.

Special licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons in Form K.

Special licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum other than in bulk in Form L.

Effect of special license.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license.

Particulars to be given in applications for special licenses.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, or by road or by both, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

Transport of dangerous petroleum by motorists otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

9. Licenses in Form M to transport dangerous petroleum, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter III of this Part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

Validity of license granted in another Province.

10. Petroleum may be transported within British Baluchistan under cover of a license granted by the prescribed authority in any other province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the petroleum is in transit.

CHAPTER V.—FEES.

Method of levying fees.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules have been assigned by the Local Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be levied by means of impressed stamps.

(3) An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp, and, if it be refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Fees for licenses for possession of petroleum.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum namely :—

Non-dangerous Petroleum

	R	
(*a*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred, but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	12	
(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand, but does not exceed five thousand gallons.	12	for the first one thousand gallons *plus* R2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.

	R	
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons, but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons	20	for the first five thousand gallons *plus* R4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250	

Dangerous Petroleum.

	R	
(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3	
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons, but does not exceed five hundred gallons	8	
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons		The same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum.

Non-dangerous Petroleum.

Special license—

	R
(a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred, but does not exceed five thousand gallons	1
(b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
General license for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail or by road, for twelve months	100

Dangerous Petroleum.

Special license—

	R	
(i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2	
(ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2	for the first forty gallons *plus* 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8	for the first four hundred and eighty gallons *plus* R2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road or rail up to a maximum of sixty gallons.	5	
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail or road.	100	

FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum) otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee , Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call on the holder of a license, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear round the building :—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls.	Number of gallons to be stored.
Not less than 15 feet	5,000 and under.
" 20 "	Over 5,000 and up to 15,000
" 30 "	" 15,000 " 30,000
" 40 "	" 30,000 " 50,000
" 60 "	" 50,000 " 75,000
" 80 "	" 75,000 " 100,000
" 100 "	100,000 " 150,000
" 150 "	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM B.

(Rule 4 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum, published in Notification No. , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to).

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which petroleum must be contained.

The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch : provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. The receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The building shall be constructed of masonry or other uninflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.

9. Either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in case of its escape from the building.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the place of storage:—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than four gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding four gallons but not exceeding ten gallons.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons	25 Feet.	30 Feet.
From 1,000 to 5,000 „	40 „	50 „
„ 5,000 to 10,000 „	60 „	70 „
„ 10,000 to 15,000 „	90 „	100 „
„ 15,000 to 20,000 „	130 „	150 „
„ 20,000 to 30,000 „	180 „	200 „
„ 30,000 and over „	200 „	200 „

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

(i) The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

(ii) Where a store-house forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM C.

(Rule 5 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No. Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place prescribed below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority
appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the licensed place, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the place, the

holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerious petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet-iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed two gallons . . . . Not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds two gallons but does not exceed four gallons „ 22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds four gallons . . . . „ 16 B. W. G.

4. An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be lebelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable material, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, or fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the installation.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a store-house forms a part of or is attached to another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by any officer authorised on this behalf.

FORM D.

(Rule 6 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a major installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Each tank shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. All sheds or godowns for the storage of oil in tins, drums or cases shall be surrounded by masonry walls or embankments, or a combination of both, so constructed as to prevent the overflow of any oil that may be stored at any time within such sheds or godowns in case of its escape from the tins, drums or cases in which it is stored. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than such sheds or godowns are licensed to contain.

3. A distance of not less than one hundred feet shall be kept clear between one storage tank and another, and no tank shall be of greater height than thirty-two feet above ground level.

4. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between sheds or godowns for the storage of oil otherwise than in bulk and tanks for bulk oil storage, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the tanks or storage buildings, as the case may be.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

5. A distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or building and any protected work.

Proviso.—Provided that where a screen wall intervenes, the distance to be kept clear shall be not less than one hundred feet.

6. No fire or lights, except those necessary for soldering purposes, shall be permitted within the installation.

FORM E.

(Rule 7 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum in a minor installation.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate or Authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

(Description of the place referred to)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. Every tank of which the capacity exceeds fifteen thousand gallons shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the total quantity of oil capable of being contained in the tank and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. The distance to be kept clear between a tank and the walls or embankments which surround it shall be, measuring from the ground level,—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third the height of the tank;

(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half the height of the tank.

3. The height of walls or embankments surrounding the installation shall be not less than two feet six inches from the ground level.

4. The following distances shall be kept clear between buildings not forming part of the installation and the enclosure walls or embankments:—

Where the number of gallons stored is	Distance to be kept clear.
5,000 and under	Not less than 15 feet.
Over 5,000 and up to 15,000	Ditto 20 „
Over 15,000 and up to 30,000	Ditto 30 „
Over 30,000 and up to 50,000	Ditto 40 „

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken.

5. Not more than four hundred cases of oil in addition to tins and drums shall be stored at any one time in any godown or shed in which the storage of oil in tins or drums is permitted.

6. Soldering shall only be permitted in a separate room or building placed as far from the tanks as can be conveniently arranged, in which no storage or filling shall be permitted. No more tins shall be allowed in the soldering room at any one time than are necessary for expeditious working.

7. No fire or lights, except those necessary in the soldering room and watchman's house, shall be permitted.

8. If the installation contains tanks of which the capacity does not exceed fifteen thousand gallons either—

(*a*) each tank shall be separately enclosed in the manner prescribed in condition 1, or

(*b*) the entire installation shall be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment or a combination of these forming an enclosure of dimensions sufficient to contain, and prevent the overflow of, all the oil that may be stored at any one time within such walls or embankments,

FORM F.

(Rule 8 of Chapter III of Part II.)

License to possess crude petroleum in a place of storage at or near petroleum wells.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage of gallons of petroleum in the place described below, subject to the conditions at the back of this license.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The 190 .

(Description of the place above referred to.)

CONDITIONS.

(Here enter such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe under rule 8 of Chapter III, Part II.)

FORM G.

(Rule 9 of Chapter III of Part II.)

Special license to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor-vehicles.

No.

License is hereby granted to owner (or hirer) of a motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the possession of gallons of dangerous petroleum for use therein at and for its transport on the said motor-vehicle (or vehicles) for the purpose of use therein, subject to the rules for the possession and transport of dangerous petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the conditions at the back of this license.

Situation and description of store-house above referred to.

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1. The dangerous petroleum shall not be kept, used or transported except in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 4 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch Provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal —

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons	22 B. W. G.

2. The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

3. Every such vessel, not forming part of a motor-vehicle when used for transporting or keeping dangerous petroleum, shall bear the words "Dangerous Petroleum, Highly Inflammable" legibly and indelibly stamped or marked thereon, or on a metallic or enamelled label attached thereto.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling to allow for expansion of the dangerous petroleum.

5. Before repairs are done to any such vessel that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours derived from the same.

6. The store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of uninflammable materials, provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

7. Where a store-house forms part of, or is attached to another building and when the intervening, floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character, or has an opening therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. A store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from that of any dwelling or building in which persons assemble.

8. The amount of dangerous petroleum to be kept in any one store-house, whether or not upon motor-vehicles, shall not exceed sixty gallons at any one time.

9. The filling or replenishing of any vessel with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed, in the presence of fire or artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to be liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, and no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is being kept.

10. In the case of all dangerous petroleum kept or transported for the purpose of, or in connection with any motor-vehicle, (a) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or transported, and to the vessels containing, or having actually contained, the same, and (b) every person managing or employed on or in connection with any motor-vehicle shall abstain from every act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from committing such act.

11. The store-house shall be liable to inspection by an officer authorised in this behalf.

FORM H.

(Rule 1 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, —in bulk / otherwise than in bulk—, subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the condition at the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the petroleum is in bulk	Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.
When the petroleum is not in bulk . . .	District Magistrate or other authority, appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM H.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles, not easily broken, or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM I.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

No. Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

When the quantity exceeds forty gallons . .	Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.
When the quantity does not exceed forty gallons .	District Magistrate or other authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM I.

Conditions of License.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas light tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanised sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons . .	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM J.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Pass to be granted by the holder of general-license No. for the transport of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk / in bulk or otherwise than in bulk subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this pass.

No.__________.

(To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.)

This pass covers (drums / tins / cases containing) gallons of dangerous / non-dangerous petroleum, being the property of while in transport from to .

The 190 . Holder of General License No.________.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM J.

CONDITIONS OF PASS.

I. For dangerous petroleum.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

II. For petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken or in air-tight tank-carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM K.

(Rule 5 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to to transport from to (cases containing)* gallons of petroleum by the following route, namely subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further condition on the back of this license. The license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the petroleum is in bulk . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the petroleum is not in bulk . . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

* To be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM K.

CONDITION OF THE LICENSE.

The petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron, or other receptacles not easily broken, or in air-tight tank carts of a pattern approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM L.

(Rule 6 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum.

No. Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to of to transport cases containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to , by the following route, namely, , subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification, No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license. The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below.

This license shall continue in force till the day of .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons . . . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM L.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . .	25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2, but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons	16 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

FORM M.

(Rule 9 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

General license to the owner of a motor-vehicle to transport dangerous petroleum otherwise than on a motor-vehicle.

No. Fee, R 5

License is hereby granted to to transport drums containing in all gallons of dangerous petroleum from to ; subject to the rules contained in Chapter IV of Part II of Government Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons . . . . Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

When the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons . . . . District Magistrate or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter II of Part II.

The 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum must be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than four gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal :—

(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons . . Not less than 25 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons . . . . „ 22 B. W. G.

2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

4 The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 21st December 1906.

No. 1494-C.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and offices under the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public Holidays in the year 1907:—

Classification of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
Christian . .	New Year's day . .	1st January 1907 . .	Tuesday . . .	1
Mohamedan .	Edul-Zuha . .	25th January 1907 . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . .	Shiv Ratri . . .	11th February 1907 . .	Monday . .	1
Mohamedan .	Moharram . . .	22nd to 24th February 1907	Friday to Sunday	3
Hindu . .	Holi	27th and 28th February 1907	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
Hindu . .	Sil Saptmi . . .	6th March 1907 . .	Wednesday .	1
Christian . .	Good Friday . .	29th March 1907 . .	Friday . .	1
Mohamedan .	Bara-wafat . . .	26th April 1907 . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . .	Baisakhi Fair . .	27th May 1907 . .	Monday . .	1
Christian . .	King's Birthday .	26th June 1907 . .	Wednesday	1
Mohamedan . .	Urs Khwaja Sahib .	15th and 16th August 1907 .	Thursday and Friday.	2
Hindu . .	Raksha Bandan . .	23rd August 1907 . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . .	Janam Ashtami . .	31st August 1907 . .	Saturday . .	1
Hindu . .	Savatri Fair . .	15th September 1907 . .	Sunday . .	1
Hindu . .	Jhaljhulni Ekadshi .	18th September 1907 . .	Wednesday .	1
Hindu . .	Anant Chowdas . .	20th September 1907 . .	Friday . .	1
Mohamedan .	Shabe-i-Barat . .	23rd September 1907 . .	Monday . .	1
Hindu . .	Dasehra . . .	14th to 16th October 1907 .	Monday to Wednesday.	3
Hindu . .	Diwali	5th and 6th November 1907	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Hindu . .	Yam Duj . . .	7th November 1907 . .	Thursday . .	1
Mohamedan .	Idul-Fitar . . .	8th November 1907 . .	Friday . .	1
Hindu . .	Pushkar Fair . .	25th to 28th November 1907 .	Friday to Wednesday.	6
Christian . .	Christmas . . .	24th to 31st December 1907 .	Tuesday to Tuesday.	8
			TOTAL .	42

NOTE.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a holiday.

(2) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday

(3) Mohamedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(4) With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun and the moon those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following.

In 1907 there will be one solar eclipse on Monday, the 14th January 1907, and one lunar eclipse on Tuesday the 29th January 1907, and the holidays will be observed on Monday the 14th and Wednesday the 30th January 1907 respectively.

(5) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(6) The Civil Court vacations commence on the 1st of August 1907 and end on 30th September 1907.

No fresh suits shall during that time be instituted unless they be of an urgent character but the Court will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July and for the disposal of any urgent work.

No. 1496-C.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following holidays to be public holidays during the year 1907 :—

Classification of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
Christian	New Year's Day	1st January 1907	Tuesday	1
Mohamedan	Edul-Zuha	25th January 1907	Friday	1
Hindu	Shiv Ratri	11th February 1907	Monday	1
Mohamedan	Moharram	22nd to 24th February 1907.	Friday to Sunday	3
Hindu	Holi	27th and 28th February 1907.	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
Ditto	Sil Saptmi	6th March 1907	Wednesday	1
Christian.	Good Friday	29th March 1907	Friday	1
Mohamedan	Bara-wafat	26th April 1907	Friday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi Fair	27th May 1907	Monday	1
Christian	King's Birthday	26th June 1907	Wednesday	1
Mohamedan	Urs Khwaja Sahib	15th and 16th August 1907.	Thursday and Friday.	2
Hindu	Raksha Bandan	23rd August 1907	Friday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtami	31st August 1907	Saturday	1
Ditto	Savatri Fair	15th September 1907	Sunday	1
Ditto	Jhaljhulni Ekadshi	18th September 1907	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Anant Chowdas	20th September 1907	Friday	1
Mohamedan	Shabe-i-Barat	23rd September 1907	Monday	1
Hindu	Dasehra	14th to 16th October 1907.	Monday to Wednesday.	3
Ditto	Diwali	5th and 6th November 1907.	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Ditto	Yam Duj	7th November 1907	Thursday	1
Mohamedan	Idul-Fitar	8th November 1907	Friday	1
Hindu	Pushkar Fair	15th to 20th November 1907.	Friday to Wednesday.	6
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December 1907.	Tuesday to Tuesday	8
			TOTAL	42

No. 1498-C.—Mr. Binodi Lal Mukerji, who was appointed to officiate as Vice-Principal of the Government College at Ajmer in this office Notification No. 817-C. of the 4th August 1905, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to that post, with effect from the 15th September 1906, and until further orders.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

OTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd December 1906.

No. 6241.—In consequence of the return of Mr. S. D. Turner from privilege leave the following reversion is made in the graded list of Extra Assistant Commissioners :—

M Gulzar Khan, a Provisional Tahsildar of the 3rd grade and an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hindubagh, will, on relief by M. Amar Singh, revert to his substantive appointment as Tahsildar.

M. Amar Singh, a Provisional Tahsildar of the 1st grade and an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki and Sinjawai is, on being relieved by Mr. S. D. Turner, posted to Hindubagh as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 19th December 1906.

No. 6125.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in Public offices in the Quetta District which are specified in the schedule below are Public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881;—

SCHEDULE.

List of holidays for Public offices during the year 1907.

Name of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.				
All Sundays	......	......	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Tuesday	1	
King-Emperor's Birthday	26th June	Wednesday	1	
CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.				
Good Friday	29th March	Friday	1	
Saturday before Easter	30th March	Saturday	1	
Easter Monday	1st April	Monday	1	
Christmas and short vacations.	24th to 31st December.	Tuesday to Tuesday	7	Excluding Sunday.
HINDU HOLIDAYS.				
Basant Panchmi	18th January	Friday	1	
Sheoratri	11th February	Monday	1	
Holi	28th February	Thursday	1	
Baisakhi	13th April	Saturday	1	
Salono	23rd August	Friday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	31st August	Saturday	1	
Dashehra	14th to 16th October	Monday to Wednesday.	3	
Dewali	5th November	Tuesday	1	
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.				
Id-ul-Zuha	25th or 26th January*	Friday or Saturday	1	*Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Muharram	21st to 23rd February.	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Bara Wafat	26th April	Friday	1	
Shab-i-Brat	23rd September	Monday	1	
Id-ul-Fitar	8th or 9th November.	Friday or Saturday	1	

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th December 1906.

No. 52.—No. 1279, 1st class Hospital Assistant O. Kunhi Raman, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Rangoon, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th December 1906.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1906.

No. 1759-Ap.—Mr. S. C. W. Rose, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days combined with leave on private affairs for 3 months and 12 days, with effect from the 15th October 1906.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India

POSTAL NOTICE.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TROOPS ATTENDING THE AMIR'S CONCENTRATION.

The following Notice is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the camp post offices opened to serve the troops during the Concentration at Agra in January 1907.

ARTICLES FOR CAMP POST OFFICES

Mode of addressing postal articles

Articles posted for delivery from camp post offices should be addressed as follows —

X Y.,
(Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade or Department),
AMIR'S CONCENTRATION

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed

What may be sent

All classes of postal articles (private and official), *viz*, letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, and parcels, whether registered, unregistered, value-payable, or insured, may be posted for delivery from camp post offices Money orders also may be sent, but no savings bank business will be transacted.

Delivery.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and registered and unregistered parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the orderly or other person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on the usual parcel receipt form Intimation of the arrival of insured and value-payable articles and money orders will be given, through orderlies, to addressees and payees who are advised either to call at the camp post office concerned in person, or to authorise the orderlies, in writing, to take delivery of these articles and to pay any postal charges that may be due on them, or to receive payment of money orders.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice, in writing, to the camp post office by which he is served.

ARTICLES FROM CAMP POST OFFICES.

What may be sent.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) may be posted at camp post offices. Money orders also may be sent, but no savings bank business will be transacted.

Postage stamps.

Postage stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes, other than one-anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any camp post office.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd December 1906.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December 1906.

LIABILITIES	R	a.	p.	ASSETS	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,07,87,149	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	43,09,290	8	0
Reserve Fund	1 45,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,53,76,314	6	6
Public Deposits at Head Office 82,24,894 9 11; Public Deposits at Branches 51,56,079 7 3	1,33,80,974	1	2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,11,26,776	12	10
				Bills discounted and purchased	3,25,16,987	7	8
				Balances with other Banks	13,06,454	4	11
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,37,242	6	7
				Stamps	15,291	1	10
				Sundries	7,05,902	0	0
					14,79,81,408	0	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	14,[illegible]9,30,924	3	4	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *2,83,45 569 14 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,06,98,701 6 11	4 90,44,271	5	9
Bank Post Bills, etc	21,90 739	1	10				
Sundries	30,2[illegible],041	15	9				
RUPEES	19,70,25,679	6	1	RUPEES	19,70,25,679	6	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R14,38 2,[illegible] 0 0

† Do. do. do R[illegible] 9[illegible]7 8 0

16,5[illegible],2[illegible]7 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, the 26th December 1906

C. M. BASTIN, Offg. Chief Accountant

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.

Percentage 30 17

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rajputana Agency Camp, the 24th December 1906.

No. 1562-C.—82-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Maqbul Masih of the United Presbyterian Mission at Udaipur to solemnise marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency and to grant a license to the said Reverend Maqbul Masih authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories

Provided that the powers conferred by this Notification shall be exercised only in the case of Christian subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of India.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1906.

No. 83.—Mr. C. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for 6 months under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), with effect from the forenoon of the 18th of December 1906.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd December 1906.

No. 37.—Lieutenant A. H. L. Mount, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th October 1906.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CO F NOTICE.

No. 31.—The Divisional Store Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive sealed tenders at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 22nd January 1907, for the supply of firewood at Quetta, for one or three years.

Annually { 1,51,200 mds. firewood, ordinary, for ration, bakery and warming purposes.
21,200 mds. firewood, babool, for ration.

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders and schedules can be obtained on application from—

MAJOR F. W. HALLOWES,
Divisional Store Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

DIVISIONAL STORE OFFICE,
4TH (QUETTA) DIVISION,
Quetta, 19th December 1906.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Bhilwara, this 21st day of December 1906.

Number, Rank, and Name—16512, Driver George Felts.
Age—23 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 2 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—18th April 1901.
Place of Enlistment—Hounslow.
Parish and County in which born—Christchurch, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or absence—16th December 1906.
Place of Desertion or absence—Nusseerabad.
Marks—Tattooed both forearms. Scar both knees. Scar behind left ear.
Under 6 years' service.

L. A. C. GORDON, Major,
Commanding 78th Battery, R. F. A.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 19th December 1906.

No. 194.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Captain R. Ducat, I.A., is appointed Commandant of the Chitral Scouts, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th December 1906, relieving Captain G. H. Sawyer, I.A.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 19th December 1906.

No. 195.—On being relieved of the charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, Khan Habibullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the Shirani country on the forenoon of the 7th December 1906.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 20th December 1906.

No. 196.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, Lieutenant G. A. G. Shepherd, I.A., is appointed Reserve Officer of the Kurram Militia, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th December 1906.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st December 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	6	1	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	89	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	7	4	11	29	12	17	...	...	...	15	1	7	...	6	1	2	3	87	215	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	5	7	16	9	7	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	3	1	2	3	65	150	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	23	19	42	81	38	43	...	20	...	45	...	10	...	6	8	6	14	31	58	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	9	13	10	5	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	37	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	4	10	10	8	2	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	2	4	2	6	52	52	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	5	9	10	6	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	90	100	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	14	21	53	20	33	...	...	...	42	1	...	...	10	9	11	20	39	98	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,1.5	1	1	2	11	4	7	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	63	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	36	11
		TOTAL	168,653	60	63	123	225	104	121	...	21	...	140	6	23	...	35	28	29	57	38	70	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 1st December 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 123 births were registered (60 males and 63 females), giving a birth-rate of 38 *per mille* of population; 225 deaths were registered (104 males and 121 females), giving a death-rate of 70 *per mille* of population.

G. W. P. DENNYS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 18th December 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 8th December 1906.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Cause of Death. Small-pox.	Cause of Death. Plague.	Cause of Death. Fever.	Cause of Death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of Death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of Death. Injuries.	Cause of Death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	3	3	6	1		1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	92	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	.	...		3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	38	2
3		Buffa	7,029	5	3	8	10	3	7	...		...	7	1	...	..	2	2	2	4	59	74	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	28	37	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	39	26	65	89	53	36	...	16	1	33	11	12	.	16	3	4	7	46	63	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	10	9	19	14	9	5	...	..		11	...	..	...	3	4	2	6	55	40	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	4	0	14	7	7	..	..	..	7	2	4	...	1	4	2	6	52	72	7
8		Lakki	5,218	...		..	9	3	6	..	..	...	7	...	..	...	2	1	2	3	...	90	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	12	22	40	17	23	...	..	..	33	...	3	...	4	9	6	15	41	74	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	1	1	2	16	9	7	..	...	.	11	5	..	...	...	3	2	5	11	91	10
11		Tonk (Notified area)	4,402	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	..		.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	12		11
		TOTAL	1,68,653	77	59	136	200	104	96	.	10	1	115	19	20	...	29	26	21	47	42	62	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 8th December 1906.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 136 births were registered (77 males and 59 females), giving a birth-rate of 42 *per mille* of population; 200 deaths were registered (104 males and 96 females), giving a death-rate of 62 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

Peshawar, the 21st December 1906.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1906-07 up to 30th November 1906.

CANAL DIVISION	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1906. Depth of water at Regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout Nov. 1906.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout Nov. 1906.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zilla.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name of Crops	Area irrigated during November 1906.	Area irrigated to end of November 1906.	Area irrigated to end of November 1905.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.										Wheat	20,596	24,529	32,089	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley	3,979	4,990	5,365	
Lower Swat River Canal.	6·10	5·01	865	602	Peshāwar	50,724	20	0·36	..	Rape	1,091	1,862	1,674	
										Sarson	3,596	4,237		
Supply utilized	.	..	.	597						Miscellaneous	5,428	10,601	16,006	
Escapage		...		5						Sugarcane*	. .	4,505	4,237	
Total	6·10	5·01	865	602		50,724	..	...			34,690	50,724	59,371	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.										Wheat	2,753	3,617	2,233	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley	822	1,251	856	
Kabul River Canal	4·50	5·41	330	277	Peshāwar	14,426	9	0·01	...	Rape	79	373	133	
										Sarson	1,394	2,366	...	
Supply utilized	..	..	.	230						Miscellaneous	1,859	4,254	4,873	
Escapage	.		...	47						Sugarcane*		2,505	2,105	
Total	4·50	5·41	330	277		14,426	...	...	.		6,907	14,426	10,290	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	..		65,150	...	...	...		41,597	65,150	69,661	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 15th December 1906.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for October 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1906-07. Imperial.	Budget, 1906-07. Local.	Budget, 1906-07. Total.	Receipts in October 1906.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th October 1906. Imperial.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th October 1906. Local.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th October 1906. Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	6,157	10,70,678	55,672	11,26,350
II.—Opium	7,000	...	7,000	931	6,596	...	6,596
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	37,149	2,46,673	...	2,46,673
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	18,191	1,29,455	...	1,29,455
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,90,000	247	86,467	1,17,301	2,03,768
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	17,010	75,125	...	75,125
IX.—Forest	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	2,058	85,409	...	85,409
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	2,255	16,142	...	16,442
XI.—Tributes from Native States	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
XII.—Interest	9,000	...	9,000	56	1,478	...	1,470
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	.	12	...	349	349
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	9,842	59,217	...	59,217
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	..	18,000	4,615	12,096	...	12,096
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	5,489	42,358	687	43,045
XIX.—Education	..	6,000	6,000	457	112	2,802	2,914
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	130	785	62	847
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	4,000	4,000	386	198	1,907	2,105
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation etc.	12,000	...	12,000	1,193	6,856	...	6,856
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	..	10,000	1,792	5,277	...	5,277
XXV.—Miscellaneous	84,000	24,000	1,08,000	10,173	43,116	10,079	53,195
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	15,000	15,000	2	...	5,208	5,208
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	8,000	1,30,000	10,540	69,455	5,756	75,211
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	1,28,647	19,57,785	1,99,823	21,57,608
Add—Debt Accounts	..	...	.	43,20,285	...	...	2,56,75,174
TOTAL	...	...	...	44,51,932	...	...	2,78,32,782
Opening Cash Balance	...		..	(a) 18,13,929	...	...	(b) 11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	62,68,861	...	...	2,89,59,612

(a) On 31st October 1906. (b) From 1st April 1906.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 18th December 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for October 1906, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1906-07.			Disbursements in October 1906.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st October 1906.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	933	8,972	27	8,999
2—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	224	10,642	...	10,612
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000	...	6,86,000	76,840	3,89,188	1,08,250	4,97,438
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	844	7,200	...	7,200
7.—Excise	9,000	..	9,000	759	4,383	...	4,383
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	120	495	...	495
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	6,377	46,490	...	46,490
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	505	4,802	..	4,802
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	..	1,000	1,000	50	..	377	377
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TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	5,67,487	33,82,936	2,31,390	36,14,326
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	43,42,391	...	...	2,39,86,303
TOTAL	...	...	..	49,09,878	...	...	2,76,00,629
Balance on 31st October 1906	...	...	...	13,58,983	...	...	3,58,983
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	62,68,861	...	...	2,89,59,612

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 18th December 1906.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

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Supplement I. Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st April to 30th September 1906.

Monthly Weather Review, August to December 1905. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, January and February 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1904. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part I. By J. H. Field, Esq. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March and April 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review, May and June 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover, R1 per month.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th DECEMBER 1906.

Memoir Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume II, Memoir No. 3. By F R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.G.S., R2.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes as detailed below, for R40,000, originally standing in my name (with the exception of Note No. 123070 of 1865, for R500, which was originally issued in the name of Mr H. E. Teixeira, by whom it was endorsed to me) and never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in my favour. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities:—

3½% loan of 1865, Nos M016442 and 43 and 121533 for R1,000 each, M014555, 123070, M012243, M013638 and 39, M008240 to 42, M015898 for R500 each; 3½% loan of 1854-55, Nos. 091990 for R3,000, M008333, M011296 to 99 for R500 each; M011300 to 302 for R1,000 each; 056020, 079041 for R2,500 each; M008334 for R1,000; 3½% loan of 1879, Nos. M003823 for R1,000 and 016994 for R4,200, 3½% loan of 1842-43, Nos 099710 for R2,600; M006138 for R200, M004030, M005580 to 83 for R500 each; M003357 for R1,000; M004551 for R5,000, and 065573 for R1,500.

R Wilkins—Holder.

December, 1906.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 011265, the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 for R500, originally standing in the name of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Feroze Pestonji Saklatwala, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—Feroze Pestonji Saklatwala.
Residence—Suddar Bazar, Peshawar.

Estate J. H. Temple, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Herbert Temple, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Darjeeling on 23rd May 1906, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance Esq., Accountant of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st January next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate
J. H. Temple, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
14th December 1906.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF OF MIRZAPUR.

Present:

MR. BEHARI LAL MERH, BAR.-AT-LAW, MUNSIFF.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 206, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

MISCELLANEOUS NO. 321 OF 1906.

SUIT NO. 487 OF 1904.

The Collector of Mirzapur as Manager of the Court of Wards, Kantit Estate . . . . *Plaintiff*,

versus

(1) Ram Sunder, and (2) Mussummat Mahrani, wife of Ramautar, sons of Payag Dube, (3) Bansgopal, minor son of Ram Kumar Dube, under the guardianship of Ram Sunder, (4) Sheokumar Dube, son of Mata Dayal, and (5) Sitla Pershad, son of Mata Dayal Dube, residents, village Gangapur Tappa Chanwa, Pargana Kantit, District Mirzapur *Defendants*.

Whereas the applicant has filed an application in this Court for the amendment of the decree under section 206, Civil Procedure Code, you are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the 5th January 1907 to show cause either in person or through a Pleader as regards the amendment prayed for.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, dated the 7th December 1906.

BEHARI LAL MERH,
Munsiff.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday the 26th January, 1907, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors; to lay before the meeting the books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th December 1906.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing [illegible] and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and [illegible] made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will [illegible] be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of [illegible] Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE [illegible] subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or [illegible] if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA [illegible] by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 h., on Thursday, the 27th December 1906, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Dry weather prevailed throughout the week in northern India and Burma, and a cool wave passed from the north-west frontier eastwards to Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In the Peninsula the weather was influenced by abnormal conditions prevailing in the south of the Bay, and light to moderate rain fell in Madras chiefly in the Coromandel coast districts.

Burma.—Skies were lightly to moderately clouded during the week, but no rain fell. Temperature was nearly normal on the first three days, and in moderate to large excess during the rest of the week; the excess was much greater in night temperature than by day.

North-east India and Orissa.—Weather was dry throughout, no rainfall having been reported from any of the recording stations. The distribution of temperature was characterised by much irregularity; thus, while temperature was approximately normal throughout the week in the eastern half of the division, it was high in Chota Nagpur and Orissa until the 24th when a cool wave from the west reached the former area and extended over Orissa and Bihar during the next two days.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Dry weather prevailed uninterruptedly except at a few stations in Berar where one or two falls of rain occurred on the 22nd and 23rd. Temperature was high at the opening of the week over the whole division, but under the influence of a cool wave from the west, fell rapidly

in the United Provinces and Central India during the next three days, and was below normal during the remainder of the week. In the Central Provinces temperature during the early days of the week was unusually high, particularly at night, but during the last two days a rapid reduction occurred due to an extension southwards from Central India of the influence of the cool wave.

North-west India.—Weather was dry over the whole of the division with the exception of Kashmir where light precipitation occurred on the 21st. A cool wave of feeble intensity affected the greater part of the area during the first five days, but on the 26th and 27th there was a rapid recovery with the result that nearly normal conditions had been reestablished by the close of the week.

The Peninsula.—Weather was feebly disturbed in Madras on the 21st and 22nd, and again on the 26th and 27th when light to heavy rain fell chiefly in the Coromandel coast districts. A few local falls were received also in the west Deccan on the 23rd. As might be expected, temperature was very unsteady, the only important feature being a moderately large excess in the west Deccan throughout the period.

The rainfall of the period from the 4th November to the 27th December was equal to or in excess of the normal in the Frontier Province, the Punjab, Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, and was in defect in the rest of northern India and in Burma. In the Peninsula it differed most largely from the normal in Madras where it was in moderate to considerable excess. in the south of the East Coast it exceeded the normal fall by 4·68".

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h each day.

December 21st, Murree 0·55", Hanumkonda 0·55", Masulipatam 1·12" and Kodaikanal 1·07".

" 22nd, Belgaum 0·50."

" 23rd, Akola 0·47", Ahmednagar 1·55" and Aurangabad 0·70".

" 26th, Negapatam 0·76"

" 27th, Nellore 1·63", Madras 1·56", Cuddalore 3·92" and Negapatam 3·07".

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th December 1906: Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 30th November 1906 to 27th December 1906: Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal: This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1(a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	2·06	1·19	+0·87	3·[illegible]2	0·70	— 3·58	— 53	— 81
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·03	0·33	— 0·30	— 91	— 90
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·02	0·40	— 0·38	— 95	— 95
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·08	0·40	— 0·32	— 80	— 78
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·42	— 0·42	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·16	— 0·16	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·31	— 0·31	—100	—100
6 Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	— 90	— 89
	Darbhanga	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
	Bahraich	0	0·12	—0·12	0·10	0·25	— 0·15	— 60	— 23
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·16	— 0·16	—100	—100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla	0·14	0·27	—0·13	1·03	0·88	+ 0·15	+ 17	+ 46
	Ludhiana	0·01	0·17	—0·16	1·07	0·53	+ 0·54	+102	+194
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·07	—0·07	0·16	0·25	— 0·09	— 36	— 11
	Lahore	0	0·09	—0·09	0·37	0·39	— 0·02	— 5	+ 23
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·56	0·23	+ 0·33	+143	+229
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·14	—0·14	0·51	0·81	— 0·30	— 37	— 24
12 East Coast, North	Waltair	0·30	0·12	+0·18	1·89	1·05	+ 0·84	+ 80	+ 71
	Cuttack	0	0·06	—0·06	0·09	0·30	— 0·27	— 75	— 70
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100	—100
	Raipur	0	0·10	—0·10	0·08	0·29	— 0·21	— 72	— 58
	Jubbulpore	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·41	— 0·41	—100	—100
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·43	— 0·43	—100	—100
	Jaipur	0	0·04	—0·04	0·40	0·22	+ 0·18	+ 82	+ 122
	Indore	0	0·04	—0·04	0·03	0·18	— 0·15	— 83	— 79
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·21	0·41	—0·20	2·38	2·01	+ 0·37	+ 18	+ 36
	Bombay	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 0·05	—100	—100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0·04	— 0·04	—100	—100
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	— 75	— 75
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·11	0·14	—0·03	0·11	0·44	— 0·33	— 75	—100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·03	0·05	—0·02	1·20	0·45	+ 0·75	+167	+193
	Bijapur	0·42	0·05	+0·37	0·42	0·25	+ 0·17	+ 68	—100
	Hyderabad	0·02	0·02	0	0·00	0·06	0	0	0
19. South India	Mysore	0·11	0·03	+0·08	0·78	0·28	+ 0·50	+170	+108
	Madura	0·59	0·45	+0·14	2·83	1·93	+ 0·90	+ 47	+ 51
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	2·07	1·94	+0·13	13·26	8·58	+ 4·68	+ 55	+ 69

J. H. FIELD,
for Director General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 27th December 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd December 1906.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping of early wet weather paddy has been completed in Sandoway, Tavoy and Shwebo. Reaping of late wet weather paddy has commenced in Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Shwebo and Meiktila and has been completed in the Southern Shan States. Reaping now is practically general. Threshing of paddy has commenced in the Northern Shan States, and continues in Pegu and Henzada. The transplanting of dry weather paddy has commenced in the Thabeitkyin sub-division of the Ruby Mines District. The sowing of dry weather paddy and of wheat and gram has been completed in the Singaing township of Kyaukse. The sowing of tobacco and cultivation of miscellaneous crops continue. Slight damage by insects has been done to the late wet weather paddy crops in the Wuntho sub-division of Katha and to sesamum and gram crops in the Inlya village of Kyaukse. The standing cold weather crops in the Chin Hills are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is more or less affected owing to partial drought in parts of Sagaing, Pakokku, Mandalay, Minbu, Meiktila and Yamethin. The prospects of the harvest on the whole are favourable. Price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab and slightly in Prome and Henzada; it has fallen very largely in Pyapon and Minbu, and considerably in Mandalay and Shwebo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is seasonable. No rain fell during the week. The plucking and manufacture of tea continue. The tea season is practically closed; the outturn is good in Nowgong and fair in Darrang. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and pulses; plucking of cotton; and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Insects are still causing damage to the mustard crop in parts of Kamrup. The prospects of cotton are bad in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and good in Sylhet. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are moderate. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 19; Kohima 10; Rangamati and Silchar 9½; Bogra and Silchar 9; Faridpur 7 to 9; Dinajpur 8¾; Tezpur and Dibrugarh 8½; Mymensingh, Barisal, Chittagong, Comilla, Malda, Sylhet and Gauhati 8; Noakhali 7 to 8; Dacca 7¾; Jalpaiguri and Dhubri 7½; Pabna 7¼; Rampur Boalia and Nowgong 7; Tura 6½ to 7; Shillong 6½; and Rangpur and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in six; fallen in four; and have remained stationary in the remaining districts. Five persons are employed on test work in Dacca and four hundred and fifty-six persons received gratuitous relief in Sylhet. Prices are daily falling and the condition of the people is improving with the new crop now on the market.

Bengal.—There was no rain in the Province during the week. Harvesting of winter rice is still going on. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bihar and Orissa. Spring crops are doing well, but rain is still wanted for them in many districts of Bihar. A flight of locusts passed through Balasore. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—Muzaffarpur 1,118, Darbhanga 19,098. The number of persons on test works is—Muzaffarpur 313, Darbhanga 752. The number on relief works in Darbhanga is 34,559. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in three and fallen in seven districts.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in the Himalayan, Western and Central Sub-montane and North Central districts and in those comprising the Upper and Central Doabs, the only exceptions being Etawah, Sitapur and Bahraich. There was no rain elsewhere. Prospects are favourable. Irrigation continues where practicable. Except in Garhwal and Almorah the condition of cattle is good. Supplies are adequate, but fodder continues scarce in Sitapur and Rae-Bareli and in parts of the Rampur State. Prices remain generally stationary.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—No change in agricultural conditions is reported from the Gorakhpur district. Spring crops continue to be irrigated. Supplies are adequate. Fodder is sufficient and prices are stationary. The numbers on relief are—on works 1,185, on gratuitous relief 1,082, in poor-houses 297, total 2,564.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Shahpur and Lyallpur; it was good in Sialkot; moderate in Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali; and slight elsewhere. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food grains; wheat is rising in Sialkot and falling in Ambala and Shahpur. Cotton picking, sugarcane pressing, and spring sowings continue in several districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are

good; rain is needed for unirrigated crops in Hissar, Rohtak and Shahpur. The opium crop is average in Lahore. The yield of cotton is poor in Multan and average in other districts. Locusts have slightly damaged the standing crops in Rohtak and Multan. Locusts appeared also in parts of Jullundur and Amritsar but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 16 cents to one inch and three cents fell all over the Province during the week. The water-supply is ample; the Kilapani supply in Dera Ismail Khan is average. The rain was most beneficial to the standing crops. Wheat sowings are in progress. The harvesting of autumn crops continues; the outturn is average. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. The turnip crop has been slightly damaged by insects in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices:—wheat $14\frac{1}{16}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$; gram $17\frac{1}{16}$ to 22; maize 15 to 28, bajra $18\frac{1}{16}$ to 20 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating Prices:—wheat from 11 to 20 and maize 14 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Kishtwar where it is scarce. The rain has been beneficial to spring sowings which are in progress.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally bright with one day of slight rain and snow; the weather has become very cold. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—There were showers during the week in Marwar, Bundi, Tonk, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Merwara; the maximum fall was seventy-five cents in Kishengarh. Agricultural operations are satisfactory and prospects are generally satisfactory. Slight damage to crops has occurred in places in Kishengarh due to the recent rains. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are nearly steady throughout, though are still high in places.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Autumn harvesting and picking of cotton are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are good. Pasturage is good and sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are falling in Bundelkhand; and are steady elsewhere. Opium sowing is in progress.

Central Provinces.—Chhindwara and Akola received over ½ an inch of rain and light showers have improved the prospects in the Katol tahsil of Nagpur and in Chanda. Spring sowings are completed Threshing, winnowing, and picking of cotton are in full swing. Slight damage to crops by cloudy weather is reported from Hoshangabad, Wardha, parts of Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Drug; otherwise the standing crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are ample everywhere. The price of juar has risen in Narsinghpur and Yeotmal, but wheat is cheaper in Saugor, Mandla, Drug and Buldana; elsewhere prices are steady but are still equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat and Bilaspur and exceed it in Chanda.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Palanpur and Cutch; moderate in Kanara, Poona, and Kolhapur; and good in Dharwar. The standing crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Slight damage has been done to crops by locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Satara; by insects in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier and Thar and Parkar, and by unfavourable winds in Palanpur. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed and threshing continues. Spring sowings are nearing completion. Cotton picking continues in Sindh, the Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of drinking water is sufficient; water for irrigation purposes is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Cutch. The fodder supply is sufficient. The quantity of food grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Deccan 23 per cent. above the normal to 25 per cent. less than normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers are getting sufficient employment in the fields.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 26 cents. The early rice harvest is in progress. The spring crops are fair to good. Late rice sowings continue. Prices:—wheat 8; coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ and jowar $15\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain throughout the State during the week. The standing crops are in good condition and are being generally harvested. The prospects of the season are good. The cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall one inch five cents Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall is very heavy in Nellore and Nilgiris; heavy in Guntur, good in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Malabar, Madras, Godavari, Anantapur Coimbatore, Kistna; and South Arcot, and light to fair elsewhere Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient except in parts of the Circars Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Madura Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Godavari and Madura require more rain, and some in parts of Bellary are diseased Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Kistna and Bellary Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Tanjore, and Madura The condition of cattle is generally good The price of rice is stationary in ten districts, has fallen in seven, and has slightly risen in four. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows —*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts, has fallen in six, and has slightly risen in seven *Cholum* is stationary in two districts has fallen in seven, and has slightly risen in five *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts, has fallen in four, and has slightly risen in seven

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province or State is shown in the following table —

Name of Province or State	Preceding week (Revised figures)			Present week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3	216	219	5	456	461	+242
Bengal . .	15 167	20,392	35,559	20,216	35,624	55,840	+20 281
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,377	1,350	2,727	1,175	1,379	2,554	—173
Total British Provinces .	16,547	21 958	38,505	21 396	37 459	58,855	+20,350

E D. MACLAGAN,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1906.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 22nd December 1906, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	.	...
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.		
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "		.
		Kaira District	" "	...	..
		Broach Port	" "	...	.
		Broach District	" "	..	
		Mahikantha State	" "	.	
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "		..
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	..
		Surat District	" "	...	...
		Palanpur State	" "	...	.
		Jhara Port			..
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Versova "	" "	..	...
		Kolva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	.
		Trombay "	G. I. P.		...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Manori "	" "	...	.
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawi "			...
		Dhanu "	" "	.	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.		...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	..	..
		Shirgaon "	" "		
		Kurla "			.
		Bassein "	" "	.	.
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	..	...
		Thana "	"	...	..
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	" "	..	...
		Kon "		..	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	..	...
		Poona District	" "	.	...
		Satara "	S. M.	.	...
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.		...
		Khandesh District	"	.	...
		Nasik "	"	...	...
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	..

(a) Figures not received.

C

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mora ,,	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad ,,	...	...	...
		Nahoi ,,	...	...	...
		Roha ,,	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami ,,	,, ,,	...	...
		Revdanda ,,	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	13	10
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.		...
		Vijaydurg ,,	,,		...
		Harnai ,,	,,		...
		Rajapur ,,	,,		...
		Vengurla ,,	,,	...	...
		Malwan ,,	...	...	...
		Jaitapur ,,	...	...	...
		Dabhol ,,	...	...	...
		Jaigad ,,	...	...	...
		Devgad ,,	...	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	,,		...
		Dharwar ,,	,,	...	...
		Karwar Port	,,		...
		Kumta ,,	,,		...
		Kanara District	,,	...	...
		Savantvadi State	,,	...	
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	...	
		Karachi District	,,		...
		Hyderabad Town	,,	...	
		Hyderabad District	,, & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana ,,	...	...	
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	
		Sukkur District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.		
	Political charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh ,,	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	
		Phaltan ,,	,, ,,	...	
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar		
		Mundra ,,	,, ,,		
		Jukau ,,	,, ,,	...	
		Cambay Port	...	...	...
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	
		Cutch State	,, ,,	...	
		Savanur ,,	S. M.		...
		Bhor ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mangrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	
		Porbandar Port	,,	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	,,	...	...
		Jamnagar ,, ,,	,,	...	...

(a) Figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Mahuwa Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vawadia "	" (Morvi Sec.)	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.		...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	...	...
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"		...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Majagoan "	"	...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	...	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Janjira State	"	...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		
		Kodinar Port	"	...	...
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Satara "	S. M.	...	...
		Jath "	"	...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Aden		...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	"	12(b)	11(c)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	1	1
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	2	1
		Tellicherry Port	"	...	...
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	" S. M. & S. I.	...	

(a) Figures not received

(b) Two imported.

(c) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	..	Madura District	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	...	.
		Vizagapatam District	" "	.	.
		Ganjam District	B. N.	..	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	1(a)	1(a)
		Chingleput "	" "	1(a)	1(a)
		Godavari "	Madras	..	...
		Cannanore Port	"	..	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	.	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	..	...
		Cochin State	Madras	.	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	.	...
		Calingapatam "	"		...
		Coconada "	"		...
		Gopalpore "	B. N	...	...
			TOTAL	17	15
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	12	11
		Jessore District	B. C.		..
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	..	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	..	..
		Howrah District	E. I.	...	...
		Hooghly "	"	..	...
		Birbhum "	"	...	.
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	..	
		Saran District	"	238	194
		Gaya Town	E. I	2	2
		Gaya District	"	17	14
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N.-W.	...	..
		Darbhanga "	"	15	13
		Shahabad "	E. I.	40	36
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	7	7
		Patna District	"	124	103
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	"	...	..
		Monghyr District	"	61	48
		Darjeeling "	D. H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	1	1
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.		.

(a) Imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Chota Nagpur	Pâlamau District	E. I.	3	1
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	..
		Purulia Town	"	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	...	...
		Singhbhum "	B. N.	...	..
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	520	430
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O & R. & E. I.	28	20
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	201	200
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Aligarh District	" "	53	34
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	1	1
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	43	32
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	...	...
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	..
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	2	2
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	40	40
		Mainpuri "	E. I.	.	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	" " " "	...	...
		Etah "	"	19	17
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	4	3
		Muttra "	" & G. I. P.	...	...
		Muttra District	" "	..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	19	18
		Bareilly District	" "	10	10
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	...	
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	45	31
		Budaun District	O. & R & B., B. & C. I	101	97
		Bijnor Town	"	...	..
		Bijnor District	"	15	15
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	...	...
		Moradabad District	" "	27	21
		Pilibhit District	R K.	19	49

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R	10	10
		Allahabad District	„ „	30	30
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B., B & C. I & G I P. (I. M. Sec.).	246	228
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	8	8
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	...	...
		Banda „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	„ („)	...	...
		Jhansi District	„ („)	...	...
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	...	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	„ „ „	...	...
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E. I.	14	11
		Ballia „	„	302	291
		Jaunpur City	O. & R	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B. & N W	9	7
		Ghazipur „	E. I & B. & N. W	104	88
		Mirzapur City	„	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	52	39
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	„	...	...
		Azamgarh District	„	79	71
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	„	118	112
		Basti District	„	28	22
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	O & R	...	...
		Garhwal District	„	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	„ & B. & N. W.	74	70
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K.	43	43
		Lucknow District	„ „	71	54
		Hardoi „	„	51	36
		Rae Bareli „	„	27	19
		Sitapur „	R. K.	90	74
		Kheri „	„	9	7
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B & N. W	1	2
		Gonda „	„	20	16
		Partabgarh „	O. & R.	15	13
		Sultanpur „	„	18	10
		Ajodhia	„ & B & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City		...	...
		Fyzabad District	„	45	40
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	„ „	180	172
			TOTAL	2,307	2,058

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Delhi	Hissar District	B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Karnal "	E. I.	78	78
		Simla "	K. S.	...	...
		Delhi City	"	...	..
		Delhi "	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P.	12	9
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	183	115
		Ludhiana "	"	835	486
		Rohtak "	"	164	94
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	"	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	82	95
		Hoshiarpur "	"	140	140
		Ferozepur "	"	147	109
		Kangra "	"	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	122	122
		Gurdaspur "	"	325	295
		Lahore City	"	39	29
		Lahore District	"	73	55
		Gujranwala District	"	68	68
		Montgomery City	"	...	...
		Montgomery District	"	18	16
		Sialkot "	"	117	117
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	"	53	41
		Gujrat "	"	52	52
		Shahpur "	"	3	1
		Jhelum "	"	...	...
		Attock "	"	8	8
	Multan	Mianwali District	"	...	...
		Lyallpur "	"	...	...
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C.I. & J.B	271	230
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	97	84
		Maler Kotla "	"	45	37
		Nalagarh "	"	...	...
		Jind "	"	38	15
		Kalsia State "	"	76	40
		Nabha "	"	...	...
			TOTAL	3,046	2,330
(a) BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	"	...	...
		Pegu District	"	..	...
		Tharrawaddy District	"	...	...
		Prome "	"	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein	"	...	...
		Maubin District	"	...	..
		Henzada "	"	...	...
		Pyapon "	"	...	...
		Myaungmya "	"	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	...	...
		Minbu District	"	...	...
		Thayetmyo District	"	...	...

(a) Figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) BURMA.	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	...	...
		Amherst „	„	...	...
		Tavoy „	„	..	...
		Moulmein Town	„	...	...
		Thaton District	„		...
	Mandalay	Myitkina District	„	...	...
		Mandalay Town	„		
		Mandalay District	„	..	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	„	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	„	..	...
		Sagaing „	„	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	„		..
		Yamethin „	„	..	...
		Kyaukse „	„	..	...
		Meiktila „	„	..	...
			TOTAL	1	...
(a) EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	...	...
		Malda „	„	...	..
	Dacca	Dacca Town	„	...	...
		Faridpur District	„	...	...
			TOTAL		..
(a) CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	..	.
		Nagpur District	„		...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	„	..	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	„	...	..
		Chanda Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Chanda District	„	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	„	...	...
		Balaghat Town	„	.	...
		Balaghat District	„	..	...
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.		...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	„ „		...
		Jubbulpore District	„ „	...	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Damoh District	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Town	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor District	„ („)	...	...
		Chappara Town	„ („)	..	...
		Seoni District	B. N.	...	...
		Mandla „	„	...	...

(a) Figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I & G. I. P.	...	...
		Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Pachmari	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
		Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	"	...	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
		Raipur District	"	...	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Akola District	"	...	...
		Buldana Town	"	...	...
		Buldana District	"	...	...
		Yeotmal Town	"	...	...
		Yeotmal District	"	...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	..	...
		Amraoti District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	19	18
		Bangalore City	" "	3	2
		Bangalore District	" "	17	11
		Mysore City	"	40	21
		Mysore District	"	...	...
		Kolar "	Madras	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	1	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	..	1
		Shimoga "	"	1	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	..
		Kadur "	"	5	2
		Hassan "	"	7	7
			TOTAL	94	68

(a) Figures not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) HYDERABAD STATE		Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	...	...
		Parbhani District	N. G. S.	...	...
			TOTAL	..	..
CENTRAL INDIA	..	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	219 (b)	186 (b)
		Indore State	,, & G. I. P.		
		Indore Residency	,,	...	...
		Gwalior City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopawar)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	12 (c)	6 (c)
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	86 (c)	63 (c)
		Pathari ,,	,, (,,)	...	...
		Malwa Agency		...	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Bhopal Agency	,,	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	,,	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I (Rajputana-Malwa)	6	6
		Nimach ,,	,,	...	...
		Rutlam City	,,	...	...
		Rutlam State	,,	4 (c)	4 (c)
		Dewas Town	,,	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	27 (b)	23 (b)
		Narsingarh State	,,	...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		...	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P		...
		Rewa Town	,,	...	...
		Rewa State	,,	...	...
		Sehore State	,,	...	...
		Datia City	,,	...	...
		Datia State	,,	...	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	,,	...	...
		Piploda District	,,	...	...
		Bagli State	,,	...	...
		Jhabua ,,	,,	...	...
		Jaora Town	,,	...	...
		Jaora State	,,	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P	...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	7 (c)	5 (c)
		Sitamau State	,,	...	...
		Rajgarh ,,	G. I. P.	...	...
		Kurwai ,,	,,	...	...
		Barwani ,,	,, & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Lashkar City	,,	...	...
			TOTAL	362	294

(a) Figures not received
(b) Figures for two weeks ending the 22nd December 1906.
(c) Figures for the week ending the 15th December 1906.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
(a) RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ajmer City	„	...	...
		Ajmer District	„	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	„	...	...
		Abu Road	„	...	...
		Mewar State	„	...	...
		Partabgarh State	„	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	„	...	...
		Tonk State	„	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	...	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	„	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	„	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	...	...
		Jhallawar „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi „	„	...	...
		Shahpura „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	„	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	„	...	...
		Beawar	„	...	...
		Karauli State	„	...	...
		Banswara Town	„	...	...
		Banswara State	„	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
(a) KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	...	...
		Kathua District	„	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...
(a) N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	„	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	„	...	...
		Peshawar Town	„	...	...
		Peshawar District	„	...	...
			TOTAL		
(a) BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	„	...	...
		Sibi	„	...	...
		Las Bela State	„	...	...
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	6,346	5,196

(a) Figures not received.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Calcutta, December 27th, 1906.

FIRST GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP OF THE SEASON 1906-07.

On the average of the five years ending 1904-05, the areas under wheat in those provinces to which this Memorandum relates, represented 71·2 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage in India. The most important of these are the Panjab and the United Provinces. The latter does not at this season furnish any definite return of acreage but makes a rough estimate founded on reports from districts. The report relating to Bombay and Sind (which represent together some 9 per cent of the total) has not been received in time to be analysed in combination with the other figures; but it is hoped that it may arrive in time for summarisation among the provincial reports below. On the average of the five years named above, these provinces contained 2,326,200 acres of wheat. Leaving out Bombay and Sind, the provinces to which this Memorandum relates contained on the average of the five years ending 1904-05, some 18,438,300 acres under wheat. Last year the total had risen to 18,729,300 acres and this year records a furher advance of 10 per cent bringing the total area so far reported up to 20,599 900 acres.

The condition and prospects of the crop generally are reported to be good though much must depend on the winter rains. In some parts of the Panjab these are reported to be already wanted, but it is known that in the last few days there has been good rain in important tracts of that province.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total area under wheat in India is ordinarily cultivated in that province.

Panjab (*29·3%*) reports the area sown up to the end of November to be 9,067,500 acres (irrigated 4,775 800 acres) which is 11 per cent larger than the area at the corresponding date of last year, and 6 per cent in excess of the area finally returned that year. The rainfall conditions during the last week of August and the first fortnight of September were excellent throughout the Delhi, Jullundhar, Lahore, and Rawalpindi divisions. Satisfactory showers in the Multan division were supplemented by a good flow of water in canals and by ample river floods. With an abundance of moisture in the soil, a vast area has been sown with wheat; and if the estimates are correct, last year's record area has been exceeded. Sowings were still in progress at the date of report. The crop is in good condition.

North-West Frontier Province (*3·5°/o*).—The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 1,018,900 acres (irrigated 295,500 acres) as compared with 738,700 acres reported at this date last year and 1,024,600 acres finally returned for that year. Rainfall at sowing time was timely and good in Burma and Dera Ismail Khan, and supply of water from hill torrents and perennial streams was sufficient. In Peshawar and Kohat, however, rainfall was deficient. If the winter rains fall before the middle of January, further sowings will be made on unirrigated lands. The condition of the crop is generally promising, but its ultimate success depends on the winter rains.

United Provinces (*27·9°/o*).—The autumn rains were favourable and left sufficient moisture in the soil for sowing, except in the eastern districts where it was insufficient and irrigation had to be resorted to. In this tract sowings were somewhat retarded; elsewhere they were made at the usual time about the middle of October. The crop germinated satisfactorily, and prospects are good; but in the eastern districts the dry crop is beginning to suffer for want of rain; the crop is, however, being irrigated where practicable. Acreage figures are not yet available, but from reports received the total area sown is roughly estimated at 6,865,000 acres compared with 6,367,000 acres last year, this representing an increase of about 8 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (*11·4°/o*).—In the beginning of the monsoon rainfall was continuous, heavy, and evenly distributed, and subsequent timely showers in October left sufficient moisture in the soil. Sowings were successfully carried out and germination was generally good. The total area sown is estimated to exceed last year's area of 3,446,500 acres by 5·8 per cent. The present condition of the crop is very good in most of the important wheat-growing districts. The weather is now clear and cold, but a shower of rain would improve prospects.

Bombay and Sind (*9·1°/o*).—The information is up to 5th December and is incomplete as sowings continued at that date. The total reported area in British districts and Native States is 1,860,000 acres as compared with 1,512,000 acres at the corresponding date of last year and 1,440,000 the decennial average. Seasonable rainfall and favourable inundation have brought about larger sowings. The crop so far has progressed fairly well except in eastern parts of Deccan and Karnatak, where it is reported to be withering for want of rain.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

RAILWAYS.

SUITABLE SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER GANGES NEAR CALCUTTA.

RESOLUTION.

No. 10252—10264, dated Calcutta, the 28th December 1906.

THE question of the most suitable site for the erection of a bridge across the river Ganges near Calcutta, with the object of affording the metre gauge systems north of that river direct access to the country to the south, has been under consideration for some years past. Hitherto two proposals have been discussed:—the erection of a bridge at Sara, which would link up the metre and broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the construction of a bridge at Godagiri, which would more directly serve the interests of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company. A third proposal has now been put forward by the Railway Board, to the effect that a bridge should be made at Rampur Boalia, connected by short links with the nearest stations on the Ranaghat-Katihar and Eastern Bengal State Railways, and affording direct access to Calcutta by means of a new metre gauge line to be laid *viâ* Ranaghat and Meherpur.

2. This proposal has not hitherto been considered by the Government of India and, in view of the important engineering, administrative, traffic, and financial questions involved, and the complexity of the issues, they are of opinion that there is not at present sufficient information available to enable them to decide definitely as to the most satisfactory solution of the problem. Further, they are unwilling to approach the Secretary of State again in respect of this matter until the commercial community has had the fullest opportunity of criticising the scheme now put forward by the Railway Board, and of expressing their views on the question as a whole. For these reasons, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small committee to which the whole question of the bridging of the Ganges will be referred. The Committee will consider and report on the three schemes outlined in the first paragraph of this Resolution, and will also state their views on the general question of the bridging of the river. They will be empowered to make such enquiries as they may deem necessary, in order to arrive at a decision on the question referred to them.

The Governor General in Council trusts that the Committee will, at the conclusion of this inquiry, find themselves in a position to recommend for the approval of the Secretary of State and the Government of India a scheme for the settlement of this important and complex question, which will be satisfactory to the different interests concerned.

3. The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

President.

Mr. G. Moyle, M.I.C.E., Director of Railway Construction.

Members.

The Hon'ble Mr W. A. Inglis, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

Mr. Norman McLeod, Messrs. McLeod & Company, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

A representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

An officer of a non-State Railway in India to be appointed by the Government of India.

Secretary.

Mr. J. H. Lovell, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

4. The Committee will assemble directly after the Christmas Holidays, and it is hoped that they will be in a position to submit their report by the end of February.

5. A copy of a note prepared by the Railway Board for the information of the Committee, setting forth the details of the scheme which they favour, is appended to this Resolution.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to the Home and Finance Departments, to the Secretary to the Railway Board, and to the President and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

W. L. HARVEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BRIDGING THE GANGES.

Brief memorandum by the Railway Board on the alternative schemes for providing direct railway communication between Northern Bengal and Calcutta.

The question of bridging the Ganges north of Calcutta has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some years; but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at as to the site at which the crossing should be made.

2. In 1903 detailed investigations were made as to the feasibility of building a bridge at Sara, a scheme favoured by the Mercantile community of Calcutta who, it is believed, couple with it the conversion to standard gauge of the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway which lie to the north of the river.

3. Since then, however, a standard gauge line has been constructed from Ranaghat to Godagiri, on the south of the Ganges, and the construction of a metre gauge link from Godagiri to Katihar on the north is now in progress. To connect these two lines a proposal has been put forward for bridging the river at Godagiri.

4. A vast net-work of metre gauge railways occupies the country to the north of the river extending from the extreme east of Bengal to the north of the United Provinces, and it may be taken as certain that, whether a bridge be built at Sara or Godagiri, conversion of existing gauge to a greater or lesser extent, according to the position of the bridge, will be claimed by the Commercial community as a natural sequence, if the full benefit of bridging is not to be lost.

5. Moreover, it is clear that the provision of a bridge at either of the crossings named would not meet satisfactorily the full requirements of trade as a permanent arrangement, and the Railway Board feel confident, therefore, that the building of a bridge at one site would eventually be followed by the building of a bridge at the other.

6. This, coupled with the conviction that the entry of the metre gauge to Calcutta cannot long be postponed, make it necessary to consider the feasibility of adopting an alternative scheme, which, while anticipating the latter event, will also satisfy the full legitimate needs of trade at the minimum of cost to the State.

7. The Railway Board believe that the only practical way of solving this problem is by constructing, at the cost of the State, a bridge at or near Rampur Boalia, by connecting it on the north with the metre gauge lines on either side and by continuing the metre gauge into Calcutta (see index map accompanying).

8. Such is the general review of the case and such the solution proposed by the Board of the difficulties of the situation arising out of the various interests which it is necessary to meet. It is, however, desirable that the main considerations which have influenced the Board in arriving at the conclusions they now put forward, should be set forth more in detail.

9. There are three aspects of any scheme designed to satisfy the requirements of the existing situation, which must be regarded in considering its relative merits and judging its claims to preference over others. Of these the first and most important is the *financial* aspect.

10. Assuming a bridge to be built at Sara, transhipment of traffic beyond the river would still be necessary under existing conditions between the broad and metre gauge stock, and this disadvantage could only be removed by the conversion of the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway which, as mentioned above, is already regarded by the public as the logical sequence of the connecting of the two gauges at the river.

11. Similarly crossing the Ganges at Godagiri by a bridge would mean transhipment of traffic between the stock of the two gauges, a disadvantage

for the removal of which the only practical means available would lie (given that the conversion of the metre gauge north of the Ganges would in this case be quite beyond the sphere of practical politics) either in the conversion of the newly built Ranaghat-Godagiri railway to metre gauge and the extension of the metre gauge from Ranaghat to Calcutta, or in the construction of an entirely new and independent State metre gauge line between Godagiri and Calcutta, the construction of which would be fully justified financially; fed, as the line would be, by the heavy traffic of a railway of the magnitude of the Bengal and North Western Railway.

12. The alternative scheme, providing as it does for a single bridge at a point about equi-distant from the two railway systems seeking to cross the river, and readily connected with both by short links which do not appreciably affect the through distance, together with a double metre gauge line to the south of the river, bisecting the country which lies between the two standard gauge lines and terminating in Calcutta, would at once remove the difficulty of transhipment, open out a new tract of country, and anticipate the entry of the metre gauge into Calcutta.

13. On the hypothesis, therefore, that to satisfy the requirements of trade efficiently and fully a bridge built at Sara would also necessitate the building of a bridge at Godagiri, it will at once be apparent that the scheme of a single bridge at Rampur Boalia, if it succeeds in establishing its claim fully to meet the needs of trade, has a substantial financial advantage. Put into figures the approximate cost of the two alternatives may be taken as follows:—

	Rs
(*i*) Cost of bridges at Sara and Godagiri *plus* the cost of converting the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the cost of extending the metre gauge from Godagiri to Calcutta .	670 lakhs.
(*ii*) Cost of bridge at Rampur Boalia *plus* cost of connections on the north with the metre gauge lines on either side and the cost of a double metre gauge line to Calcutta	390 lakhs.
(*iii*) Saving to be effected by the adoption of the Rampur Boalia scheme . . .	280 lakhs.

or approximately 3 crores of rupees.

14. The next aspect which calls for consideration is the *commercial* aspect or in other words that which concerns the ability of the schemes to meet the requirements of trade. The alternative scheme of the Rampur Boalia Bridge will, it is certain, prove to be no less efficient commercially than the combined Sara and Godagiri bridges scheme and in addition it gives promise of securing advantages to trade which are absent from the latter.

15. There can be no question but that the provision of an additional line from the north to Calcutta and the opening to railway communication of new country, are solid advantages to the trade of the Port. This additional line would, on the Eastern side, divert from the standard gauge the whole of the tea and jute traffic coming by rail from Northern Bengal by the Sara route, and as the increase in lead would be approximately nine miles only, the Railway Board are prepared to agree that no greater charge shall be levied upon traffic carried by the new route than what it would have to pay if a bridge were built at Sara. The carriage through to destination of this traffic in metre gauge wagons would have the result of placing the standard gauge stock at the entire disposal of the traffic coming from Eastern Bengal and Assam *viâ* Goalundo and Khulna, and would thus insure this traffic against the inconvenience to which it is now liable in times of pressures (an inconvenience which would be accentuated, rather than otherwise, in the event of the provision of a bridge at Sara) by reason of the demands of the traffic from the north.

16. On the western side, the additional line would provide a more direct route to Port than will be available under present conditions when the Katihar-Godagiri link is completed. Trade would be relieved of the present transhipment of a heavy grain traffic at Mokameh, where the river is causing considerable trouble, and Calcutta would be placed in direct communication with

Oudh and the fertile area of Tirhut which the Bengal and North Western Railway system serves. This would also tend to relieve the strain on the East Indian Railway and release a certain amount of its stock for general use.

17. With regard to terminal arrangements, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any practical difficulty, which is not susceptible of removal, in providing them, and, moreover, it has to be noted that they will be equally necessary whichever of the two alternatives for bridging the Ganges is adopted unless transhipment is imposed at Godagiri. The Port of Madras has at the present time lines of both gauges running into it and Karachi has for some time past been pressing for the entry of the metre gauge into its port.

18. There remains the *engineering* aspect to consider. Here the advantage lies unquestionably with the Rampur Boalia site. The Ganges is notoriously a difficult river to bridge, owing to the conditions of the soil, the width of the river and the readiness with which it deviates from its course. The Sara site, though declared to be quite practicable, is admittedly a difficult one. That at Godagiri is better, though not free from difficulty. At Rampur Boalia the conditions are favourable, as at that point the river traverses a straight reach, from which it has not varied for a century, and both in building and maintenance the site is preferable to that at either Sara and Godagiri.

19. To summarize, the objects to be gained by the adoption of the Rampur Boalia scheme are as follows:—

(*i*) It can be carried out at a comparatively reasonable cost.

(*ii*) It will provide a new route for tea and jute from Northern Bengal to be carried through to destination in its own special stock.

(*iii*) It will render available a large number of wagons for the exclusive use of the traffic from Eastern Bengal and Assam *via* Goalundo and Khulna.

(*iv*) It will by relieving the standard gauge section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway of the present *via* Sara traffic, enable it to deal more expeditiously with the *viá* Goalundo and Khulna traffic.

(*v*) It will, by providing a new and independent route for the present *viá* Sara traffic, enable it to be dealt with more expeditiously.

(*vi*) It will effectively meet the present difficulties of transhipment at Sara and Godagiri without the imposition on trade of any extra charge for freight.

(*vii*) It will afford railway facilities to a new area between Rampur Boalia and Ranaghat.

(*viii*) It will relieve pressure on the East Indian Railway at Mokameh and make a larger number of wagons available for the general traffic of that line.

F. R. UPCOTT.

W. H. WOOD.

19th December 1906. T. R. WYNNE.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 2nd-half of 1905.	During official year 1905-06.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1905.	1906.	Total earnings for week ending 16th December 1905.	15th December 1906.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1905.	1906.	Total earnings from 1st July to 16th December 1905.	15th December 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 16th December 1905.	15th December 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5′ 6″ gauge. Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. J. G. & R. D. 2′ 6″)	216	247	1,976	1,996	5,07,960	5,07,000	257	251	98,23,547	1,08,64,000	10,40,453	...	1,67,62,767	1,79,68,000	12,05,233	...
Bezwada extn. (Nizam's)	304	324	21	21	7,106	6,200	338	296	1,47,007	1,45,000	...	2,007	2,39,770	2,3[illegible],000	...	770
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. V. Wadhwan 3′ 3⅜″)	670	753	504	504	4,33,333	3,70,000	860	734	78,57,076	76,42,000	...	2,15,076	1,34,32,215	1,35,04,000	71,785	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″)	404	370	1,235	1,271	5,02,910	5,24,000	407	412	1,15,35,250	1,27,22,000	11,86,750	...	1,51,48,045	1,74,29,000	22,80,955	...
East Indian (incldg. South Behar)	673	739	2,086	2,130	16,00,910	16,18,000	767	760	3,40,17,074	3,59,28,000	19,10,926	...	5,29,51,037	5,57,58,000	28,06,963	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	563	650	1,569	1,569	14,87,177	13,00,000	948	807	1,91,10,352	1,88,16,000	...	2,94,352	3,34,87,647	3,15,92,000	...	18,95,647
" Agra-Delhi chord	176	171	120	126	25,649	44,900	214	356	4,62,166	7,16,000	2,53,834	...	6,60,167	12,10,000	5,49,833	...
" Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	187	197	914	914	2,36,631	2,64,000	259	289	37,60,300	41,29,000	3,68,700	...	58,67,590	70,17,000	11,49,410	...
Madras	314	317	845	845	2,73,981	2,67,000	324	316	61,99,850	64,10,000	2,10,150	...	96,19,957	1,03,67,000	7,47,043	...
" Azhikal-Mangalore (*a*)	...	...	...	57	...	1,800	...	32	...	24,500	24,500	...	...	24,500	24,500	...
" North-East line	241	294	494	495	1,24,927	1,05,000	253	218	27,66,241	24,77,000	...	2,89,241	45,69,386	40,63,000	...	5,06,386
" West Coast extension (Calicut-Azhikal)	106	116	60	60	8,523	6,900	142	115	1,49,302	1,40,000	...	9,302	2,48,533	2,16,000	...	32,533
North-Western (incldg. K. K. Thal & N Durgai 2′ 6″)	317	330	3,395	3,499	10,70,230	11,49,000	316	328	2,55,77,975	2,85,05,000	29,27,025	...	4,13,11,797	4,49,22,000	36,10,203	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. C. Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	228	250	1,240	1,288	3,18,940	3,12,000	257	242	66,22,437	63,79,000	...	2,43,437	1,07,77,327	1,05,13,000	...	2,64,327
" Hardwar-Dehra	189	192	32	32	5,769	5,000	180	156	1,47,473	1,36,000	...	11,473	2,31,942	2,34,000	2,[illegible]	...
3′ 3⅜″ gauge. Assam Bengal (incldg. Noakhali)	96	92	775	771	75,231	76,200	97	99	17,78,523	21,74,000	3,95,477	...	24,97,558	31,06,000	6,08,442	...
Burma	200	226	1,340	1,340	2,76,272	2,81,000	206	210	62,65,130	62,67,000	1,870	...	1,03,10,968	1,02,13,000	...	97,968
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	123	127	124	124	17,814	11,900	144	96	3,53,290	3,49,000	...	4,290	5,17,342	5,93,000	75,658	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	143	151	237	200	34,055	28,200	144	141	6,01,743	6,06,000	...	55,743	10,63,246	10,51,000	...	12,246
Nilgiri	339	372	17	17	5,698	4,400	335	259	1,33,914	1,23,000	...	10,914	2,33,157	2,26,000	...	7,157
Palanpur-Deesa	41	42	17	17	1,107	800	69	49	16,078	14,800	...	1,278	24,243	26,300	2,057	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5′ 6″)	273	307	1,917	1,909	5,95,740	5,21,000	311	273	1,21,59,629	1,09,25,000	...	12,34,629	1,92,34,738	1,87,72,000	...	4,62,738
South Indian	220	222	1,124	1,131	2,91,930	2,66,000	260	235	58,897,57	58,53,000	...	36,757	93,31,546	95,10,000	1,78,454	...
" Tanjore District Board	115	116	99	99	10,445	10,400	100	105	2,71,471	2,39,000	...	32,471	4,32,790	4,26,000	...	6,790
" Travancore Branch	91	88	108	108	10,514	9,100	97	84	2,28,358	2,19,000	...	9,358	3,50,133	3,35,000	...	15,133
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G′. M. Fron. sec)	134	148	1,165	1,165	1,75,37[illegible]	1,73,[illegible]00	151	148	36,80,902	36,70,000	...	10,902	61,40,743	62,89,000	1,48,257	...
" Bellary-Rayadrug	20	19	33	33	[illegible]	900	16	27	15,959	25,700	9,741	...	15,959	33,100	17,141	...
" Hospet-Kottur	19	19	43	44	[illegible]07	700	20	16	18,333	22,200	3,867	...	26,318	35,700	9,382	...
" Mysore section	119	121	296	296	33,097	36,700	112	124	8,30,740	8,24,000	...	6,740	12,97,123	13,18,000	20,877	...
Tirhoot State	196	215	5[illegible]	615	1,21,767	1,44,000	216	234	25,78,698	29,01,000	3,22,302	...	42,81,413	47,23,000	4,41,587	...
2′ 6″ gauge. Kalka-Simla	275	245	59	59	6,714	11,000	148	180	3,96,600	3,74,000	...	22,600	6,04,648	6,09,000	4,352	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri (*b*)	...	...	...	19	[illegible]	600	...	32	...	15,900	15,900	...	...	25,300	25,300	...
Tiruppattur-Krishnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...

Gauge	Railway																
5' 6" gauge	Amritsar-Patti (d)	...	...	...	15	[illegible]	900	...	63	...	11,500	11,508	...	...	11,500	11,500	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	94	111	114	114	15,008	16,630	132	146	2,35,708	2,45,000	9,292	...	4,16,756	4,46,000	29,244	...
	Bina-Goona-Baran	39	50	145	148	5,112	18,200	35	123	1,34,438	1,98,000	63,562		2,32,348	3,58,000	1,25,659	...
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	246	238	162	162	33,481	37,501	210	231	9,39,531	8,85,000	...	54,531	14,55,171	14,09,000	...	...
	Jammu-Kashmir	94	82	16	16	1,322	1,300	49	81	35,807	32,403	...	3,497	50,493	52,200	1,707	46,171
	Kolar Gold-fields	302	367	10	10	3,351	[illegible]	335	290	80,917	82,600	...	4,317	1,36,492	1,41,000	508	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	157	138	79	79	14,805	10,400	137	132	2,91,025	2,65,000	...	26,025	3,88,443	4,39,000	59,557	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	79	98	34	34	6,427	2,500	245	82	55,370	62,800	4,420	...	1,16,622	1,19,000	2,378	..
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	241	258	334	334	94,850	76,000	234	229	18,45,903	18,11,000	[illegible]	34,903	29,90,001	20,41,000	...	...
	Petlad-Cambay	83	100	32	34	3,559	3,300	111	97	62,041	66,009	3,959	...	4,18,339	1,23,000	4,661	29,601
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	212	211	107	107	29,326	18,400	279	172	5,25,026	4,39,000	...	86,028	8,13,920	8,42,000	...	
	Southern Punjab	165	155	425	425	96,705	65,700	228	143	16,24,708	14,40,000	..	1,84,708	24,20,183	25,03,000	76,818	1,81,920
	" extension (Ludhiana-McLeodgunj)	38	40	77	155	5,573	11,100	72	72	64,193	3,06,100	2,41,807	..	64,[illegible]73	4,53,000	3,88,297	...
	Tapti Valley	113	149	155	155	30,703	22,400	138	144	3,65,590	3,47,000	...	19,590	6,58,7[illegible]7	3,23,000	...	...
	Tarkessur	253	289	22	22	4,753	6,100	[illegible]	277	1,34,524	1,45,000	10,176	...	6,29,8[illegible]	4,49,000	19,152	35,747
3' 3⅜" gauge	Ahmedabad-Dholka	45	53	34	34	1,786	1,600	53	[illegible]	36,707	43,300	6,503	..	66[illegible]	72,900	5,971	...
	Ahmedabad-Prantij	61	71	55	55	4,773	3,300	87	61	75,169	82,600	7,431	...	1,13,929	1,53,000	20[illegible]	...
	Bengal and North Western	120	137	902	933	1,25,947	1,44,000	140	154	25,41,563	31,45,000	5,90,432	...	42,41,221	51,74,000	24,545	...
	Bengal Dooars	239	200	36	36	7,406	8,900	204	247	2,08,043	2,16,000	7,357	...	2,78,455	3,06,000	2,89[illegible]	...
	" extensions	93	87	117	117	9,537	12,900	82	110	2,62,850	2,73,000	10,164	..	3,65,150 ,076	4,12,000	40,924	..
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	93	106	334	334	35,065	35,600	107	107	7,11,170	7,41,000	29,830	.	12,3[illegible]	13,39,000	99,845	..
	Birur-Shimoga	38	43	35	38	1,893	2,800	53	74	33,005	51,300	17,695	.	50,55	83,000	26,594	..
	Dhrangadra	47	49	21	21	1,527	1,300	73	62	23,207	24,100	833	..	33,06	47,500	11,222	..
	Dibru Sadiya	246	238	78	78	15,783	20,100	202	258	4,51,774	4,68,000	17,226	...	6,51,78 53	7,21,000	39,842	..
	Gaekwar's railways	68	76	134	134	11,323	7,700	84	57	1,88,177	1,79,001	...	9,177	3,34[illegible]	3,51,000	16,580	..
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	113	148	392	392	65,336	53,400	165	137	9,99,10	10,32,000	32,840	..	20,10,20	19,80,000		
	Jaipur	53	55	32	32	2,099	900	66	25	(e) 11,759	23,600	11,84[illegible]	...	(e) 11,32	43,100	31,34[illegible]	30,132
	Jamnagar	51	53	54	54	3,309	3,000	61	56	62,371	60,600	..	1,771	1,01,79 .3	1,03,000	3,492	
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	69	74	46	46	4,453	3,300	97	72	71,977	72,300		2,077	1,21,[illegible]	1,26,000	4,316	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	78	78	709	703	60,550	45,5[illegible]	85	64	12,76,8[illegible]	12,4[illegible]	..	30,883	19,01,34	21,90,000	2,94,637	...
	Kolhapur	103	116	29	29	3,865	3,700	131	128	6[illegible],713	73,010	9,890		1,17,63	1,22,000	4,039	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2 6")	64	65	90	90	6,126	4,900	65	54	1,34,740	1,20,000	...	14,746	2,17,71	2,20,000	2,860	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	99	91	51	51	6,356	7,000	125	149	1,18,809	1,35,000	16,191		1,06,140 311	1,85,000	15,709	
	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Co.'s sec.)	132	153	66	66	6,245	7,400	95	112	2,93,446	3,03,000	15,554	...	4,64[illegible]	4,93,000	28,564	
	" Bareilly-Soron extension (f)	...	...	...	64	...	9,500	...	145	...	1,64,000	1,04,000	...	... 36	2,55,000	2,58,000	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	112	115	65	65	7,674	7,300	117	112	1,70,629	1,67,000	..	3,609	2,75,621	2,75,032	...	
	Udaipur-Chitor	63	67	67	67	4,470	4,700	67	70	1,00,209	92,500	...	7,406	1,59,29[illegible]	1,70,000		6,26[illegible]
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier sec. (including Nanjangud)	115	121	67	67	9,630	8,100	144	121	1,81,067	1,85,000	3,013	...	2,94,368		22,631	
2' 6" gauge	Barsi	143	173	29	48	3,308	7,200	116	15	75,195	96,200	21,005	...	1,50,141	1,40,000	..	10,141
	Cooch Behar	73	78	34	34	2,709	3,000	82	86	55,493	73,000	15,137	..	91,831	1,15,000	23,189	
2' 6" gauge	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	77	94	94	8,494	8,200	90	87	1,25,683	1,42,000	16,317	...	2,50,078	2,70,000	9,922	
	Rajpipla	25	33	37	37	1,149	800	31	22	21,334	23,100	1,760	...	40,938	42,600	1,9[illegible]	
2' 0" gauge	Darjeeling-Himalayan	362	365	51	51	18,013	17,000	353	333	4,43,351	4,22,000	...	21,351	7,17,132	7,[illegible]0,000	5,98[illegible]	
	Total	124	131	5,377	5,586	7,73,308	7,15,700	145	125	1,51,0[illegible]	1,59,95,400	8,34,552	[illegible]	2,46,59,415	2,70,65,800	24,06,382	-
	GRAND TOTAL	276	297	27,543	28,358	90,43,815	83,20,000	325	311	[illegible]56,3,00[illegible]	18,56,58,000	70,25,805	...	28,[illegible]3,94,470	29,95,09,000	1,31,14,521	...

(d) Opened from 21st August 1906.
(b) Opened from 18th January 1906.
(c) From 18th September 1905.
(d) Opened from 21st September 1906.
(e) From 10th November 1905.
(f) Opened from 29th January 1906.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1906.

M. S. S. O'CONNOR.

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